

Citation & Formatting Guide

5th Edition



Revised according
to *The Chicago*
Manual, 17th ed.;
The SBL
Handbook, 2nd ed.;
and *Turabian*, 9th

Center for Theological Writing
Westminster Theological Seminary

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The examples and instructions in this booklet are based on citation styles described in Kate Turabian, *A Manual for Writers of Research Papers, Theses, and Dissertations*, 9th ed. (2018), *The Chicago Manual of Style*, 17th ed. (2017), and *The SBL Handbook of Style for Biblical Studies and Related Disciplines*, 2nd ed. (2014). Please see page 1 for more detailed information about the aim of this pamphlet and its use of these reference works.

Many people have contributed to this publication over the years. Special thanks are due to David Landow, Zachary Simons, Daniel Schwartz, Tyler Detrick, Pierce Hibbs, and Beck Otersen. The general editor is Leslie Altena.

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NEW TO THIS EDITION

We have made several changes and added additional examples to the 5th edition of the *Citation and Formatting Guide* (CFG) in hopes of better serving students and researchers. Most importantly, we have updated this edition according to the *Chicago Manual of Style* (CMOS), 17th edition, and Turabian's *A Manual for Writers*, 9th edition (Turabian). Please note the following:

- What previous editions of the CFG called “in-text citations” are now referred to as “parenthetical citations.” Parenthetical citations are citations that follow the author-date style as opposed to the notes-bibliography style.
- We have added a new section to the Introduction called “Basic Online Source Citation Format.” This section briefly explains the basic Turabian format for citing the most common types of nonprint sources (e.g., e-books, online journal articles, blogs).
- We have expanded our discussion of online sources, including e-books, Google books, YouTube videos, and podcasts. Entries illustrating the electronic format are marked with the laptop symbol below.



- A new sub-section modeling how to cite material in the edited editions of Cornelius Van Til's works can be found on page 46.
- The section titled “Classic Theological and Confessional Works” was called “Ancient and Classic Theological Works” in previous editions of the CFG. This section models citations for famous and frequently cited works that have unique citation requirements (e.g., Augustine, the *Didache*, Calvin, the Westminster Standards, Karl Barth, etc...).
- We have added a new section called “Church Documents and Hymnals.” This section models how to cite sources such as a denominational study report, unpublished church documents, the Catechism of the Catholic Church, and hymns from a hymnbook.

In addition, also note the recent changes to Chicago/Turabian style, recorded in CMOS and Turabian:

- The use of the short form of a footnote is now preferred instead of “Ibid.” for consecutive references to the same source. See Turabian 16.4.1 and 16.4.2.
- An access date is no longer required for sources found online unless there is no date of publication or date of latest revision. See Turabian 15.4.1.5.
- The most recent edition of Turabian provides enhanced guidance on using digital materials and citing online sources, including updated advice on finding, evaluating, and citing a wide range of digital sources and the use of citation management software. See Turabian 15.4, 15.6, and 17.5.

Citation Basics

Introduction: Why Cite Sources?

Citation provides your readers with the information they need to locate your sources and give proper credit to others for their ideas. This allows the reader and writer equal access to the sources, creating in the writer's work a public and open discussion in which the writer's claims, in light of these sources, can be judged by readers.

- Good citation demonstrates accuracy. Supporting the claims that you make in your writing with citations is a way of demonstrating accountability and ensuring accuracy.
- Citation points the reader to a research tradition. Citing sources helps to place your writing within relevant historical and contemporary discussions.
- Thorough and accurate citation leaves a trail that establishes the credibility of your writing. Citing an appropriate number of relevant sources shows that you are aware of other work on your topic and that you have taken other contributions into account when formulating your own thoughts.
- Failure to give proper credit for the ideas or words of others amounts to claiming those ideas or words as your own. This academic dishonesty is both illegal and immoral. Please see the section titled "Plagiarism" on page 12 for more information on what plagiarism is and how to avoid it. Additional resources include the seminary's honor system and policy on plagiarism; in addition, you may refer to Turabian 7.9, 15.2, and 15.2.

The Aim of this Guide

The *Citation and Formatting Guide* (CFG) demonstrates how Turabian and SBL styles are applied to cite the types of sources Westminster students commonly use. Note that it focuses on citation only. For more detailed information about formatting for PhD and ThM theses and DMin projects, see the WTS Format Guidelines for Theses, Dissertations, and Projects.

The following references form the basis for the citation examples and notes in this guide:

Turabian, Kate L. *A Manual for Writers of Research Papers, Theses, and Dissertations*. 9th ed. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press, 2018. Hereafter, referred to as Turabian.

The SBL Handbook of Style: For Biblical Studies and Related Disciplines. 2nd ed. Atlanta, GA: SBL Press, 2014. Hereafter, referred to as *The SBL Handbook*.

For more detailed discussion, and for formatting examples not shown in this guide, please consult the Chicago Manual:

The Chicago Manual of Style. 17th ed. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press, 2017.
Hereafter, referred to as CMOS.

The Society of Biblical Literature (SBL) hosts a website that details supplementary explanations, clarifications, and expansions of the second edition of *The SBL Handbook* that will be included in the third edition. Consult this website to find information relevant to the field of biblical studies that is not found in this guide: <https://sblhs2.com>.

Citation at Westminster: The Notes-Bibliography Style

Westminster professors require students to use “the notes-bibliography style” when citing their sources. Using this style means inserting footnotes at the bottom of the page and listing sources consulted and/or cited at the end of the paper. For an orientation to the basic format for notes-bibliography footnotes and bibliographies, see pages 6–11.

What Citation Style Should I Use?

There are two forms of notes-bibliography style in use at Westminster: Turabian and the more specialized style from the Society of Biblical Literature (SBL), both of which are derived ultimately from *The Chicago Manual of Style* (CMOS). The choice between Turabian and SBL normally relates to the type of assignment. Westminster professors will expect students to follow these guidelines, unless their syllabi specifically state otherwise:

- For most seminary assignments (except biblical studies), follow the models labeled “Turabian,” which apply the rules for notes-bibliography style as described in Turabian, chapters 16–17.
- For biblical studies assignments, follow the models labeled “SBL,” which apply the rules for notes-bibliography style as described in *The SBL Handbook*, chapter 6.

Using the *Citation and Formatting Guide*

This *Citation and Formatting Guide* (CFG) provides examples of how to cite many commonly consulted theological sources in notes-bibliography style for both Turabian and SBL. We have done the work of applying the rules to source types, so that all you have to do in most cases is locate your source type and follow the model. Please keep the following in mind:

- The footnote style is introduced with an “N,” and bibliography style is introduced with a “B.”
- Wherever Turabian and SBL differ in format, separately labeled examples are shown. Wherever the Turabian form matches that of SBL exactly, we note that and show only one example.

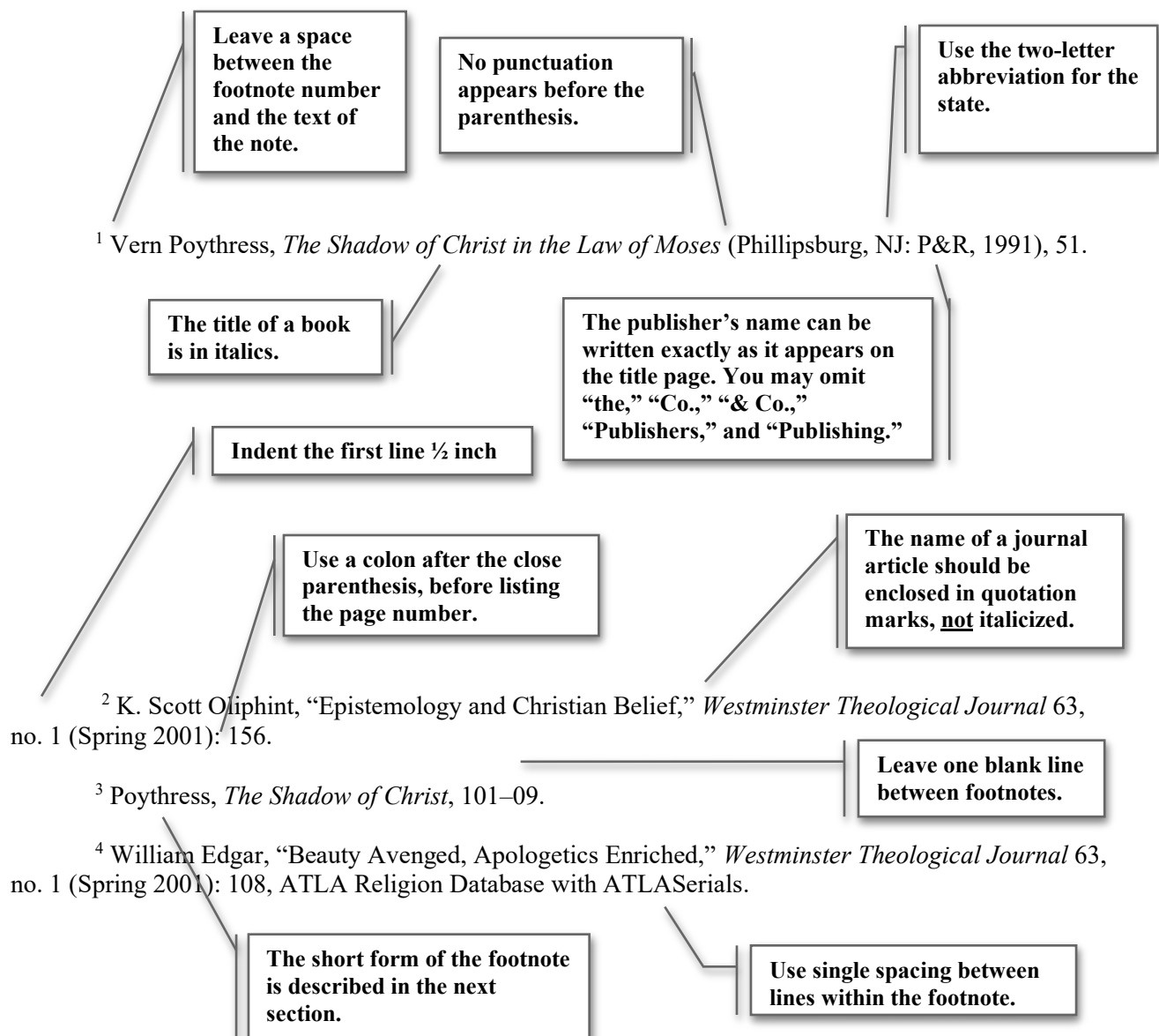
- Notes pertaining only to Turabian or only to SBL are marked as such. All other comments apply to both citation styles.
- If a type of source is not included in the CFG, consult Turabian or *The SBL Handbook* directly.
- If the type of source you wish to cite is not shown in the CFG and is not discussed in either Turabian or *The SBL Handbook*, refer to *The Chicago Manual of Style* (CMOS) for guidance. If no example in CMOS matches your source, follow the principles outlined for a similar source or ask your professor for advice on how that particular type of source is usually cited in his or her discipline.

Basic Footnote Format (Turabian)

The basic form of a footnote includes information on who produced the source (authors, editors, translators), what it is called (title of article, book, journal, series title, volume number), and how to locate it (city, state, name of publisher, year of publication, and name of the database). One way to think about formatting this information is to imagine a footnote as a sentence. Use commas between the major elements and place a period at the end.

Here are some examples of Turabian's standard footnote format. For more information, see section 16.1 of Turabian. See the next chapter of this guide for information on the slight variations used in SBL style.

Number footnotes consecutively from the beginning of your paper or from the beginning of each chapter in a thesis. Leave a blank space between the note number and the text of a note and indent the first line one-half inch. Each note should begin on the page in which it is referenced in the text.



Short Form of a Footnote (Turabian)

The short form of a footnote may be used to cite a source after the first time that source is cited with a full footnote. This note includes only the author's last name, a shortened version of the title, and the page number. You must have all three of these elements, following Turabian's "author-title" form, not the "author-only" form.

Important to Note: In previous editions of Turabian and CMOS, the abbreviation "ibid." was used to refer to a source cited in the immediately preceding footnote. However, Turabian and CMOS now discourage using "ibid." and encourage using the short form instead. For more information, see Turabian 16.4.2 and CMOS 14.30–14.34. Note that at Westminster, we use author-title form for all shortened footnotes. Do not use the author-only form.

¹ Vern Poythress, *The Shadow of Christ in the Law of Moses* (Phillipsburg, NJ: P&R, 1991), 51.

² Poythress, *The Shadow of Christ*, 75.

³ Vern Poythress, *Interpreting Eden: A Guide to Faithfully Reading and Understanding Genesis 1–3* (Wheaton, IL: Crossway, 2019), 131.

⁴ Vern Poythress, *Interpreting Eden*, 140.

Basic Parenthetical Citation Format (Turabian)

When citing certain types of sources, or citing the same source repeatedly, you may substitute parenthetical citation for a footnote.

Use a full parenthetical note when citing the Bible, classical theological works, and newspaper articles. Provide the last name of the author, a shortened version of the title, and the page number. Insert the note immediately following the quotation or paraphrase, before punctuation marks.

Use page numbers in parentheses in combination with the notes-bibliography style when you are quoting at length from the same work. Instead of a footnote, you may use page numbers in parentheses following the quotation. Only use page number citations if you are quoting from the same work without interruption. Once you begin quoting other sources, you should revert to the standard footnoting practice.

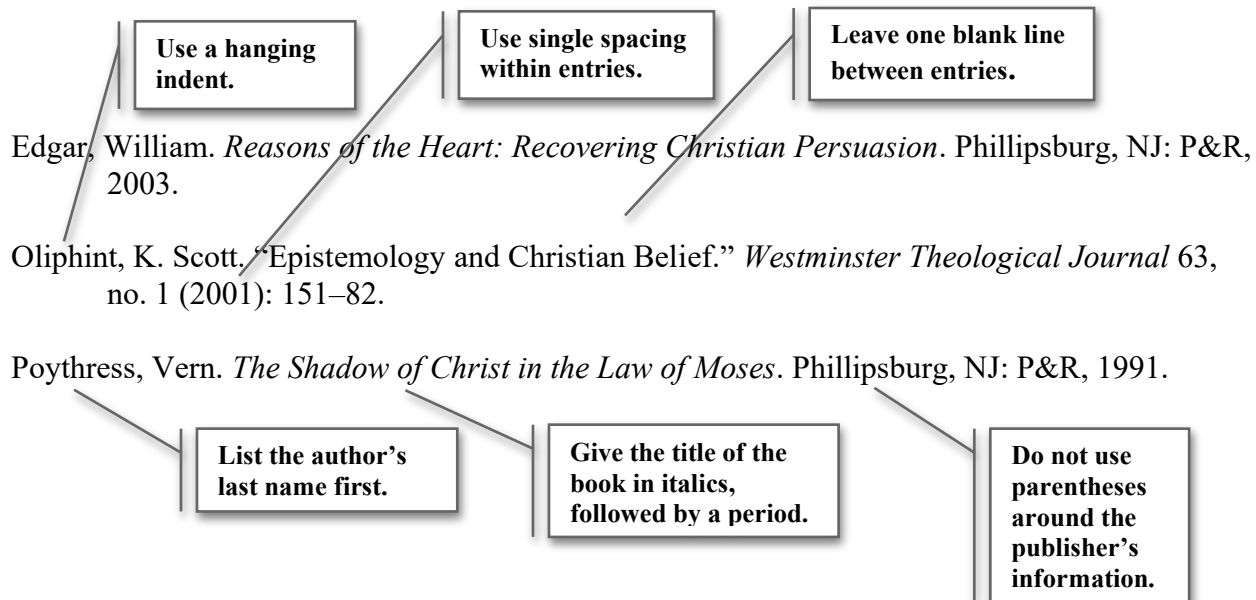
Examples:

The importance of prayer is evident in the fact that Jesus himself prayed frequently and fervently. Scripture says that "great crowds gathered to hear him and to be healed of their infirmities. But he would withdraw to desolate places and pray" (Luke 5:15–16).

Bavinck writes that "mystery is the lifeblood of dogmatics" (*God and Creation*, 29).

Basic Bibliography Format (Turabian)

A bibliographic entry reproduces much of the information found in the footnote but in a different form. Notice that the last names are placed first, which enables you to alphabetize your bibliography. Never use bullet points or numbers before the entries.



Sample Bibliography

List all sources alphabetically by last name.

Bibliography

Format each entry using a hanging indent.

Bauckham, Richard. *Jesus and the Eyewitnesses: The Gospels as Eyewitness Testimony*. Grand Rapids, MI: Eerdmans, 2006.

Carr, Anne. *The Theological Methodology of Karl Rahner*. Missoula, MT: Scholars Press, 1977.

Corduan, Winfried. "Hegel in Rahner: A Study in Philosophical Hermeneutics." *Harvard Theological Review* 71, no. 3 (1978): 285–98.

Daly, Gabriel. "On Transcendental Thomism." *Continuum* 7 (1969): 164–68.

Leave a blank line between entries.

———. *Transcendence and Immanence: A Study in Catholic Modernism and Integralism*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press, 1980.

Use single spacing within entries.

Ferguson, Sinclair. *The Whole Christ: Legalism, Antinomianism, and Gospel Assurance: Why the Marrow Controversy Still Matters*. Wheaton, IL: Crossway, 2016.

Basic Online Source Citation Format (Turabian)

This section provides a brief orientation to the rules for citing nonprint material in Turabian style. For more detailed information on citing particular kinds of nonprint sources, see the relevant sections of this guide, section 17 of Turabian, and sections 14.6–14.18 of CMOS. For information on the slight variations of SBL style, see the relevant sections of this guide and section 6.1.6 of SBL.

Citations of online sources include many of the same pieces of information that are included in citations of print sources. If the information is available, you should always include the author's name, the title of the source, the publisher, and the publication date.

Important to Note:

- “It is never sufficient to provide only a URL” (CMOS 14.7). Like citations of print sources, the full facts of publication should be included in citations of nonprint resources.
- Unlike previous editions of Turabian, access dates should NOT be included for nonprint sources unless no other publication or revision date is available.
- If you include a DOI, appended it to <https://doi.org/> with no intervening space.
 - See Turabian 15.4.1.5 for more information.
 - Note that SBL does not require the prefix “<https://doi.org/>”. For SBL, append the DOI to “doi:” with no intervening space. See pages 43–44 of this guide for more details.

Rules for Breaking URLs (Turabian and SBL)

- If you include a URL in a citation, the URL must fill out the line. If you do need to break a URL so that it flows over two lines, Turabian 20.4.2 provides these guidelines (see also CMOS 14.18):
 - Break the line **after** a colon (:) or double slash (//)
 - Break the line **before or after** an equals sign (=) or ampersand (&)
 - Break the line **before** a single slash (/), period (.), or any other punctuation mark or symbol.
 - You may break a URL before a hyphen (-), but **never** insert a hyphen to show that the URL is continuing if no hyphen occurred in the original URL.
- SBL 6.1.6 provides the following guidelines for breaking a URL:
 - Break the line **before** a dot (.).
 - Break the line **after** a slash (/).
 - **Never** insert a hyphen to show that the URL continues onto the next line.

Sample Footnotes for Online Sources (Turabian)

Footnotes and a bibliography for four different types of nonprint sources are cited below: (1) an e-book, (2) a journal article consulted online, (3) an online magazine or newspaper article, and (4) a blog post.

Cite a chapter or section number instead of a page number.

¹ Mark S. Smith, *The Early History of God: Yahweh and the Other Deities in Ancient Israel* (Grand Rapids, MI: Eerdmans, 2002), chap. 3, Adobe Digital Editions PDF.

Name the format of the e-book that you consulted.

² Benjamin L. Merkle, “Hermeneutical Challenges for a Premillennial Interpretation of Revelation 20,” *Evangelical Quarterly* 68, no. 3 (Jul 2014): 215, <https://doi.org/10.1163/27725472-08603002>.

For online journal articles, a DOI is preferable to a URL. If the article does not have a DOI, list the name of the database you used (e.g., JSTOR). If the article has no DOI and you did not consult a database, then list a URL. Ensure that any DOI or URL leads readers to information about the source. If a URL or DOI does not lead directly to information about the source, the name of the database should be used instead.

³ Brandon McLean Smith, “The Future of Reformed Apologetics,” *Westminster Magazine*, January 18, 2023, <https://wm.wts.edu/content/the-future-of-reformed-apologetics>.

Cite the publication or revision date only. Include an access date only if no other date is available.

Include a URL at the end.

⁴ Kevin DeYoung, “The World Is Catechizing Us Whether We Realize it or Not,” *DeYoung, Restless, and Reformed* (blog), The Gospel Coalition, August 24, 2021, <https://www.thegospelcoalition.org/blogs/kevin-deyoung/the-world-is-catechizing-us-whether-we-realize-it-or-not/>.

For blog posts, indicate “blog” in parentheses after the title of the site.

Sample Bibliography for Online Sources (Turabian)

The bibliography below is based on the four examples of online sources modeled in the previous section.

List all sources
alphabetically by
last name.

Bibliography

Leave a blank
line between
entries.

DeYoung, Kevin. "The World Is Catechizing Us Whether We Realize It or Not." *DeYoung, Restless, and Reformed* (blog). The Gospel Coalition, August 24, 2021, <https://www.thegospelcoalition.org/blogs/kevin-deyoung/the-world-is-catechizing-us-whether-we-realize-it-or-not/>.

Merkle, Benjamin L. "Hermeneutical Challenges for a Premillennial Interpretation of Revelation 20." *Evangelical Quarterly* 68, no. 3 (Jul 2014): 210–226. <https://doi.org/10.1163/27725472-08603002>.

Smith, Brandon McLean. "The Future of Reformed Apologetics." *Westminster Magazine*, January 18, 2023. <https://wm.wts.edu/content/the-future-of-reformed-apologetics>.

Smith, Mark S. *The Early History of God: Yahweh and the Other Deities in Ancient Israel*. Grand Rapids, MI: Eerdmans, 2002. Adobe Digital Editions PDF.

Format each
entry using a
hanging indent.

Use single
spacing within
entries.

Plagiarism

To plagiarize is to represent another person's academic work as your own.¹ Westminster considers it a violation of the eighth and ninth commandments (Exod 20:15–16), which forbid the “taking or withholding from our neighbor what belongs to him” and require the “preserving and promoting of truth between man and man” (WLC Q. 142 and 145). A failure to cite sources means facing the consequences described in Westminster's plagiarism policy: Plagiarism is a serious infraction of the law of God and a violation of the Seminary's Honor Code. For procedures dealing with, and consequences of infraction of the Honor Code, please see the Honor Code website.

Since notions about exactly what practices constitute plagiarism may vary from one institution to another and from one culture to another, we have given examples of what Westminster considers plagiarism and how you can avoid it.

To cite correctly, you may either quote or paraphrase another author's ideas or words. When you quote phrases or sentences directly from a source, you must copy the author's exact words and use *both* quotation marks and a footnote. Using only a footnote is not acceptable. You may also choose to paraphrase an author's ideas by expressing them in your own words. This also requires a footnote to give credit to the author of the ideas. The following examples illustrate correct and incorrect citation of a passage from J. Gresham Machen's *Christianity and Liberalism*.

For a detailed discussion of plagiarism and how to avoid it, see Turabian 7.4–7.10. For a discussion of plagiarism as “sin,” see John M. Frame, “Is Plagiarism a Sin?” in *John Frame's Selected Shorter Writings* (Phillipsburg, NJ: P&R, 2014), 1:243–46.

Original Source



Modern liberalism in the Church, whatever judgment may be passed upon it, is at any rate no longer merely an academic matter. It is no longer a matter merely of theological seminaries or universities. On the contrary its attack upon the fundamentals of the Christian faith is being carried on vigorously by Sunday-School “lesson-helps,” by the pulpit, and by the religious press. If such an attack be unjustified, the remedy is not to be found, as some devout persons have suggested, in the abolition of theological seminaries, or the abandonment of scientific theology, but rather in a more earnest search after truth and a more loyal devotion to it when once it is found.¹

¹ H. Ramsey Fowler and Jane E. Aaron, *The Little, Brown Handbook*, 11th ed. (New York: Pearson Longman, 2010), 626.

**PLAGIARISM:
COPYING THE WORDS OF THE
AUTHOR**

Liberalism in the Church, whatever judgment we may pass upon it, is no longer merely an academic matter. On the contrary, a vigorous attack by Sunday-School teachers, by pastors, and by the religious media is being made upon the fundamentals of the Christian faith. If such an attack is not justified, the remedy is not to be found in the abolition of theological seminaries, or the abandonment of theology, but rather in a more earnest search after truth and a loyal devotion to it.

EXPLANATION

Note the underlined sections that are taken almost word for word from the original. No quotation marks are used to indicate the exact wording of the original author. The author's name is not mentioned, and no footnote is used. This is blatant plagiarism. Also notice that the writer rearranged and left out some of the original author's words. Changing wording slightly or rearranging words is not an option for avoiding plagiarism. Your choices are to quote the author directly or paraphrase the ideas in your own words, using a footnote in either case.

**CORRECT:
QUOTING AND CITING A SOURCE**

The most appropriate response to modern liberalism is to engage in a passionate "search after truth" and exercise "a more loyal devotion to it when once it is found."²

² J. Gresham Machen, *Christianity and Liberalism*, new ed. (Grand Rapids, MI: Eerdmans, 2009), 15.

EXPLANATION

Note that when the exact words of the author have been used, they are enclosed in quotation marks. A footnote is provided with full citation information. The words within the quotation marks are not altered but reproduced exactly as they appear in the original.

**PLAGIARISM:
INADEQUATE PARAPHRASE**

Liberalism is no longer merely an academic matter. It unjustifiably attacks the fundamentals of the Christian faith, and in response to it, we need not abolish seminaries. We need only to search earnestly for the truth and devote ourselves to it.

**CORRECT:
PARAPHRASING AND CITING A
SOURCE**

According to Machen, modern liberalism in the church should no longer be viewed as just an academic problem. Liberalism is now being spread through church life itself, for example, through sermons and Sunday School lessons. The proper response is not to blame seminaries or theologians but to commit ourselves more completely to pursuing and upholding the truth.³

³ J. Gresham Machen, *Christianity and Liberalism*, new ed. (Grand Rapids, MI: Eerdmans, 2009), 15.

EXPLANATION

The student has changed the wording slightly, but the ideas and the order in which they occur come from Machen, and yet the student does not mention his name or provide a footnote. When summarizing information and ideas from sources, it is not enough to change a few words from an original and represent the thoughts as your own. The specific phrases of the author as well as the flow of his thought cannot be used without giving him full credit through the correct use of quotation marks and a footnote.

EXPLANATION

Note how this paraphrase presents the ideas of the author in the student's own words. Even though there are no direct quotations, a footnote must be used. The author's name is mentioned at the beginning of the paraphrase and a footnote is provided at the end. In this way, all of the ideas that are Machen's are clearly credited to him. Several of Machen's words (*academic, liberalism*) are used without fear of plagiarism, since they are key words that express the central content of Machen's position.

**PLAGIARISM:
TAKING THE AUTHOR'S UNIQUE
EXPRESSIONS**

Liberalism is a serious adversary of the church. Its attacks upon the fundamentals of the Christian faith are being carried on too vigorously to ignore. What can we do to oppose such a movement? The answer isn't, as some allegedly devout persons have implied, that we should get rid of seminaries or abandon structured theology. Instead, we are called to make a more earnest search after truth, never letting go of it once it is in our hands.

**CORRECT:
MAINTAINING YOUR OWN VOICE**

Today, many orthodox Christians recognize the need to respond to liberal movements within the church. If left unaddressed, these movements undermine the core of Christian belief. As early as 1923, Machen reminded us that liberal seminaries are not the only or even the central means of disseminating liberalism; since liberalism has worked its way into our churches and our publications, he advised us to address it with renewed personal commitment to Christ, by engaging in "a more earnest search after truth and a more loyal devotion to it when once it is found."⁴ This paper outlines several practical ways of responding to Machen's exhortation.

⁴ J. Gresham Machen, *Christianity and Liberalism*, new ed. (Grand Rapids, MI: Eerdmans, 2009), 15.

EXPLANATION

In contrast with the previous examples of plagiarism, the student has made his own claim, and then draws on Machen for support. However, no footnote is provided, nor is Machen's name mentioned in the body of the text, even though Machen's wording is used. The student has adopted Machen's ideas without giving him credit. Notice that we cannot distinguish the student's voice from that of the source. It seems as if they share the same opinion. This is a deceptive use of sources. Instead, when you quote or paraphrase a source, you should signal your own stance with reference to the source: comment on it; agree with it; disagree with it; or critique it.

EXPLANATION

The student has tracked with the broad topic that Machen presents, using his ideas as a foundation for his own thinking. When Machen is introduced, quotations are used and the source is footnoted. Throughout the paragraph we can clearly distinguish between the voice of the student and that of Machen.

Avoiding Plagiarism: Frequently Asked Questions

1. How many of the author's words can I use before I risk committing plagiarism?

There is no specific number of the author's words you can use before you risk committing plagiarism. Chances are, if you are asking this question, you are relying too heavily on sources and should think more deeply on your own about your topic. Use your sources more selectively: choose key concepts, or quote phrases or sentences from the source in support of your claim when something is well said. You could also quote to represent the opposing view accurately. However, if the source is mostly useful not for its concise wording but for the information it provides, paraphrase the information in your own words, introducing the paraphrase by crediting the author and ending with a footnote.

2. Can I use the author's sentence structure and just substitute synonyms for the author's words?

If you are looking to insert synonyms into an author's original sentence structure, you are still relying too heavily on the source. Copying the sentence structure and changing a few words may mean that you have not fully digested the content of what you are reading. In many cases, this approach would be considered plagiarism. Instead of focusing on individual words, focus on the core meaning of the original sentence, leaving out all the extra details, and concentrate on stating that core meaning in your own words, as if explaining it to your friend. In this way, you will successfully "maintain your own voice" and avoid plagiarism.

3. What if I can't remember where I read or heard about a particular idea?

If you cannot remember where you heard an idea or read a quotation, do not panic. If you have learned about the idea or quote from an everyday conversation or in email with a friend, pastor, or professor, you may cite that person in a footnote, but it is not necessary to include an entry for it in the bibliography. If you remember a quotation from a book, try to look up the quotation, and omit it if it cannot be verified.

4. Should I try to cite sources when stating ideas that everyone knows and accepts?

Common knowledge is defined as information that is well-known and generally assumed to be true by those who read and write on the topic. An example of common knowledge would be commonly accepted facts about the material world. In systematic theology, common knowledge would include widely accepted theological principles such as the statement that Christ is fully human and fully divine. You would not be expected to cite a specific work when you draw on this common knowledge in your writing. On the other hand, if you take specific ideas from a source, cite that source.

5. What should I do if I find other sources cited by the author to support the view I want to cite? Do I have to cite all of *his* sources?

If you are paraphrasing information from a source—for example, a commentary—that cites other sources for support, you only have to cite the source you are consulting, but focus on the original

words and ideas of that source author. If it is necessary to mention “Author B,” with whom the source author is interacting, in order to make sure the reader accurately understands, you may mention “Author B” when you introduce the quote:

Interacting with Jones, Brown asserts, “. . . .”⁹³

Avoid treating a source as a one-stop shop, from which you will gather many details to support your exegetical claims. Instead, if you want to use information or quotation that is reprinted in a source, look up the information or quotation in the original, so that you can understand and fairly represent its meaning in its original context. If the original source is inaccessible, you may use the form for citing “One Source Quoted in Another,” shown on page 40.

6. When I quote an author, may I make minor changes to or leave words out of the quotation?

Minor changes may be made to blend the quotation into the grammar of your sentence, help the reader understand pronoun references it contains, or focus the reader on certain important information. These changes must be clearly indicated, and the original meaning must be strictly preserved. Indicate additions by placing them in brackets []. If you leave words or phrases out, you must use ellipsis points correctly: use three ellipsis points, each one separated by a space, to show words left out within a sentence. When you leave out full sentences or begin with words in one sentence and finish with words from another, use four ellipsis points. See Turabian 25.3 for a more detailed discussion of how to modify quotations.

Machen reminds us that “Modern liberalism . . . is at any rate no longer merely an academic matter.”²

7. May I add italics to words within a quote?

You may add italics to emphasize a point, but this must be noted in one of two ways: (1) immediately following the italicized word, insert “emphasis added” in brackets; or (2) in the footnote, insert “emphasis added” in parentheses following the page number.

The church should fight to defend the truth of Scripture and to dedicate itself to “a more earnest search after truth and *a more loyal devotion to it* [emphasis added] when once it is found.”³

The church should fight to defend the truth of Scripture and to dedicate itself to “a more earnest search after truth and *a more loyal devotion to it* when once it is found.”⁴

² J. Gresham Machen, *Christianity and Liberalism*, new ed. (Grand Rapids, MI: Eerdmans, 2009), 15.

³ Machen, *Christianity and Liberalism*, 15.

⁴ Machen, *Christianity and Liberalism*, 15 (emphasis added).

8. How can I blend quotations into my text?

Quotes of fewer than five lines may be introduced with the name of the author and a verb such as *writes*, *claims*, or *argues*.⁵

Concerning liberalism, Machen claims, “its attack upon the fundamentals of the Christian faith is being carried on vigorously by Sunday-School ‘lesson-helps,’ by the pulpit, and by the religious press.”⁶

You may also integrate the quotation into your sentence, making sure the author’s wording fits your sentence structure grammatically, that it does not interrupt the flow of your thought, and that pronouns have correct and clear antecedents. See sections 7.5 and 25.2 of Turabian for more details on how to blend quotations into text.

We must consider the fact that an “attack upon the fundamentals of the Christian faith is being carried on vigorously by Sunday-School ‘lesson-helps,’ by the pulpit, and by the religious press.”⁷

9. What should I do if my quotation is long?

If the quote is *five lines or longer*, you may use a block quotation. Single space and indent all of the lines you are quoting so that they line up with the indentation of the first line of the paragraphs. You should not use double quotation marks at the beginning or end of a block quote because the indentation and single spacing indicate that the words are quoted from another source. You should, however, insert a footnote at the end of the block quotation. See Turabian 25.2.2 for more information on formatting. The following excerpt from a student paper illustrates the correct formatting:

Many theologians have buckled under the pressure of liberal Christianity, but Machen was not among them. He called for people to live out a more vibrant Christian witness. Note his treatment of the topic in the first chapter of *Christianity and Liberalism*:

Modern liberalism in the Church, whatever judgment may be passed upon it, is at any rate no longer merely an academic matter. . . . On the contrary its attack upon the fundamentals of the Christian faith is being carried on vigorously by Sunday-School “lesson-helps,” by the pulpit, and by the religious press. If such an attack be unjustified, the remedy . . . is a more earnest search after truth and a more loyal devotion to it when once it is found.⁸

⁵ For a list of reporting verbs that can be used to introduce a quotation, see the CTW handout “Blending Quotations.”

⁶ Machen, *Christianity and Liberalism*, 15.

⁷ Machen, *Christianity and Liberalism*, 15.

⁸ Machen, *Christianity and Liberalism*, 15.

Citation Styles

THE BIBLE

Biblical Citation

It is appropriate to place biblical citations in the text rather than in footnotes. The following text with biblical citation illustrates how to handle the format. The notes below clarify when to abbreviate a book of the Bible and when to spell it out. SBL abbreviations are used with no period following them (see page 87 for a list of the abbreviations).

Turabian and SBL (Sample text with biblical citation)

There are many views on how the world came into being, but Christians believe that it was created by God (Gen 1:1). Genesis opens with a majestic account of God's acts of creation (1:1–2:3). In Gen 1:1, we learn that God created heaven and earth. Next, Gen 2 provides a detailed description of the creation of Adam and Eve.

Notes:

- Use SBL abbreviations when you cite a biblical book in parentheses.
- If you mention the name of the biblical book in the sentence itself, then you do not need to repeat the name in parentheses.
- Spell out the full name of the biblical book when it begins the sentence.
- Spell out the full name when the book is cited without chapter or chapter and verse.
- In the sentence itself, use SBL abbreviations when you name the book and the chapter, or when you name the book, chapter, and verse.

- When listing multiple biblical references, place a semicolon in between entries whenever you name a different chapter or a different book. Use commas if you are referring to different verses within the same chapter: Ezra 1:1–5, 6, 9; 3:4; 6:8; Zech 3:1, 4, 6; 5:6.
- Do not include the Bible in the bibliography, only in the footnotes, unless you are doing a comparative analysis of translations.
- You may choose to use the abbreviation of the version of the Bible you reference in the parentheses (e.g., ESV, NIV, RSV), or you may spell out the name of the version (e.g., English Standard Version, Revised Standard Version). The former is more common.
- Because there are two editions of the NIV, note the year behind “NIV” in the parentheses:

(Gen 3:15 NIV 1984)

(Gen 3:15 NIV 2011)

Citing the Bible in Footnotes

Turabian and SBL:

N: ¹ Gen 3:15 (ESV). All other English Scripture citations will be taken from the ESV unless otherwise noted.

² Gen 3:16.

³ Gen 4:20 (KJV).

Notes:

- Use SBL abbreviations.
- Most professors require that you indicate the version of the Bible you are using. In the first footnote that contains a Scripture reference, include the initials (or the full name) of the version followed by a brief sentence explaining what version(s) you chose to cite in the rest of the paper.
- In subsequent notes, simply cite the passage without naming the version.
- If you decide to cite a different version in a later footnote, name the version (see footnote 3 above).

Study Bibles

Please Note: While study Bibles are helpful resources, they are not considered scholarly sources. Please check with your professor about whether a study Bible is an appropriate source to use before citing one in your course papers.

Turabian

- N: ¹ Iain Duguid, “1 Kings,” in *The Grace and Truth Study Bible*, ed. R. Albert Mohler et al. (Grand Rapids, MI: Zondervan, 2021), 424.
- ² Derek W. H. Thomas, “Covenant Theology,” in *The Reformation Study Bible*, ed. R. C. Sproul (Orlando, FL: Reformation Trust, 2015), 2348.
- ³ Thomas, “Covenant Theology,” 2349.
- B: Duguid, Iain. “1 Kings.” In *The Grace and Truth Study Bible*, edited by R. Albert Mohler, James M. Hamilton, Benjamin L. Merke, and Mitchell L. Chase, 418–64. Grand Rapids, MI: Zondervan, 2021.
- Thomas, Derek W. H. “Covenant Theology.” In *The Reformation Study Bible*, edited by R. C. Sproul, 2348–50. Orlando, FL: Reformation Trust, 2015.

SBL

- N: ⁵ Iain Duguid, “1 Kings,” in *The Grace and Truth Study Bible*, ed. R. Albert Mohler et al. (Grand Rapids, MI: Zondervan, 2021), 424.
- ⁶ Derek W. H. Thomas, “Covenant Theology,” in *The Reformation Study Bible*, ed. R. C. Sproul (Orlando, FL: Reformation Trust, 2015), 2348.
- ⁷ Thomas, “Covenant Theology,” 2349.
- B: Duguid, Iain. “1 Kings,” Pages 418–64 in *The Grace and Truth Study Bible*. Edited by R. Albert Mohler, James M. Hamilton, Benjamin L. Merke, and Mitchell L. Chase. Grand Rapids, MI: Zondervan, 2021.
- Thomas, Derek W. H. “Covenant Theology,” Pages 2348–50 in *The Reformation Study Bible*. Edited by R. C. Sproul. Orlando, FL: Reformation Trust: 2015.

Notes:

- Most study Bibles include a list of editors and contributors in the front where you can find the name of the contributor who authored what you would like to cite.

- If you cite an introduction to a book of the Bible or notes from a study Bible, format the citation as you would a citation of a chapter in an edited volume.
 - Treat introductions and study notes for individual books of the Bible as a unit. For example, Dr. Duguid wrote both the introduction and study notes for 1 Kings in *The Grace and Truth Study Bible*: the introduction can be found on pages 418–20, and the study notes are listed at the bottom of pages 421–64. Thus, in the example bibliographic citations, Dr. Duguid’s contribution is named “1 Kings,” and the page range 418–64 is listed.
 - For footnotes, the only locator information needed is a page number(s). See the example of Dr. Duguid’s study notes on page 424 of 1 Kgs 2:13–25.
- Articles located at the beginning or end of a study Bible are also cited as a chapter in an edited volume, as in Dr. Thomas’s “Covenant Theology,” in *The Reformation Study Bible*.

BOOKS

Single Author

Turabian and SBL

- N: ¹ David Powlison, *Power Encounters: Reclaiming Spiritual Warfare* (Grand Rapids, MI: Hourglass Books, 1995), 50.
- B: Powlison, David. *Power Encounters: Reclaiming Spiritual Warfare*. Grand Rapids, MI: Hourglass Books, 1995.

Notes:

- For both Turabian and SBL, the words “Press,” “Publishing Company,” “and Co.” and other terms like these can be omitted unless ambiguity would result. For SBL style, when listing the name of a publisher, see the list provided of preferred bibliographical forms of publisher names (SBL 6.1.4.1). For example, SBL suggests that “Eerdmans” be used instead of “William B. Eerdmans,” but “John Knox” be used rather than “Knox.”
- Some publishers, such as P&R Publishing, formerly Presbyterian and Reformed Publishing Company, have changed how their names are represented. Use the form of the publisher’s name found on the title page of the book cited.
- There is a section specifically dedicated to electronic books below. See pages 41–44 of this guide.

Two or Three Authors

Turabian and SBL

- N: ¹ Vern S. Poythress and Wayne A. Grudem, *The Gender-Neutral Bible Controversy: Muting the Masculinity of God's Words* (Nashville, TN: Broadman Holman, 2000), 71.
- B: Poythress, Vern S., and Wayne A. Grudem. *The Gender-Neutral Bible Controversy: Muting the Masculinity of God's Words*. Nashville, TN: Broadman Holman, 2000.

Notes:

- If a book has two or three authors, then include each author's name.
- See the following section of this guide titled "Four or More Authors" for models of how to cite books with more than three authors.

Four or More Authors

Turabian and SBL

- N: ¹ Randolph Quirk et al., *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* (New York: Longman, 1985), 657–60.
- B: Quirk, Randolph, Sidney Greenbaum, Geoffrey Leech, and Jan Svartvik. *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*. New York: Longman, 1985.

Notes:

- Only use "et al." in footnotes for works with four or more authors.
- The phrase "et al." is not italicized, and the period only comes after "al." This is then followed by a comma.
- In the bibliography, you must list *all* of the authors' names.

Author with Translator and/or Editor

Turabian and SBL

- N: ¹ Herman Ridderbos, *Paul: An Outline of His Theology*, trans. John Richard De Witt (Grand Rapids, MI: Eerdmans, 1997), 81.
- ² Herman Ridderbos, *Redemptive History and the New Testament Scriptures*, trans. H. De Jongste, ed. Richard B. Gaffin, 2nd rev. ed. (Phillipsburg, NJ: P&R, 1988), 55.
- B: Ridderbos, Herman. *Paul: An Outline of His Theology*. Translated by John Richard De Witt. Grand Rapids, MI: Eerdmans, 1997.
- Ridderbos, Herman. *Redemptive History and the New Testament Scriptures*. Translated by H. De Jongste. Edited by Richard B. Gaffin. 2nd rev. ed. Phillipsburg, NJ: P&R, 1988.

Notes:

- When a book has an editor and/or a translator in addition to an author, list the author's name first and list the name of the editor and/or translator after the title.
- If a book has an editor and a translator, list their names in the order in which they appear on the title page.

Editor in Place of an Author

Turabian and SBL

- N: ² K. Scott Oliphint, ed., *Justified in Christ: God's Plan for Us in Justification*. (Fearn, UK: Mentor), 2007.
- B: Oliphint, K. Scott, ed. *Justified in Christ: God's Plan for Us in Justification*. Fearn, UK: Mentor, 2007.

Note: When you name an editor in place of an author, list "ed." after the editor's name.

Multivolume Work (Single Title)

Turabian and SBL

- N: ¹ Benjamin B. Warfield, *Selected Shorter Writings*, ed. John Meeter, 2 vols. (Phillipsburg, NJ: P&R, 1970–73).
- B: Warfield, Benjamin B. *Selected Shorter Writings*. Edited by John Meeter. 2 vols. Phillipsburg, NJ: P&R, 1970–73.

Notes:

- When citing a multivolume work as a whole, include the total number of volumes. If the volumes were published over the span of several years, then give the range of years over which the volumes were published.
- Note the difference between citing a *specific volume* and citing a *whole multivolume work*. When citing specific volumes, list the volume number (e.g., vol. 2) and the publication date for the appropriate volume (e.g., 1973). When citing a whole work, list the total number of volumes (e.g., 2 vols.) and the full span of publication dates (e.g., 1970–73).

Single Volume of a Multivolume Work (Single Title)

Turabian and SBL

- N: ¹ Benjamin B. Warfield, *Selected Shorter Writings*, ed. John E. Meeter (Phillipsburg, NJ: P&R, 1973), 2:67.
- N: ² Warfield, *Selected Shorter Writings*, 2:69.
- B: Warfield, Benjamin B. *Selected Shorter Writings*. Edited by John E. Meeter. 2 vols. Phillipsburg, NJ: P&R, 1973.

Notes:

- The example above shows how to cite a specific volume that is not separately titled. In the footnote, provide the publication date for the particular volume you are citing. The multivolume work may be cited as a whole in the bibliography.
- In the footnote, place the specific volume number immediately before the page number. Separate the volume number and page number with a colon and no intervening space.
- The short form should include the volume number, as shown in the second example of a footnote shown above.

Multivolume Work (Separately Titled Volumes)

Turabian

- N: Herman Bavinck, *God and Creation*, vol. 2 of *Reformed Dogmatics*, ed. John Bolt, trans. John Vriend (Grand Rapids, MI: Baker Academic, 2004), 50.
- B: Bavinck, Herman. *God and Creation*. Vol. 2 of *Reformed Dogmatics*, edited by John Bolt, translated by John Vriend. Grand Rapids, MI: Baker Academic, 2004.

SBL

- N: ¹ Herman Bavinck, *God and Creation*, vol. 2 of *Reformed Dogmatics*, ed. John Bolt, trans. John Vriend (Grand Rapids, MI: Baker Academic, 2004), 50.
- B: Bavinck, Herman. *God and Creation*. Vol. 2 of *Reformed Dogmatics*. Edited by John Bolt. Translated by John Vriend. Grand Rapids, MI: Baker Academic, 2004.

Notes:

- Chicago and Turabian provide two options for citing an editor in place of an author when a multivolume work has both a general editor and individual editors for each volume. Both general and individual volume editors should be listed. Note that SBL only provides one option. See Turabian 17.1.4.1, CMOS 14.119, and SBL 6.2.21.

Chapter in a Multivolume Work (Single Title)

Turabian

- N: ¹ Richard B. Gaffin, “Westminster and the Sabbath,” in *The Westminster Confession into the 21st Century*, ed. J. Ligon Duncan (Fearn: Christian Focus, 2004), 1:137.
- N: ² Gaffin, “Westminster and the Sabbath,” 137.
- B: Gaffin, Richard B. “Westminster and the Sabbath.” In Vol. 1 of *The Westminster Confession into the 21st Century*, edited by J. Ligon Duncan, 123–44. Fearn: Christian Focus, 2004.

- N: ¹ Richard B. Gaffin, “Westminster and the Sabbath,” in *The Westminster Confession into the 21st Century*, ed. J. Ligon Duncan (Fearn: Christian Focus, 2004), 1:123–44.
- N: ² Gaffin, “Westminster and the Sabbath,” 137.
- B: Gaffin, Richard B. “Westminster and the Sabbath.” Pages 123–44 in vol. 1 of *The Westminster Confession into the 21st Century*. Edited by J. Ligon Duncan. Fearn: Christian Focus, 2004.

Notes:

- The example above shows how to cite a specific chapter within a multivolume work that does not have separately titled volumes.
- In the first footnote, provide the publication date for the particular volume you are citing, place the specific volume number immediately before the page number, and separate the volume number and page number with a colon and no intervening space.
- The short form does not include the volume number, as shown in the second example of a footnote shown above. Note that this form differs from the form used to cite a single volume of a multivolume work (single title), shown on page 26 of this guide.
- For a multivolume work with contributions by several authors, the volume’s publication information only needs to be listed in full in the first note. For example, if, after citing Gaffin’s chapter as shown above, you cite O. Palmer Robertson’s chapter, then provide the author’s full name, the title of the chapter, and then the word “in” followed by a short form reference to the multivolume work. In subsequent citations of Robertson, use only the short form for the chapter.

⁴ O. Palmer Robertson, “The Holy Spirit in the Westminster Confession,” in Duncan, *The Westminster Confession into the 21st Century*, 1:57–99.

⁵ Robertson, “The Holy Spirit,” 60.

In the bibliography, list all of the individual contributions cited as well as the multiauthor book itself. Including an entry for the multiauthor book itself allows you to use the shortened form of the book’s information in the entries for the individual contributions.

Duncan, J. Ligon, ed. *The Westminster Confession into the 21st Century*. 3 vols. Fearn: Christian Focus: 2004. Gaffin, Richard B. “Westminster and the Sabbath.” In *The Westminster Confession into the 21st Century*, Duncan, 1:123–44.

Robertson, O. Palmer. “The Holy Spirit in the Westminster Confession.” In *The Westminster Confession into the 21st Century*, Duncan, 1:123–44.

See CMOS 14.108 for more on citing multiple contributions to one multiauthor book.

- See CMOS 14.116–122 and SBL 6.2.22 for more.

Chapter in a Multivolume Work (Separately Titled Volumes)

Turabian

- N: ¹ Moisés Silva, “Faith vs Works of Law in Galatians,” in *The Paradoxes of Paul*, vol. 2 of *Justification and Variegated Nomism*, ed. D. A. Carson, Peter T. O’Brien, and Mark A. Seifrid (Grand Rapids, MI: Baker Academic, 2004), 217–48.
- N: ² Silva, “Faith vs Works of Law in Galatians,” 225.
- B: Silva, Moisés. “Faith vs Works of Law in Galatians.” In *The Paradoxes of Paul*, 217–48. Vol. 2 of *Justification and Variegated Nomism*, edited by D. A. Carson, Peter T. O’Brien, and Mark A. Seifrid. Grand Rapids, MI: Baker Academic, 2004.

SBL

- N: ¹ Moisés Silva, “Faith vs Works of Law in Galatians,” in *The Paradoxes of Paul*, vol. 2 of *Justification and Variegated Nomism*, ed. D. A. Carson, Peter T. O’Brien, and Mark A. Seifrid (Grand Rapids, MI: Baker Academic, 2004), 217–48.
- N: ² Silva, “Faith vs Works of Law in Galatians,” 225.
- B: Silva, Moisés. “Faith vs Works of Law in Galatians.” Pages 217–48 in *The Paradoxes of Paul*. Vol. 2 of *Justification and Variegated Nomism*. Edited by D. A. Carson, Peter T. O’Brien, and Mark A. Seifrid. Grand Rapids, MI: Baker Academic, 2004.

Notes:

- The example above shows how to cite a specific chapter within a multivolume work that has separately titled volumes.
- In the first footnote, provide the publication date for the particular volume you are citing.
- The short form does not include the volume information.
- See CMOS 14.120 and SBL 6.2.23 for more.

Edition

Turabian and SBL

- N: ¹ Cornelius Van Til, *Christian Apologetics*, ed. William Edgar, 2nd ed.
 (Phillipsburg, NJ: P&R, 2003), 34.
- B: Van Til, Cornelius. *Christian Apologetics*. Edited by William Edgar. 2nd ed.
 Phillipsburg, NJ: P&R, 2003.

Notes:

- List the number or description of the edition when citing an edition other than the first edition.
- Abbreviate “Second Edition” or “Revised Edition” as “2nd ed.” or “rev. ed.”

Part of a Series

Turabian

- N: ¹ Raymond C. Ortlund Jr., *God's Unfaithful Wife: A Biblical Theology of Spiritual Adultery*, New Studies in Biblical Theology 2 (Downers Grove, IL: InterVarsity, 1996), 19.
- B: Ortlund Jr., Raymond C. *God's Unfaithful Wife: A Biblical Theology of Spiritual Adultery*. New Studies in Biblical Theology 2. Downers Grove, IL: InterVarsity, 1996.

SBL

- N: ¹ Raymond C. Ortlund Jr., *God's Unfaithful Wife: A Biblical Theology of Spiritual Adultery*, NSBT 2 (Downers Grove, IL: InterVarsity, 1996), 19.
- B: Ortlund Jr., Raymond C. *God's Unfaithful Wife: A Biblical Theology of Spiritual Adultery*. NSBT 2. Downers Grove, IL: InterVarsity, 1996.

Notes:

- The title of the series is abbreviated in an SBL footnote and bibliographic entry. Commonly used SBL abbreviations are listed on page 87 of this guide.
- The name of the series editor is not usually included, but if you decide to include it, follow instructions found in Turabian 17.1.5.
- To document a source as “new” or “second” series in Turabian, use the abbreviation “n.s.,” “2nd ser.,” etc. after the series title. See CMOS 14.126. In SBL, use a slash (e.g., 2/) as described in SBL 6.2.24.

Turabian and SBL

- N: ¹ Zhisheng Gao, 2017 年, 起來中國: 酷刑下的維權律師高智晟自述. [2017, Wake up, China! Gao Zhisheng, A human rights lawyer undergoing torture] (Taipei City: Taiwan Association for China Human Rights: China Aid—Walking with the Persecuted Faithful, 2016), 167.
- ² Zhisheng Gao, 2017 年, 起來中國, 170.
- ³ Hyung Yong Park, 성경해석의 원리 [Principles of Bible interpretation] (Seoul: Emmaus Publishing, 1991), 78.
- ⁴ Karine Crousaz, *L'Académie de Lausanne Entre Humanisme et Réforme (ca. 1537–1560)* [The Academy of Lausanne between humanism and reform (ca. 1537–1560)], *Education and Society in the Middle Ages and Renaissance* 41 (Boston: Brill, 2012), 100, PDF.
- ⁵ Gustav Schörghofer, “Der Gott der kleinen Dinge: Die Bedeutung des Glaubens für die Kunstbetrachtung” [The God of small things: The importance of beliefs for viewing art] *Stimmen der Zeit* 237, no. 9 (Sept 2019): 700, <https://www.herder.de/stz/>.
- ⁶ J. G. Machen, 기독교와 자유주의, trans. Young Chul Whang and Gwang Yeon Won (Seoul: The Blessed People Publishing Company, 2019), 94.
- B: Gao, Zhisheng. 2017 年, 起來中國: 酷刑下的維權律師高智晟自述. [2017, Wake up, China: Gao Zhisheng, A human rights lawyer undergoing torture]. Taipei City: Taiwan Association for China Human Rights: China Aid—Walking with the Persecuted Faithful, 2016.
- Park, Hyung Yong. 성경해석의 원리 [Principles of Bible interpretation]. Seoul: Emmaus Publishing, 1991.
- Crousaz, Karine. *L'Académie de Lausanne Entre Humanisme et Réforme (ca. 1537–1560)* [The Academy of Lausanne Between Humanism and Reform (ca. 1537–1560)]. *Education and Society in the Middle Ages and Renaissance* 41. Boston: Brill, 2012. PDF.
- Schörghofer, Gustav. “Der Gott der kleinen Dinge: Die Bedeutung des Glaubens für die Kunstbetrachtung” [The God of small things: The importance of beliefs for viewing art]. *Stimmen der Zeit* 237, no. 9 (Sep 2019): 699-710. <https://www.herder.de/stz/>.

Machen, J. G. *기독교와 자유주의*. Translated by Young Chul Whang and Gwang Yeon Won. Seoul: The Blessed People Publishing Company, 2019. Originally published as *Christianity and Liberalism: Legacy Edition* (Philadelphia: Westminster Seminary Press, 2019).

Machen, J. G. *Christianity and Liberalism: Legacy Edition*. Philadelphia: Westminster Seminary Press, 2019. Translated by Young Chil Whang and Gwang Yeon Won as *기독교와 자유주의* (Seoul: The Blessed People Publishing Company, 2019).

Notes:

- Capitalize foreign-language titles using sentence-style capitalization; in addition, capitalize any word that would be capitalized in the original language. Please see CMOS 11 for a discussion of capitalization rules in various languages.
- If you add your own English translation of a title, place your translation after the original language title, enclose it in brackets, use sentence-style capitalization in the translated title, and do not italicize it or enclose it in quotation marks. Note that adding your own English translation of a foreign title is not required. This is only done as a courtesy for the reader, depending on your intended audience.
- If you need to cite both an original language version and a translation, then follow the examples of *Christianity and Liberalism* above. Choose the appropriate format based on whether you are focusing on the original or the translation. The following rules for determining when to cite original and translated versions first apply to Westminster students:
 - If you have been reading and interacting with ideas from the translated version of a work such as Machen's, cite the form that puts the translated title first.
 - Likewise, if you have been interacting with ideas from your own English translation of the Korean edition of *Christianity and Liberalism* (i.e., if for your own purposes you are translating the work by Young Chul Whang and Gwang Yeon Won into English), cite the form that puts the translated title first.
 - Note that if you quote, it must be done from the originally published English text for course papers, projects, and theses in English. This is done to help the reader access your source most easily. Cite the form that puts the original English title first.
 - If it is significant to the thesis to discuss unique wording, Westminster students may provide their own English translation of the foreign language edition. For example, a Korean writer may provide his own English translation of the Korean edition of Machen in order to make a point about the effect that Machen's ideas have had on Korean church culture. This type of discussion may take place either in the main body

or the footnotes of the thesis. Again, in this case, the form that puts the translated title first should be used.

- If you are quoting your own English translation of a Korean work that includes Chinese characters, you may provide your English translation of the Korean with the Chinese characters in the text, as the example below demonstrates.

As Deok Kyo Oh says, “After Lutheranism, riots by fanatical Anabaptists broke out around 1534. They refused infant baptism, broke sacred images (聖像), and burned holy paintings (聖畫), insisting on a return to the early church.”¹

- The following footnote models how to include the original text in the footnote should you desire to provide that information for your reader.

¹ Deok Kyo Oh, *장로교회사* [A history of the Presbyterians] (Suwon: Hapdong Theological Seminary Press, 2006), 130 (my translation). The original text reads, “루터파이후, 1534년경 광신주의적인 재세례파에 의한 폭동이 일어났다. 그들은 유아세례를 거부하고, 성상(聖像)을 깨뜨리고 성화(聖畫)를 불사르면서 초대교회로의 환원을 주장하였다.”

- The corresponding bibliographic entry should follow the standard format modelled above, as the following example demonstrates.

Oh, Deok Kyo. *장로교회사* [A history of the Presbyterians]. Suwon: Hapdong Theological Seminary Press, 2006.

- While SBL permits the use of the non-Latin alphabet for non-English titles, it states a preference for the use of translated titles. See SBL 6.1.3.9 for more discussion.
- If you have provided your own translation of a book that is only available in a foreign language, please note this in the footnote by appending “my translation,” enclosed in brackets, to the end of the note. This not noted in the bibliography.

Older Titles

Turabian and SBL

- N: ¹ William Bates, *The Harmony of the Divine Attributes in the Contrivance And Accomplishment of Man's Redemption* (Philadelphia: Presbyterian Board of Publication, n.d.), 35.
- B: Bates, William. *The Harmony of the Divine Attributes in the Contrivance and Accomplishment of Man's Redemption*. Philadelphia: Presbyterian Board of Publication, n.d.

Notes:

- Books published before 1900 are often missing publication information.
 - If no date can be found, use the abbreviation “n.d.” in place of the date.
 - If the location or the name of the publisher cannot be found, it is acceptable to omit this information. For example, if a source does not have a publisher listed but does include a date, it would appear as follows:

¹ Francis Cheynell, *The Divine Triunity of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit* (London, 1650), 40.

- Titles of books published before 1800 may be quite long and contain patterns of punctuation, spelling, and capitalization that appear non-standard to modern readers.
 - Exceptionally long titles may be shortened in bibliographies and footnotes by inserting a bracketed ellipsis. If the bracketed ellipsis is inserted at the end of a title, then the bracketed ellipsis should be followed by a period in bibliographic entries.
 - You may retain the original patterns of punctuation, spelling, and capitalization in older titles unless some words are written entirely in capital letters. Only the first letter of words written entirely in capital letters should be capitalized.

Roberts, Francis. *Believers Evidences for Eternall Life; Collected Out of The First Epistle of John Which is Catholique [...]*. London, 1655.

- See CMOS 14.97 for more details and examples.
- Books published before 1800 sometimes use locators other than page numbers.
 - Some early-modern books use book, chapter, and section divisions instead of page numbers. For these works, list the section divisions using Arabic numerals.

- Similarly, some works are structured by parts, questions, articles, sections, etc. This is common in large scholastic volumes and legal tomes. For these works, use structural locators rather than page numbers because your reader may not have access to the same edition that you do.
- See pages 57–59 of this guide (“Classic Theological and Confessional Works”) for examples of citing section divisions using Arabic numerals.
- Some early-modern books use column numbers instead of page numbers. For these works, list the column number(s) preceded by “col.” or “cols.”
- Some early-modern books use signatures that are alphanumeric characters (e.g., sig B1) or symbols (e.g., **1–**4). For signature pages that are not numbered but denoted by various symbols, cite the signature symbols (e.g., sigs **1–**4). Do not convert symbols to alphanumeric characters.
- See CMOS 14.154, 14.155, and 14.225 for more information.
- If there is any uncertainty in citing signature pages, please see a member of the church history faculty.

Unpublished Manuscripts

Turabian and SBL

- N: ¹ Alfred Poirier, “Statement on Human Sexuality, Marriage, and Sanctity of Life” (unpublished manuscript, last modified January 20, 2021). Microsoft Word file.
- B: Poirier, Alfred. “Statement on Human Sexuality, Marriage, and Sanctity of Life.” Unpublished manuscript, last modified January 20, 2021. Microsoft Word file.

Notes:

- For unpublished manuscripts, use the date of the version consulted or the last modified date.
- For manuscripts under contract but not yet published, use “forthcoming” in place of a date.
- For more information, see CMOS 14.126 and 14.146.

Reprint

Turabian

- N: ¹ Jonathan Edwards, *Of Being* (1721; repr., New Haven, MA: Yale University Press, 1995), 10.
- B: Edwards, Jonathan. *Of Being*. 1721. Reprint, New Haven, MA: Yale University Press, 1995.

SBL

- N: ¹ Jonathan Edwards, *Of Being* (1721; repr., New Haven, MA: Yale University Press, 1995), 10.
- B: Edwards, Jonathan. *Of Being*. 1721. Repr., New Haven, MA: Yale University Press, 1995.

Notes:

- In the footnote, the original publication date is included in parentheses and followed by a semicolon. In the bibliography, the date is listed after the title and is followed by a period.
- If the name of the original publisher and city of publication is relevant, include it before the original publication date.
- For more information on reprints, please see CMOS 14.114 and SBL 6.2.17 and 6.2.18.

Imprint

Turabian and SBL

- N: ¹ Leland Ryken, ed., *The Christian Imagination: The Practice of Faith in Literature and Writing*, rev. and exp. ed. (Colorado Springs, CO: Shaw Books, 2002), 69.
- B: Ryken, Leland, ed. *The Christian Imagination: The Practice of Faith in Literature and Writing*. Rev. and exp. ed. Colorado Springs, CO: Shaw Books, 2002.

Notes:

- An imprint is the particular name under which the publisher issues the book. It is similar to a subdivision or subsidiary of a press. A book's title page indicates whether it is published by an imprint. For example, the title page for the book shown above reads "Shaw Books, an imprint of Waterbrook Press." In such cases, provide only the name of the imprint, not both the name of the publishing house and the imprint. See CMOS 14.138 and 14.139 for additional details and exceptions for University Presses.

Copublication (Two Publishers for One Book)

Turabian

- N: ¹ D. A. Carson, *The Gospel According to John*, Pillar New Testament Commentary (Grand Rapids, MI: Eerdmans, 1991), 217.
- B: Carson, D. A. *The Gospel According to John*. Pillar New Testament Commentary. Grand Rapids, MI: Eerdmans, 1991.

SBL

- N: ¹ D. A. Carson, *The Gospel According to John*, PiNNTC (Leicester, England: Apollos; Grand Rapids, MI: Eerdmans, 1991), 217.
- B: Carson, D. A. *The Gospel According to John*. PiNNTC (Leicester, England: Apollos; Grand Rapids, MI: Eerdmans, 1991).

Notes:

- For Turabian, you do not need to list both publishers (see CMOS 14.140). You may simply provide the name of the publisher that would be most easily accessible to the

reader. For instance, if a book is published in the UK and in the United States, and your paper is for a class in the United States, then list only the United States publisher.

- For SBL, both publishers must be listed. Provide the first place of publication paired with the name of its associated publisher, followed by the second pair of publication place and publisher's name. Separate the pairs using a semicolon (;).

One Source Quoted in Another

Turabian and SBL

N: ¹ Mildred L. Larson, *Meaning-Based Translation: A Guide to Cross-Language Equivalence* (Lanham, MD: University Press of America, 1984), 11, quoted in Vern S. Poythress and Wayne A. Grudem, *The Gender-Neutral Bible Controversy: Muting the Masculinity of God's Words* (Nashville, TN: Broadman & Holman, 2000), 72.

B: Larson, Mildred L. *Meaning-Based Translation: A Guide to Cross-Language Equivalence*. Lanham, MD: University Press of America, 1984. Quoted in Vern S. Poythress and Wayne A. Grudem, *The Gender-Neutral Bible Controversy: Muting the Masculinity of God's Words*. Nashville, TN: Broadman & Holman, 2000.

Note: The original source should be consulted and cited whenever possible. This should be done for two reasons: (1) it ensures that the quotation of the original source is accurate, and (2) it verifies that the view of the original author is represented fairly by the secondary source. However, if you do not have access to the original source, follow the above model.



Electronic Books

Turabian

- N: ¹ James N. Anderson, *What's Your Worldview? An Interactive Approach to Life's Big Questions* (Wheaton, IL: Crossway, 2014), chap. 1, Kindle.
- ² Jonathan Edwards, *A Treatise concerning the Religious Affections, in Three Parts* (Philadelphia: James Crissy, 1821), 15, <https://books.google.com/books?id=nTcTA0RFX6kC>.
- ³ Charles Hodge, *A Commentary on the Epistle to the Ephesians* (New York: Robert Carter and Brothers, 1860), 22, <https://archive.org/details/acommentaryonep02hodggoog/>.
- ⁴ Richard B. Gaffin, *사도행전과 바울신학 입문*, trans. 김귀탁 (Seoul: The Revival and Reformation Press, 2024), chap. 1, EPUB.
- B: Anderson, James N. *What's Your Worldview? An Interactive Approach to Life's Big Questions*. Wheaton, IL: Crossway, 2014. Kindle.
- Edwards, Jonathan. *A Treatise concerning the Religious Affections, in Three Parts*. Philadelphia: James Crissy, 1821. <https://books.google.com/books?id=nTcTA0RFX6kC>.
- Hodge, Charles. *A Commentary on the Epistle to the Ephesians*. New York, NY: Robert Carter and Brothers, 1860. <https://archive.org/details/acommentaryonep02hodggoog/>.
- Gaffin, Richard B. *사도행전과 바울신학 입문*. Translated by 김귀탁. Seoul: The Revival and Reformation Press, 2024. EPUB.

SBL

- N: ¹ James N. Anderson, *What's Your Worldview? An Interactive Approach to Life's Big Questions* (Wheaton, IL: Crossway, 2014), Kindle edition, ch. 1.
- ² Jonathan Edwards, *A Treatise concerning the Religious Affections, in Three Parts* (Philadelphia: James Crissy, 1821), 15, <https://books.google.com/books?id=nTcTA0RFX6kC>.
- ³ Charles Hodge, *A Commentary on the Epistle to the Ephesians* (New York: Robert Carter and Brothers, 1860), 22, <https://archive.org/details/acommentaryonep02hodggoog/>.

⁴ Richard B. Gaffin, *사도행전과 바울신학 입문*, trans. 김귀탁 (Seoul: The Revival and Reformation Press, 2024), ch. 1, EPUB.

B: Anderson, James N. *What's Your Worldview? An Interactive Approach to Life's Big Questions*. Wheaton, IL: Crossway, 2014. Kindle edition.

Edwards, Jonathan. *A Treatise concerning the Religious Affections, in Three Parts*. Philadelphia: James Crissy, 1821. <https://books.google.com/books?id=nTcTA0RFX6kC>.

Hodge, Charles. *A Commentary on the Epistle to the Ephesians*. New York: Robert Carter and Brothers, 1860. <https://archive.org/details/acommentaryonep02hodggoog/>.

Gaffin, Richard B. *사도행전과 바울신학 입문*. Translated by 김귀탁. Seoul: The Revival and Reformation Press, 2024. EPUB.

Notes:

- For the most part, electronic books (e-books) are cited in the same way as print books. Include the author, title, edition, publication information, etc. Pay special attention to the following features. See Turabian 17.1.10 or SBL 6.2.25 for more information.
 - *Locator Information:* Most e-book formats do not have fixed page numbers, so you should use a chapter or section number instead. If chapters or sections are not numbered, cite their titles. Locators should only appear in the footnotes, not the bibliography.
 - *Format:* Additionally, you must also include information about the electronic format that you used. Place this information at the end of the citation. Common formats for e-books include EPUB, HTML, and PDF. If you downloaded the e-book from the internet, include a DOI if available, or a URL. Providing the name of the application for reading the file is also a way of naming format. If the e-book requires a specific application or device (Amazon, Apple, Kindle), include its name. If you downloaded the book from a database, follow these guidelines:
 - *E-books from Databases:* If you downloaded the book from one of Westminster's subscription databases, give the name of the database instead of a URL. For example, if you cite an E-book found in Early English Books Online, you would list EEBO:

Perkins, William. *An Exposition of the Lord's Praier in the way of Catechism*. London, 1593. EEBO.

- *E-books from Library Catalog*: If you downloaded the book through Westminster’s online library catalog, describe the source as WTS eBook Collection (EBSCOhost).

Gribben, Crawford, and John W Tweeddale, eds. *T&T Handbook of John Owen*. New York: T&T Clark, 2022. EPUB. WTS eBook Collection (EBSCOhost).

- *E-books from freely available databases*: If you download a book from a freely available database rather than one of the commercial databases accessible only through Westminster’s library (e.g., if you access a book on the Post-Reformation Digital Library), then provide a DOI if available. If no DOI is available, then provide a URL.
- In SBL, “if citing a PDF e-book that is identical in all respects to the print edition, it is not necessary to indicate the format consulted” (SBL 6.2.25).
- Carefully choose the format of an e-book you will use for a research source. For example, the citation of Hodge’s *Ephesians* commentary example above models how to cite a scan of an actual copy of the commentary found on the Internet Archive. The same work may be found in a reflowable format on Christian Classics Ethereal Library (CCEL). It is better to cite scanned pages than reflowable text. The scan of an actual copy, with its fixed page numbers, is both easier to cite and more authoritative because it reproduces the original text more exactly. However, if you must cite the reflowable text, follow this model:

³ Charles Hodge, *A Commentary on the Epistle to the Ephesians* (New York: Robert Carter and Brothers, 1860; Christian Classics Ethereal Library), chap. 1, <https://www.ccel.org/ccel/hodge/ephesians.html>.

Hodge, Charles. *A Commentary on the Epistle to the Ephesians*. New York: Robert Carter and Brothers, 1860; Christian Classics Ethereal Library. <https://www.ccel.org/ccel/hodge/ephesians.html>.

- A DOI is preferred over a URL. URLs must fill in the lines, as described in the guidelines summarized on page 9. URLs may be also shortened from the address bar by deleting everything from the first ampersand (&) onward. For example, the book by Jonathan Edwards above had the following link in the address bar, but note the portion that can be left out while still providing a stable link to the book:



<https://books.google.com/books?id=nTcTA0RFX6kC&dq=bibliogroup%3A%22A%20Treatise%20Concerning%20Religious%20Affections%3A%20In%20Three%20Parts%2&pg=PR1#v=onepage&q&f=false>.



<https://books.google.com/books?id=nTcTA0RFX6kC>.

Please note that if you are working with a title originally published in English and translated into another language (such as example 5 from Richard Gaffin above), you must quote from the originally published English text for course papers, projects, and theses in English. This is done to help the reader access your source most easily.

- See the section labelled “Title in a Foreign Language” on pages 33–35 for more guidance on how to cite an eBook in foreign language.
- See CMOS 14.10 and 14.11 for more information.

PARTS OF A BOOK

Chapter in an Edited Volume

Turabian

- N: ¹ Tremper Longman III, “Why Do Bad Things Happen to Good People? A Biblical Theological Approach,” in *Eyes to See, Ears to Hear: Essays in Memory of J. Alan Groves*, ed. Peter Enns, Douglas J. Green, and Michael B. Kelly (Phillipsburg, NJ: P&R, 2010), 16.
- B: Longman III, Tremper. “Why Do Bad Things Happen to Good People? A Biblical Theological Approach.” In *Eyes to See, Ears to Hear: Essays in Memory of J. Alan Groves*, edited by Peter Enns, Douglas J. Green, and Michael B. Kelly, 1–16. Phillipsburg, NJ: P&R, 2010.

SBL

- N: ¹ Tremper Longman III, “Why Do Bad Things Happen to Good People? A Biblical Theological Approach,” in *Eyes to See, Ears to Hear: Essays in Memory of J. Alan Groves*, ed. Peter Enns, Douglas J. Green, and Michael B. Kelly (Phillipsburg, NJ: P&R, 2010), 16.
- B: Longman III, Tremper. “Why Do Bad Things Happen to Good People? A Biblical a Theological Approach.” Pages 1–16 in *Eyes to See, Ears to Hear: Essays in Memory of J. Alan Groves*. Edited by Peter Enns, Douglas J. Green, and Michael B. Kelly. Phillipsburg, NJ: P&R, 2010.

Introduction or Foreword

Turabian and SBL

- N: ¹ Peter A. Lillback, foreword to *Republocrat: Confessions of a Liberal Conservative*, by Carl R. Trueman (Phillipsburg, NJ: P&R, 2010), ix.
- B: Lillback, Peter A. Foreword to *Republocrat: Confessions of a Liberal Conservative*, by Carl R. Trueman, ix–xviii. Phillipsburg, NJ: P&R, 2010.

Editorial Annotations in New Editions of Primary Sources

Turabian and SBL

N: ¹ Cornelius Van Til, *Christian Apologetics*, ed. William Edgar, 2nd ed. (Phillipsburg, NJ: P&R, 2003), 88n5.

² Van Til, *Christian Apologetics*, 88n5.

B: Van Til, Cornelius. *Christian Apologetics*. Edited by William Edgar. 2nd ed. Phillipsburg, NJ: P&R, 2003.

Notes:

- Some significant older works have been republished with editorial annotations in order to make them more accessible to contemporary readers. For example, many of Cornelius Van Til's works have been published in edited editions that include explanatory footnotes and annotations.
- To cite an editorial annotation from such a book (e.g., an annotative footnote from Dr. Edgar in Van Til's *Christian Apologetics*), follow the standard format for citing a footnote: list the page number, the letter "n" (or "nn" for multiple footnotes), and the footnote number. There should be no intervening space between these elements.
- Indicate that the material cited is an editor's annotation by (a) introducing the material as such in the main body of your text, (b) indicating that the material is an annotation in the footnote reference, or (c) including a brief explanation along with the first footnote reference to the material if you cite it frequently in your work.

Example A: As Edgar notes in an annotation, "this point is crucial to Van Til's view."¹

¹ Cornelius Van Til, *Christian Apologetics*, ed. William Edgar, 2nd ed. (Phillipsburg, NJ: P&R, 2003), 109n36.

Example B: It is not often recognized, but "this point is crucial to Van Til's view."²

² See annotation in Cornelius Van Til, *Christian Apologetics*, ed. William Edgar, 2nd ed. (Phillipsburg, NJ: P&R, 2003), 109n36.

Example C: Most commentators agree that "this point is crucial to Van Til's view."³

³ Cornelius Van Til, *Christian Apologetics*, ed. William Edgar, 2nd ed. (Phillipsburg, NJ: P&R, 2003), 109n36. Unless otherwise noted, all footnotes cited from this edition are editorial annotations written by William Edgar.

JOURNALS, MAGAZINES, AND NEWSPAPERS

Journal Article

Turabian

- N: ¹ Vern S. Poythress, “Gender Neutral Issues in the New International Version of 2011,” *Westminster Theological Journal* 73, no. 1 (Spring 2011): 81.
- B: Poythress, Vern S. “Gender Neutral Issues in the New International Version of 2011.” *Westminster Theological Journal* 73, no. 1 (Spring 2011): 79–96.

SBL

- N: ¹ Vern S. Poythress, “Gender Neutral Issues in the New International Version of 2011,” *WTJ* 73.1 (2011): 81.
- B: Poythress, Vern S. “Gender Neutral Issues in the New International Version of 2011.” *WTJ* 73.1 (2011): 79–96.

Notes:

- The bibliographic entry should include the entire page range for the article, while the footnote usually names the exact page(s) from which you are citing.
- For both Turabian and SBL, if the pagination is continuous within each volume of a journal, providing the issue number is optional. However, if each issue within a volume is separately paginated, you must list the issue number following the volume number.
- Note that SBL uses abbreviations for academic journals (e.g., *WTJ*), and these abbreviations appear in both the footnote and the bibliographic entry.



Turabian

- N: ¹ Tomasz Kąkol, “Is God His Essence? The Logical Structure of Aquinas’ Proof for This Claim,” *Philosophia* 41 (2013): 650, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11406-013-9485-7>.
- B: Kąkol, Tomasz. “Is God His Essence? The Logical Structure of Aquinas’ Proof for This Claim.” *Philosophia* 41 (2013): 649–660. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11406-013-9485-7>.

SBL

- N: ¹ Tomasz Kąkol, “Is God His Essence? The Logical Structure of Aquinas’ Proof for This Claim,” *Philosophia* 41 (2013): 650, doi:10.1007/s11406-013-9485-7.
- B: Kąkol, Tomasz. “Is God His Essence? The Logical Structure of Aquinas’ Proof for This Claim.” *Philosophia* 41 (2013): 649–660. doi:10.1007/s11406-013-9485-7.

Notes:

- To cite an article that you consulted online, include an “electronic resource identifier” at the end of the footnote.
 - If the article has a DOI, use the DOI. This is the preferred electronic resource identifier for any electronic journal article.
 - If the article has no DOI, then list a URL. See page 9 of this guide for more information about properly formatting URLs.
 - For articles consulted through a database that requires login access, ensure that the DOI or URL leads readers directly to information about the source, even if it does not lead to full access. If the DOI or URL does not lead to information about the source, list the name of the database instead. See CMOS 14.11 for more information.
 - If the article has no DOI and you did not consult a database, then list a URL.
- Note that DOIs are formatted differently by Turabian and SBL.
 - For Turabian, append the DOI to <https://doi.org/>.
 - For SBL, append the DOI to “doi:” with no intervening space.
- You do not need to provide an access date as long as the publication date is listed.



Turabian

- N: ¹ Joseph H. Hellerman, “Purity and Nationalism in the Second Temple Literature: 1–2 Maccabees and Jubilees,” *Journal of the Evangelical Theological Society* 46 (September 2003): 401, ATLA Religion Database with ATLASerials.
- B: Hellerman, Joseph H. “Purity and Nationalism in the Second Temple Literature: 1–2 Maccabees and Jubilees.” *Journal of the Evangelical Theological Society* 46 (September 2003): 401–421. ATLA Religion Database with ATLASerials.

SBL

- N: ¹ Joseph H. Hellerman, “Purity and Nationalism in the Second Temple Literature: 1–2 Maccabees and Jubilees,” *JETS* 46 (September 2003): 401, <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=rfh&AN=ATLA0001457826&site=ehost-live>.
- B: Hellerman, Joseph H. “Purity and Nationalism in the Second Temple Literature: 1–2 Maccabees and Jubilees.” *JETS* 46 (September 2003): 401–421. <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=rfh&AN=ATLA0001457826&site=ehost-live>.

Notes:

- For Turabian, if you obtain a journal article from a database, rather than providing a URL, provide the name of the database.
- SBL recommends that you provide a DOI (Digital Object Identifier) rather than a URL, but a URL is acceptable if no DOI can be found on the web page. See pages SBL 6.3.10 for details and other examples.
 - The URL “must resolve directly to the page on which the article appears” (SBL 6.3.10).
 - For the EBSCOhost databases, use the “Permalink,” which can be found on the right-hand side of the web page on which you access the article.
 - See page 9 of this guide on properly formatting URLs.
 - See pages 43–44 of this guide for more information on formatting DOIs.
 - Ensure that the DOI or URL leads readers directly to information about the source, even if it does not lead to full access. If the DOI or URL does not lead to information

about the source, list the name of the database instead. See CMOS 14.11 for more information.

- In contrast to previous SBL and Turabian rules, the current guidelines do not require an access date as long as a publication date is available. In addition, for SBL, you do not need to include the word “Online” in the note or bibliographic entry.

Journal Supplement

Turabian

- N: ¹ David J. A. Clines, *The Theme of the Pentateuch*, 2nd ed., Journal for the Study of the Old Testament Supplement Series 10 (Melksham, UK: Sheffield Academic Press, 1997), 29.
- B: Clines, David J. A. *The Theme of the Pentateuch*. Journal for the Study of the Old Testament Supplement Series 10. Melksham, UK: Sheffield Academic Press, 1997.

SBL

- N: ¹ David J. A. Clines, *The Theme of the Pentateuch*, JSOTSup 10 (Melksham, UK: Sheffield Academic Press, 1997), 29.
- B: Clines, David J. A. *The Theme of the Pentateuch*. JSOTSup 10. Melksham, UK: Sheffield Academic Press, 1997.

Note: A list of SBL abbreviations for supplements can be found on page 87 of this guide.



Newspaper Article (Online)

Turabian

N: ¹ Kareem Fahim, “Worries over Growing Political Violence in Egypt,” *New York Times*, June 28, 2013, http://www.nytimes.com/2013/06/29/world/middleeast/egypt-tensions.html?ref=world&_r=0.

SBL

N: ¹ Kareem Fahim, “Worries over Growing Political Violence in Egypt,” *New York Times*, 28 June 2013, http://www.nytimes.com/2013/06/29/world/middleeast/egypt-tensions.html?ref=world&_r=0.

Notes:

- Cite newspaper articles in the footnotes only.
- In contrast to previous SBL and Turabian rules, the current guidelines do not require an access date as long as a publication date is available.
- For SBL, note the unique arrangement of the date: “28 June 2013” (as opposed to “June 28, 2013”).

Book Review

Turabian

N: ¹ Jared S. Poulton, review of *The Wonderful Works of God: Instruction in the Christian Religion According to the Reformed Confession*, by Herman Bavinck, trans. Henry Zylstra, *Calvin Theological Journal* 55, no. 2 (2020): 371–74.

² Brandon D. Crowe, review of *The Paradox of Sonship: Christology in the Epistle to the Hebrews*, by R. B. Jamieson, *Westminster Theological Journal* 83, no. 2 (2021): 404–06, ATLA Religion Database with ATLASerials PLUS.

³ Jason Helopoulos, “Shift Your Bible Reading into a New Gear,” review of *Come and See: The Journey of Knowing God through Scripture*, by Jonathan Pennington, *Christianity Today*, March 14, 2023, <https://www.christianitytoday.com/ct/2023/april/jonathan-pennington-come-see-bible-reading-study.html>.

- B: Poulton, Jared S. Review of *The Wonderful Works of God: Instruction in the Christian Religion According to the Reformed Confession*, by Herman Bavinck, trans. Henry Zylstra. *Calvin Theological Journal* 55, no. 2 (2020): 371–74.
- Crowe, Brandon D. Review of *The Paradox of Sonship: Christology in the Epistle to the Hebrews*, by R. B. Jamieson. *Westminster Theological Journal* 83, no. 2 (2021): 404–06. ATLA Religion Database with ATLASerials PLUS.
- Helopoulos, Jason. “Shift Your Bible Reading into a New Gear,” review of *Come and See: The Journey of Knowing God through Scripture*, by Jonathan Pennington. *Christianity Today*, March 14, 2023. <https://www.christianitytoday.com/ct/2023/april/jonathan-pennington-come-see-bible-reading-study.html>.

SBL

- N: ¹ Jared S. Poulton, review of *The Wonderful Works of God: Instruction in the Christian Religion According to the Reformed Confession*, by Herman Bavinck, trans. Henry Zylstra, *CTJ* 55.2 (2020): 371–74.
- ² Brandon D. Crowe, review of *The Paradox of Sonship: Christology in the Epistle to the Hebrews*, by R. B. Jamieson, *WTJ* 83.2 (2021): 404–06, ATLA Religion Database with ATLASerials PLUS.
- ³ Jason Helopoulos, “Shift Your Bible Reading into a New Gear,” review of *Come and See: The Journey of Knowing God through Scripture*, by Jonathan Pennington, *Christianity Today*, March 14, 2023, <https://www.christianitytoday.com/ct/2023/april/jonathan-pennington-come-see-bible-reading-study.html>.
- B: Poulton, Jared S. Review of *The Wonderful Works of God: Instruction in the Christian Religion According to the Reformed Confession*, by Herman Bavinck, trans. Henry Zylstra. *CTJ* 55.2 (2020): 371–74.
- Crowe, Brandon D. Review of *The Paradox of Sonship: Christology in the Epistle to the Hebrews*, by R. B. Jamieson. *WTJ* 83.2 (2021): 404–06. ATLA Religion Database with ATLASerials PLUS.
- Helopoulos, Jason. “Shift Your Bible Reading into a New Gear,” review of *Come and See: The Journey of Knowing God through Scripture*, by Jonathan Pennington. *Christianity Today*, March 14, 2023. <https://www.christianitytoday.com/ct/2023/april/jonathan-pennington-come-see-bible-reading-study.html>.

Notes:

- The first element of the citation should be the name of the reviewer.

- If the review does not have its own title, then place the phrase “review of” in roman type before the title of the reviewed book, which should be italicized.
- If the review does have its own title, then place the review’s title immediately after the name of the review’s author and enclose it in quotation marks.
- Indicate the author (and/or translator, editor, etc...) of the reviewed book after the book’s title.
- Place the appropriate electronic locator at the end of the citation for reviews consulted online.
- See CMOS 14.201–14.204 for additional details and examples.

PRIMARY SOURCES: ANCIENT TEXTS

Please Note: Citing primary sources from the ancient world (e.g., ancient Near Eastern texts, OT Pseudepigrapha, Philo) presents many challenges. This guide only provides a handful of examples modelling commonly cited sources. Students should consult CMOS 14.242–252, SBL 6.1.3.6, SBL 6.4, and the SBL website (<https://sblhs2.com>) for more specific and detailed guidance.

Parenthetical Citations for Primary Sources

SBL Parenthetical Citations for Primary Sources (Example Texts)

In his opening comments, Philo observes that the title of the book of Genesis belies the fact that it recounts many events other than the initial creation of the world (Philo, *Abr.* 1). In an almost poetic line, he says that the book of Genesis “tells of peace and war, of fruitfulness and barrenness, of dearth and plenty” (Philo, *Abr.* 31 [Colson, LCL]).

The author of *Jubilees* amplifies the biblical account in many places. For example, he specifies several kinds of animals that Noah sacrificed (Jub. 6:2–3), whereas the biblical text simply says that Noah offered “some of every clean animal” (Gen 8:20).

Notes:

- As with citations of the Bible, it is often appropriate to use parenthetical citations instead of footnotes for many well-known ancient texts.
- A primary source citation should utilize the text’s own internal organization system for the locator information. Thus, a section number is cited for Philo’s *De Abrahamo* since this work is internally organized by sections. Chapter and verse numbers are provided for the citation of *Jubilees* since this work is internally organized by chapters and verses.
- In SBL style, citations of primary sources from the Loeb Classical Library (e.g., Philo, Josephus, etc.) typically use parenthetical citations rather than footnotes.

- When quoting a translation from the Loeb Classical Library (LCL), include the translator’s last name in the citation followed by a comma and the abbreviation LCL.
- See SBL 6.4.2 and consult the SBL supplementary website’s page titled “Citing Text Collections 10: LCL” (<https://sblhs2.com/2018/01/18/citing-text-collections-10-lcl/>).
- As with citations of the Bible, use standard SBL abbreviations in parenthetical citations of primary sources.
 - Consult SBL 8.3 and the abbreviations page of the SBL supplementary website (<https://sblhs2.com/category/abbreviations/>) to find the proper abbreviations.
 - The works of Philo and Josephus are often referred to interchangeably by either their Latin or their English title. For example, you might read references to either *De Abrahamo* or *On the Life of Abraham* in published works on Philo. *The SBL Handbook* (8.3.6) expresses no preference for using either the Latin or English titles. However, the SBL supplementary website has updated this. SBL now prefers the use of the Latin titles and the corresponding Latin abbreviations. Thus, the example text above utilizes the abbreviation *Abr.* (the standard abbreviation of *De Abrahamo*) instead of *Abraham* (the standard abbreviation of *On the Life of Abraham*). See the page on Philo of Alexandria for more (<https://sblhs2.com/2018/03/01/philo-of-alexandria/>).
- Note that, as with citations of the Bible, no comma separates the abbreviated title and the locator information.
- For more, see SBL 6.1.3.6.

Footnote Citations for Primary Sources

SBL

- N: ¹ Philo, *Abr.* 1.
- ² Philo, *Abr.* 1 (Colson, LCL).
- ³ Jub. 6:2–3 (*OTP* 2:66).
- ⁴ “Atrahasis,” trans. E. A. Speiser, *ANET*, 104.
- ⁶ “Epic of Creation,” trans. Benjamin R. Foster, *COS* 1.111:393.
- B: Philo. *On Abraham. On Joseph. On Moses*. Translated by F. H. Colson. LCL. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1935.

Charlesworth, James H., ed. *Old Testament Pseudepigrapha*. 2 vols. New York: Doubleday, 1983–1985.

Pritchard, James B., ed. *Ancient Near Eastern Texts Relating to the Old Testament*. 3rd ed. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1969.

Hallo, William W., and K. Lawson Younger Jr., eds. *The Context of Scripture*. 4 vols. Leiden: Brill, 1997–2016.

Notes:

- As with citations of the Bible, it is often appropriate to use parenthetical citations instead of footnotes for many well-known ancient texts. *The SBL Handbook* and the SBL website also discuss footnote citations for these sources, so those forms are modelled here in addition to citations of ancient texts from published collections.
- In SBL style, footnote citations of texts in well-known collections (e.g., *ANET*, *COS*, *OTP*) commonly utilize abbreviations rather than the full facts of publication.
 - Citing via abbreviation assumes that the full bibliographic information is provided either on an abbreviations page or in the bibliography.
 - No comma follows the abbreviated title of the collection if the work is a multivolume work like *COS* or *OTP*. For single-volume works like *ANET*, a comma should follow the abbreviated title.
- Note that the locator information in footnotes is formatted differently for the different collections.
 - *OTP* requires the volume number and the page number(s), separated by a colon.
 - *ANET* only requires page numbers.
 - *COS* requires the volume number, the text number, and the page number(s); note that a period separates the volume and text number, while a colon separates the text and page number.
 - If you cite from a different collection, consult SBL 6.4 and the SBL supplementary website to ensure that your citations use the correct locator information.
- In addition to *The SBL Handbook*, be sure to consult the SBL supplementary website for updates and clarifications. The website has a series of pages dedicated to citing various collections of texts (e.g., *ANET*, *OTP*, Philo, etc.). Use the search function on the right-hand menu to search for the particular source you need to cite.

CLASSIC THEOLOGICAL AND CONFESSIONAL WORKS

Turabian and SBL Footnote

- N:
- ¹ Augustine, *Confessions* 2.2.3.
 - ¹ Augustine, *Homilies on the First Epistle of John* 6.13.
 - ¹ Athanasius, *On the Incarnation of the Word* 5.3.
 - ¹ *Didache* 2.9.
 - ¹ Calvin, *Instit.* 3.11.10.
 - ¹ WCF 7.2.
 - ¹ WSC Q. 12.
 - ¹ Barth, *CD* I/1, §9.1.

Turabian Bibliographic Entry

- B: Augustine. *Confessions*. Translated by E. B. Pusey. Library of the Fathers. Oxford: John Henry Parker; London: J. G. and F. Rivington, 1838.
<https://archive.org/details/01ALibraryOfFathersOfTheHolyCatholicV01/mode/2up>.
- Augustine. *The Works of Saint Augustine*. Part 3, vol. 14.1, *Homilies on the First Epistle of John*. Edited by Daniel E. Doyle and Thomas Martin. Translated by Boniface Ramsey. Hyde Park, NY: New City Press, 2008.
- Athanasius. *Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers*, 2nd ser. Vol. 4, *On the Incarnation of the Word*. Edited by Philip Schaff and Henry Wace. Translated by Archibald Robertson. Buffalo, NY: Christian Literature Publishing, 1892.
<http://www.newadvent.org/fathers/2802.htm>.
- The Catholic Encyclopedia*. Vol. 4, *The Didache*. Translated by John Chapman. New York: Robert Appleton Company, 1908. <http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/04779a.htm>.
- Calvin, John. *Institutes of the Christian Religion*. Edited by John T. McNeill. Translated by Ford Lewis Battles. 2 vols. The Library of Christian Classics. Louisville, KY: Westminster John Knox Press, 2006.

The Westminster Confession of Faith. 3rd ed. Lawrenceville, GA: Committee for Christian Education and Publications, 1990.

Barth, Karl. *Church Dogmatics*. Vol. 1.1, *The Doctrine of the Word of God*. Edited by G. W. Bromiley and T. F. Torrance. Translated by G. W. Bromiley, G. T. Thomson, and Harold Knight. London: T&T Clark, 2009.

SBL Bibliographic Entry

B: Augustine. *Confessions*. Translated by E. B. Pusey. Library of the Fathers. Oxford: John Henry Parker; London: J. G. and F. Rivington, 1838.
<https://archive.org/details/01ALibraryOfFathersOfTheHolyCatholicV01/mode/2up>.

Augustine. *Homilies on the First Epistle of John*. Part 3, vol.14.1 of *The Works of Saint Augustine*. Edited by Daniel E. Doyle and Thomas Martin. Translated by Boniface Ramsey. Hyde Park, NY: New City Press, 2008.

Athanasius. *On the Incarnation of the Word*. Vol. 4 of *Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers*, Series 2. Edited by Philip Schaff and Henry Wace. Translated by Archibald Robertson. Buffalo, NY: Christian Literature Publishing, 1892.
<http://www.newadvent.org/fathers/2802.htm>.

The Didache. Vol. 4 of *The Catholic Encyclopedia*. Translated by John Chapman. New York: Robert Appleton Company, 1908. <http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/04779a.htm>.

Calvin, John. *Institutes of the Christian Religion*. Edited by John T. McNeill. Translated by Ford Lewis Battles. 2 vols. LCC. Louisville: Westminster John Knox, 2006.

The Westminster Confession of Faith. 3rd ed. Lawrenceville, GA: Committee for Christian Education and Publications, 1990.

Barth, Karl. *The Doctrine of the Word of God*. Vol. 1.1 of *Church Dogmatics*. Edited by G. W. Bromiley and T. F. Torrance. Translated by G. W. Bromiley, G. T. Thomson, and Harold Knight. London: T&T Clark, 2009.

Notes:

- In footnotes for Calvin's *Institutes*, use Arabic numerals corresponding to the book, the chapter, and the section. Provide the full facts of publication in the first footnote, and in subsequent notes use the short form:

¹ John Calvin, *Institutes of the Christian Religion*, ed. John T. McNeill, trans. Ford Lewis Battles (Louisville: Westminster John Knox, 2006), 2.16.5.

² Calvin, *Instit.* 2.16.5.

- In footnotes for ancient works, such as those by the early church fathers, use standard locators (usually a book, chapter, and section number, or simply a book and section number). Such works typically do not use page numbers. As shown above for Calvin, give full publication information in the first footnote, and in subsequent notes use the short form.
- Note that there is no comma used between the title of the work and the locator information if that locator is not a page number. (There *should be* a comma used between the title and a page number, however.)
- Cite the particular version you referenced in the bibliography. If citing a version from the Internet Archive or New Advent, include a URL.
- If an ancient work is anonymous, such as *The Didache*, simply leave the author information out and begin with the title. Likewise give the title first in the bibliographic entry, using the first letters of the first content word of the title (dropping “the”) to determine the position of the entry in alphabetical order.
- Parenthetical citation is often used with Calvin’s *Institutes* and the Westminster Standards (the Confession of Faith and the Larger and Shorter Catechisms). If you have already mentioned the source in the body of the sentence, show only the locating information in parentheses following the citation. See page 7 for more information on parenthetical citations.

In his *Institutes of the Christian Religion*, Calvin says that there are two kinds of knowledge (1.1.1).

We owe our salvation to God’s voluntary condescension (WCF 7.2).

- The Westminster Confession and Smaller and Larger Catechisms do not have to be cited in a bibliography unless your paper/thesis involves critical analysis of the text of the Westminster Standards. For projects that involve serious study of the Westminster Standards, cite the particular edition the project uses in a footnote the first time you refer to the Westminster Standards, and cite the particular edition in the bibliography.
- For Barth’s *Church Dogmatics*, abbreviate the title to *CD* (in italics) in the footnote. Cite the book (as a Roman numeral) and volume number (as an Arabic numeral) separated by a slash (/). Follow this by the section (using the section symbol, §) and subsection number. Separate these last two numbers with a period.

COMMENTARIES

A Volume in a Commentary Series

Turabian

- N: ¹ George R. Beasley-Murray, *John*, 2nd ed., Word Biblical Commentary 36 (Nashville, TN: Thomas Nelson, 1999), 129.
- B: Beasley-Murray, George R. *John*. 2nd ed. Word Biblical Commentary 36. Nashville, TN: Thomas Nelson, 1999.

SBL

- N: ¹ George R. Beasley-Murray, *John*, 2nd ed., WBC 36 (Nashville, TN: Thomas Nelson, 1999), 129.
- B: Beasley-Murray, George R. *John*. 2nd ed. WBC 36. Nashville, TN: Thomas Nelson, 1999.

Notes:

- Citing commentaries can present challenges. The first step is to decide whether the commentary is part of a series or is a volume in a multivolume work. Serial publications, as the name suggests, are works which can stand on their own individually but have some overarching concept or approach that ties them together. Journal monographs are often published in a series, as are some biblical commentaries on individual books. A multivolume work, on the other hand, is a single, unified work that is published in two or more volumes. See CMOS 14.124 and SBL 6.1.3.5.
- Be sure to use the individual title of the commentary as the main title, which is formatted in italics.
- The series title is formatted in regular type with headline-style capitalization and is followed by the number in the series. Neither the series title nor its abbreviation is italicized. Note that SBL format uses abbreviations for most commentary series. For a list of common abbreviations, see page 87 of this guide.
- Citing a single volume of a multivolume commentary that is part of a series can also follow the general model shown above as long as the title of the work indicates the volume or range of chapters covered (e.g., *Psalms I* or *Jeremiah 1–25*). For more, see SBL sections 6.2.20–21.

¹ Frank-Lothar Hossfeld and Eric Zenger, *Psalms 3: A Commentary on Psalms 101–150*, trans. Linda M. Maloney, Hermeneia (Minneapolis, MN: Fortress, 2011), 537.

² Hossfeld, *Psalms 3*, 539.

Hossfeld, Frank-Lothar, and Erich Zenger. *Psalms 3: A Commentary on Psalms 101–150*. Translated by Linda M. Maloney. Hermeneia. Minneapolis, MN: Fortress, 2011.

- Not all commentary series are numbered (e.g., BECNT). The BECNT series is also in its second edition, which may not be the case with your particular source. Simply leave out the number for the volume and the edition information if this is the case. (Do not include “1st edition” for any source. It is assumed you are working with the first edition unless otherwise noted.)
- If the commentary has individually signed articles in a volume that has all the authors listed on the title page, in the footnote cite only the author of the article you are referencing, but in the bibliography list all the authors of the volume.

A Multivolume Commentary on a Single Biblical Book

Turabian

N: ¹ Richard D. Phillips, *John*, Reformed Expository Commentary (Phillipsburg, NJ: P&R, 2014), 1:70.

B: Phillips, Richard D. *John*. Vol. 1. Reformed Expository Commentary. Phillipsburg, NJ: P&R, 2014.

SBL

N: ¹ Richard D. Phillips, *John*, REC (Phillipsburg, NJ: P&R, 2014), 1:70.

B: Phillips, Richard D. *John*. Vol. 1. REC. Phillipsburg, NJ: P&R, 2014.

Notes:

- Note that, in contrast to the previous example, this commentary is a multivolume work, but the Reformed Expository Commentary series does not include separately numbered volumes, so no number follows the series title.
- If the volumes are separately titled, cite them as you would a separately titled multivolume work. See page 30 of this guide for an example. If the volume number is not mentioned in the title, as shown above, state the volume number, followed by a period.

- If you are citing an individual commentary on a biblical book contained in a single-volume commentary on the entire Bible, follow the format for a book chapter within an edited volume. See page 45 of this guide for an example.
- To see an example of how to cite a work with multiple levels (series, part, volume, section), see the entry for Augustine’s *Homilies on the First Epistle of John* under “Classic Theological and Confessional Works” on page 57–59.



Digital Commentary (Logos, Accordance)

Turabian

- N: ¹ David M. Howard, *Joshua*, New American Commentary 5 (Nashville, TN: Broadman & Holman Publishers, 1998), 397, Logos.
- B: Howard, David M. *Joshua*. New American Commentary 5. Nashville, TN: Broadman & Holman Publishers, 1998. Logos.

SBL

- N: ¹ David M. Howard, *Joshua*, NAC 5 (Nashville, TN: Broadman & Holman Publishers, 1998), Logos edition, 397.
- B: Howard, David M. *Joshua*. NAC 5. Nashville, TN: Broadman & Holman Publishers, 1998. Logos edition.

Notes:

- For Turabian, when citing a digitized version of a print edition, give the full citation for the print form and add the format information at the end of the citation.
- For SBL, note that the format information (e.g., “Logos edition” or “Accordance edition”) precedes the locator information. Also note the use of the word “edition” in SBL following the name of the application used to read the commentary.

LEXICONS, DICTIONARIES, ENCYCLOPEDIAS, AND GRAMMARS

A Signed Article in an Encyclopedia or Dictionary

Turabian

- N: ¹ Gordon J. McConville, “בְּרִית,” in *New International Dictionary of Old Testament Theology and Exegesis*, ed. Willem A. VanGemeren (Zondervan: Grand Rapids, 1997), 1:748.
- ² McConville, “בְּרִית,” *NIDOTTE* 1:748.
- ³ Walter Grundmann, “ἰσχύω,” in *Theological Dictionary of the New Testament*, ed. Gerhard Kittel, trans. Geoffrey W. Bromiley (Grand Rapids, MI: Eerdmans, 1965), 3:397–98.
- ⁴ Walter Grundmann, “ἰσχύω,” *TDNT* 3:397–98.
- B: McConville, Gordon J. “בְּרִית.” In vol. 1 of *New International Dictionary of Old Testament Theology and Exegesis*, edited by Willem A. VanGemeren. Zondervan, 747–55. Zondervan: Grand Rapids, 1997.
- Grundmann, Walter. “ἰσχύω.” In vol. 3 of *Theological Dictionary of the New Testament*, edited by Gerhard Kittel, translated by Geoffrey W. Bromiley, 397–402. Grand Rapids, MI: Eerdmans, 1965.

SBL

- N: ¹ Gordon J. McConville, “בְּרִית,” *NIDOTTE* 1:748.
- ² Walter Grundmann, “ἰσχύω,” *TDNT* 3:397–98.
- B: McConville, Gordon J. “בְּרִית.” *NIDOTTE* 1:747–55.
- Grundmann, Walter. “ἰσχύω.” *TDNT* 397–402.

Notes:

- Per CMOS 14.234, “substantial, authored entries” in encyclopedias or dictionaries may be listed in the bibliography using the form for contributions to a multiauthor book as shown above. See also Turabian 17.9.

- When using SBL style, note that the standard SBL abbreviation should be used in place of the full title of the dictionary or encyclopedia.
 - Note that no punctuation follows the work's abbreviation in either the footnote or bibliographic form.
 - The reference work's full information should be included on an abbreviations page.
- For more information on the most recent expansions to the SBL style guide, see the page titled "Citing Reference Works 3: Dictionaries (Word)" on the SBL supplementary website (<https://sblhs2.com/2017/04/04/citing-reference-works-3-dictionaries-word/>).
- For more information about using SBL abbreviations for standard theological reference works, see page 87 of this guide.



Article in an Online Encyclopedia

Turabian

- N: ¹ Marie-Dominique Chenu, "St. Thomas Aquinas," *Encyclopedia Britannica*, last modified April 28, 2023, <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Saint-Thomas-Aquinas>.
- B: Do not cite this in the bibliography.

SBL

- N: ¹ Marie-Dominique Chenu, "St. Thomas Aquinas," *Encyclopedia Britannica*, last modified 28 April 2023, <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Saint-Thomas-Aquinas>.
- B: Do not cite this in the bibliography.

Notes:

- Articles encyclopedias or dictionaries consulted for background information or an isolated fact should not be listed in the bibliography, but those containing "substantial, authored entries" may be listed.
- Avoid citing Wikipedia in your papers. Professors do not consider this a scholarly source.

An Unsigned Entry in a Lexicon or Dictionary

Turabian and SBL

- N: ¹ BDAG, s.v. “ἔλεος.”
- ² BDB, s.vv. “יָרָא,” “הָשִׁיב.”
- ³ “Inheritance,” in *Dictionary of Biblical Imagery*, eds. Leland Ryken, James C. Wilhoit, and Tremper Longman III (Downers Grove, IL: IVP Academic, 1998), 420–21.
- B: Danker, Frederick William, ed. *A Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament and Other Early Christian Literature*. 3rd ed. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2000.
- Brown, Francis, S. R. Driver, and Charles A. Briggs. *A Hebrew and English Lexicon of the Old Testament*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1907.
- Ryken, Leland, James C. Wilhoit, and Tremper Longman III, eds. *Dictionary of Biblical Imagery*. Downers Grove, IL: IVP Academic, 1998.

Notes:

- For entries in lexica, list the name of the lexicon (or its abbreviation if well-known), the abbreviation “s.v.” (use the plural “s.vv.” when citing multiple entries at once), and the headword. Note that a comma follows the title of the lexicon but no comma follows “s.v.”
- If you are citing an entry from a multivolume lexicon, such as the *Dictionary of Classical Hebrew*, simply add the volume number after the title.

¹ *DCH* 1, s.v. “אָבֵד.”

- For unsigned entries in a theological dictionary, list the name of the entry first and then follow the form for a signed entry as shown above on page 63.
- According to Turabian, well-known reference works (e.g., BDAG, BDB) should only be cited in notes. You generally do not need to include them in the bibliography, especially if a full reference is listed on an abbreviations page. See Turabian 17.9 and CMOS 14.232 for more details.
- For recent updates to SBL, see the post titled “Citing Reference Works 2: Lexica” on the SBL supplementary website (<https://sblhs2.com/2017/03/30/citing-reference-works-2-lexica/>).



Entry in a Digital Lexicon (Logos, Accordance)

Turabian and SBL

- N: ¹ BDB, s.v. “אֱמֶר,” Logos.
- B: Brown, Francis, Samuel Rolles Driver, and Charles Augustus Briggs. *Enhanced Brown-Driver-Briggs Hebrew and English Lexicon*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1977. Logos edition.

Note: According to Turabian, well-known reference works should only be cited in notes. You generally do not need to include them in the bibliography.



Thesaurus Linguae Graecae Digital Library

Turabian

- N: ¹ Gregory Nazianzenus, *Orat.* 31.1 (Barbel, TLG, accessed June 18, 2023, <http://stephanus.tlg.uci.edu/Iris/Cite?2022:011:19>).
- B: Nazianzenus, Gregory. *De spiritu sancto (Orat 31)*. In *Die fünf theologischen Reden*, 218-276. Edited by J. Barbel. Düsseldorf: Patmos-Verlag, 1963. Accessed June 18, 2023. Thesaurus Linguae Graecae Digital Library.

SBL

- N: ¹ Gregory Nazianzenus, *Orat.* 31.1, TLG, accessed 18 June 2023, <http://stephanus.tlg.uci.edu/Iris/Cite?2022:011:19>.
- B: Nazianzenus, Gregory. *De spiritu sancto (Orat 31)*. Pages 218–276 in *Die fünf theologischen Reden*. Edited by J. Barbel. Düsseldorf: Patmos-Verlag, 1963. Accessed 18 June 2023. TLG.

Notes:

- Users of Turabian and SBL should follow SBL guidelines for naming authors and documenting the use of a database. See SBL 6.1.2.2, 6.4.13–14. An access date is required.
- Use sentence-style capitalization to format the titles of ancient and medieval Latin works (CMOS 11.54). For guidance on handling long titles, follow SBL 6.1.3.8.

- To document the use of the Thesaurus Linguae Graecae in text searches, include the date you accessed it, formatting the date in either Turabian or SBL as needed (Turabian is shown).

Thesaurus Linguae Graecae Digital Library. Edited by Maria C. Pantelia.
University of California, Irvine. Accessed June 18, 2023. <http://www.tlg.uci.edu>.

- When you use an abbreviation for the name of the database, define the abbreviation in a footnote or on the abbreviations page.
- Similar formats are used for online databases such as the Patrologia Latina (PL), the Patrologia Graeca (PG), and the Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Latinorum (CSEL). See SBL 6.4.6 for details. Also check the SBL supplementary website page titled “PG Citations” for additional details and clarification on using the PG and PL databases (<https://sblhs2.com/2017/05/02/pg-citations/>).

Hebrew and Greek Grammars

Below are sample citations in SBL style for commonly cited Greek and Hebrew grammars. Some have become standard reference works and so have merited their own abbreviations. For a list of these abbreviations, see SBL 8.4.1. Follow the format shown for your particular grammar. If you are citing these works for a paper in Turabian style, you may either use the forms provided below, or you can treat them as Turabian suggests you treat a book with a single author.

Greek Grammars

N: ¹ Daniel B. Wallace, *Greek Grammar Beyond the Basics: An Exegetical Syntax of the New Testament* (Grand Rapids, MI: Zondervan, 1996), 250.

² Wallace, *Greek Grammar*, 250.

B: Wallace, Daniel B. *Greek Grammar Beyond the Basics: An Exegetical Syntax of the New Testament*. Grand Rapids, MI: Zondervan, 1996.

N: ¹ BDF §46.

B: Blass, F., A. Debrunner, and Robert W. Funk. *A Greek Grammar of the New Testament and Other Early Christian Literature*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1961.

N: ¹ A. T. Robertson, *A Grammar of the Greek New Testament in the Light of Historical Research* (Nashville, TN: Broadman, 1934), 507.

² Robertson, *A Grammar of the Greek New Testament*, 513.

B: Robertson, A. T. *A Grammar of the Greek New Testament in the Light of Historical Research*. Nashville, TN: Broadman, 1934.

Hebrew Grammars

N: ¹ *BHRG* §12.3.

B: Van der Merwe, Christo H. J., Jackie A. Naude, and Jan H. Kroeze. *A Biblical Hebrew Reference Grammar*. Sheffield: Sheffield Academic, 1999.

N: ¹ *IBHS* §14.2.

B: Waltke, Bruce K., and M. O'Connor. *An Introduction to Biblical Hebrew Syntax*. Winona Lake, IN: Eisenbrauns, 1990.

N: ¹ *GKC* §112m.

B: *Gesenius' Hebrew Grammar*. Edited by E. Kautzsch. Translated by A. E. Cowley. 2nd ed. Oxford: Clarendon, 1980.

N: ¹ Joüon §79a.

B: Joüon, Paul, and T. Muraoka. *A Grammar of Biblical Hebrew*. 2nd ed. Rome: Pontifical Biblical Institute Press, 2008.

Notes:

- Note that section numbers, preceded by the section symbol (§), are preferred for most of these standard works; no comma is used before the section number.
- The SBL abbreviation for Joüon's work is simply his name, not an abbreviation of the title.
- Works that are cited with an abbreviation should not appear in the bibliography, assuming that the full publication facts are listed on an abbreviations page.
- For the most updated information on SBL style, see the pages on the SBL supplementary website titled "Citing Reference Works 6: Hebrew Language Tools" and "Citing Reference Works 7: Greek Language Tools."

WEBSITES, SOCIAL MEDIA, AND ONLINE MULTIMEDIA



Website Content

Turabian and SBL

- N: ¹ “About the OPC,” The Orthodox Presbyterian Church, accessed June 16, 2023, <https://opc.org/about.html>.
- B: The Orthodox Presbyterian Church. “About the OPC.” Accessed June 16, 2023. <https://opc.org/about.html>.

Notes:

- According to CMOS 14.205, “*website* refers to the collection of pages (*web pages*) made publicly available via the internet at a specific location on the World Wide Web by an individual or an organization.”
- In citations of website content, include as many of the following elements as possible (in this order): the author of the webpage, the title or description of the webpage, the title or description of the website as a whole, the owner or sponsor of the site (if different from the title of the site), the date of publication or latest revision, a URL.
- Do not list the date a source was accessed unless no publication date or date of latest revision is available.
- Note that Turabian and SBL prescribe different formats for dates. Turabian uses month-day-year format, while SBL uses day-month-year.
- Website content is normally listed only in footnotes. List website content in your bibliography if you cite the site frequently or if it is central to your argument.



Turabian and SBL

N: ¹ Kevin DeYoung, “The World Is Catechizing Us Whether We Realize It or Not,” *DeYoung, Restless, and Reformed* (blog), The Gospel Coalition, August 24, 2021, <https://www.thegospelcoalition.org/blogs/kevin-deyoung/the-world-is-catechizing-us-whether-we-realize-it-or-not/>.

² Michael J. Kruger, “How a Pagan Philosopher Came to Believe the Scriptures Are from God,” *Canon Fodder*, January 24, 2023, <https://www.michaeljkruger.com/how-a-pagan-philosopher-came-to-believe-the-scriptures-are-from-god/>.

B: DeYoung, Kevin. “The World Is Catechizing Us Whether We Realize It or Not.” *DeYoung, Restless, and Reformed* (blog). The Gospel Coalition, August 24, 2021. <https://www.thegospelcoalition.org/blogs/kevin-deyoung/the-world-is-catechizing-us-whether-we-realize-it-or-not/>.

Kruger, Michael J. “How a Pagan Philosopher Came to Believe the Scriptures Are from God.” *Canon Fodder*, January 24, 2023. <https://www.michaeljkruger.com/how-a-pagan-philosopher-came-to-believe-the-scriptures-are-from-god/>.

Notes:

- According to CMOS 14.205, “a *blog* (from *weblog*) is a web-based forum that consists of posted entries organized by date or topic (and often also titled or signed, or both) and usually accompanied by readers’ comments.”
- Cite blogs by identifying following elements in this order: the author, the title of the post, the name of the site, the owner/sponsor of the site (if different from the name of the site), the date of publication or latest revision, and a URL.
- You may include “blog” in parentheses after the name of the site if the title of the blog does make clear that the site is a blog.
- If the blog is hosted by a larger website, then list the name of the website after the title of the blog. For example, large websites like *The New York Times* and The Gospel Coalition often host smaller blogs. If the name of the website represents a publication, such as the *New York Times*, the name should be italicized.

- Note that Turabian and SBL use different formats for the date. Turabian follows month-day-year format and SBL follows day-month-year format:

Turabian: ¹ Michael J. Kruger, “How a Pagan Philosopher Came to Believe the Scriptures Are from God,” *Canon Fodder*, January 24, 2023.
<https://www.michaeljkruger.com/how-a-pagan-philosopher-came-to-believe-the-scriptures-are-from-god/>.

SBL: ¹ Michael J. Kruger, “How a Pagan Philosopher Came to Believe the Scriptures Are from God,” *Canon Fodder*, 24 January 2023.
<https://www.michaeljkruger.com/how-a-pagan-philosopher-came-to-believe-the-scriptures-are-from-god/>.

- Do not list an access date unless no publication date or revision date is available.
- Blog posts are normally cited only in footnotes. Only list blog posts in your bibliography if you cite the blog frequently or if it is central to your argument.



Video or Podcast

Turabian

N: ¹ John Currie, “Infant Baptism,” Westminster Theological Seminary, January 21, 2021, YouTube video, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hUPaQ4leYEc>.

² Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie, “The Danger of a Single Story,” filmed July 2009 in Oxford England, TEDGlobal, video recording of lecture, 18:15–18:32, https://www.ted.com/talks/chimamanda_adichie_the_danger_of_a_single_story.

³ Vern Poythress, “How to Read the Book of Revelation with Vern Poythress,” interviewed by Brandon Crowe, Clarity and Brevity, October 17, 2023, YouTube video, 10:44, <https://youtu.be/mYp6XRUskDw?si=JPaDslmFWGHnpvu9>.

⁴ Rob McKenzie and Robert Tarullo, “Hebrews: Christ is King,” August 21, 2018, in *Theology Simply Profound*, Reformed Forum, podcast, 18:20–19:51, <https://reformedforum.org/tsp128/>.

N: ¹ John Currie, “Infant Baptism,” Westminster Theological Seminary, 21 January 2021, YouTube video, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hUPaQ4leYEc>.

² Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie, “The Danger of a Single Story,” filmed July 2009 in Oxford England, TEDGlobal, video recording of lecture, 18:15–18:32, https://www.ted.com/talks/chimamanda_adichie_the_danger_of_a_single_story.

³ Vern Poythress, “How to Read the Book of Revelation with Vern Poythress,” interviewed by Brandon Crowe, Clarity and Brevity, 17 October 2023, YouTube video, 10:44, <https://youtu.be/mYp6XRUskDw?si=JPaDslmFWGHnpvu9>.

⁴ Rob McKenzie and Robert Tarullo, “Hebrews: Christ is King,” 21 August 2018, in *Theology Simply Profound*, Reformed Forum, podcast, 18:20–19:51, <https://reformedforum.org/tsp128/>.

Notes:

- For videos, provide the name of the speaker or person primarily responsible for creating the content (if there is one), the name or title of the video, the name of the person, group, or institution that produced it, the date on which it was released, the type of video, and a URL.
- For multimedia interviews (e.g., an interview posted on YouTube), list the interviewee as the author, list the title of the interview in quotation marks (if the interview is not titled, then omit this element), list the interviewer’s name following the phrase “interviewed by,” and then list the name of the person or institution that produced the interview, the date on which it was released, the type of media, a location if relevant, and a URL.
- In the case of YouTube videos, the name of the person or institution that produced a video is often the name of the YouTube channel that originally posted the video. For example, the video of Dr. Currie was produced by Westminster, and the video of Dr. Poythress was produced by Dr. Crowe’s personal YouTube channel, Clarity and Brevity.
- For podcasts, list the title of the episode in quotation marks, followed by a comma and the episode’s publication date, followed by a comma, the word “in” and the podcast program’s name in italics. See the model in the fourth footnote.
- If you want to reference a particular segment of the video or podcast, provide the minute and second numbers, as shown in the second and third examples. These come before the URL.

- Cite videos or podcasts only in the notes unless you cite them frequently or they are critical to your research. In such cases, use the following format in the bibliography:

Adichie, Chimamanda Ngozi. “The Danger of a Single Story.” Filmed July 2009 in Oxford England. TEDGlobal video, 18:43. https://www.ted.com/talks/chimamanda_adichie_the_danger_of_a_single_story.

McKenzie, Rob, and Robert Tarullo, “Hebrews: Christ is King.” Posted August 21, 2018. In *Theology Simply Profound*. Produced by Reformed Forum. Podcast, 52:46. <https://reformedforum.org/tsp128/>.

- If you cite a video or podcast in your bibliography, provide the total length of the video or podcast rather than a time stamp to a specific location within the video or podcast.
- See CMOS 14.267 and Turabian 17.10.3.3 for more details.



Social Media

Turabian

N: ¹ Tim Challies, “The means God uses to sanctify us,” Facebook, August 20, 2018, https://www.facebook.com/pg/challies/posts/?ref=page_internal.

¹ Ray Ortlund (@rayortlund), “Suggestion: Since the Bible is probably too big a book for us to master it all in one lifetime,” Twitter, August 24, 2018, 4:49 a.m., <https://twitter.com/rayortlund/status/1032958166944940038>.

SBL

N: ¹ Tim Challies, “The means God uses to sanctify us,” Facebook, 20 August 2018, https://www.facebook.com/pg/challies/posts/?ref=page_internal.

¹ Ray Ortlund (@rayortlund), “Suggestion: Since the Bible is probably too big a book for us to master it all in one lifetime,” Twitter, 24 August 2018, 4:49 a.m., <https://twitter.com/rayortlund/status/1032958166944940038>.

Notes:

- According to CMOS 14.205, “*social media* (or *social networking*) refers to any internet-based forum for public communication shared by means of a dedicated platform or service.”
- Cite social media content by identifying as many of the following elements as possible (in this order): the name of the individual or group who owns the account and the

account's screen name, the title of the post, the name of the social media platform and the type of post, the date and timestamp, a URL.

- Most social media posts do not have titles. In lieu of a title, quote up to 160 characters of the original post, following the capitalization of the original.
- Include a brief description of the type of post after the name of the platform is citing a video, photo, or other type of post that is not simple text.
- Use timestamps to help differentiate between posts made on the same day.
- URL: See page 9 of this guide for information about how to format URLs.
- To cite comments on a post, use the short form, as shown below for the Ortlund citation. This assumes that you have already provided a full note for the post on which the person is commenting.

¹ Andrew Wilson (@AJWTheology), August 24, 2018, comment on Ortlund, "Suggestion."

- Social media content appears in the footnotes, but not in the bibliography.
- For more details, see Turabian 17.5.3 or CMOS 14.209.

Artificial Intelligence (AI)

Check with your professor before using AI software in your work since such tools may be prohibited. Also, keep in mind that, at this writing, information provided by AI tools is not always true, complete, or objectively stated. If your professor permits AI and you decide to use it, provide a footnote early in the paper that describes exactly how it was used to produce your paper.

CHURCH DOCUMENTS AND HYMNALS

General Assembly Report

Turabian and SBL

- N: ¹ Orthodox Presbyterian Church, Report of the Committee to Study the Views of Creation, G.A. Rep. No. 71 (2004), 1603.
- B: Orthodox Presbyterian Church. Report of the Committee to Study the Views of Creation. G.A. Rep. No. 71 (2004).

Notes:

- No quotation marks should surround the title of the report.
- “G.A. Rep.” stands for “General Assembly Report.”
- If the report was consulted online, you can provide the link to the PDF following the year, as shown below:

¹ Orthodox Presbyterian Church, Report of the Committee to Study the Views of Creation, G.A. Rep. No. 71 (2004), 1603, <http://opc.org/GA/CreationReport.pdf>

Unpublished Church Documents

Turabian and SBL

- N: ¹ “Officer Training Handbook: Class of 2018” (First Presbyterian Church Orlando, 2018), 15.
- B: “Officer Training Handbook: Class of 2018.” First Presbyterian Church Orlando, 2018.

Notes:

- Provide an author if there is one; otherwise, list the title of the document first, in quotation marks.
- Give as much publication information as is available.

Hymn from a Hymnal

Turabian and SBL

- N: ¹ Charles Wesley, “And Can It Be,” in the *Trinity Hymnal* (Suwanee, GA: Great Commission Publications, 1990), no. 455.
- B: Wesley, Charles. “And Can It Be.” In the *Trinity Hymnal*, no. 455. Suwanee, GA: Great Commission Publications, 1990.

Notes:

- Neither SBL, Turabian, nor CMOS directly address citing hymns from a hymnbook. The models above are based on the guidelines that CMOS 14.106–112 provides for citing parts of a book.
- Use the hymn’s number instead of the page number for the locator information.
- If you access a hymn from an online version of a hymnal, cite the hymn in a footnote as follows:

¹ William H. Monk, “Abide With Me,” in the *Trinity Psalter Hymnal* (Trinity Psalter Hymnal Joint Venture, 2018), no. 159, <https://www.trinitypsalterhymnal.org/hymns/abide-with-me/>.

Roman Catholic Documents

Turabian and SBL Footnotes

- N: ¹ CCC 130.
- ² EDE 58.
- ³ PO 21.

Turabian Bibliography

- B: *Catechism of the Catholic Church*, 2nd ed. Washington, DC: United States Catholic Conference, 1997.
- Paul, John II. *Ecclesia De Eucharistia*. April 17, 2003. https://www.vatican.va/content/john-paul-ii/en/encyclicals/documents/hf_jp-ii_enc_20030417_eccl-de-euch.html.
- Second Vatican Council. *Presbyterorum Ordinis: Decree on the Ministry and Life of Priests*. December 7, 1965. https://www.vatican.va/archive/hist_councils/ii_vatican_council/documents/vatii_decree_19651207_presbyterorum-ordinis_en.html.

SBL Bibliography

- B: *Catechism of the Catholic Church*, 2nd ed. Washington, DC: United States Catholic Conference, 1997.
- Paul, John II. *Ecclesia De Eucharistia*. 17 April 2003. https://www.vatican.va/content/john-paul-ii/en/encyclicals/documents/hf_jp-ii_enc_20030417_eccl-de-euch.html.
- Second Vatican Council. *Presbyterorum Ordinis: Decree on the Ministry and Life of Priests*. 7 December 1965. https://www.vatican.va/archive/hist_councils/ii_vatican_council/documents/vat-ii_decree_19651207_presbyterorum-ordinis_en.html.
- Second Vatican Council. *Vatican Council II: The Conciliar and Post Conciliar Documents*. Edited by Austin Flannery. Wilmington, DE: Scholarly Resources, 1975.

Notes:

- Most documents published by the Roman Catholic Church (*The Catechism of the Catholic Church*, papal encyclicals, and so on) utilize paragraph or section numbers, which are provided after the abbreviation, with no intervening comma.
- Abbreviations of conciliar and postconciliar as well as encyclicals normally consist of the initial letters of the Latin title; these abbreviations are italicized.
 - Note that the abbreviation for *The Catechism of the Catholic Church* (CCC) is not italicized.
 - In course papers, define a document's abbreviation in the first footnote that cites it after listing the document's full name. In theses and dissertations, define all abbreviations on an abbreviations page.
- The bibliographic entry for *Ecclesia De Eucharistia* above models a citation of a papal encyclical, as an example of the type of documents accessed online via the Holy See's website.
 - List the name of the official who authored the document. Titles such as Pope or Cardinal do not need to be included.
 - List the title under which the document was originally published. This is usually a Latin title, followed by the English translation of the title.
 - Include a URL at the end of the reference. See page 9 of this guide for URL guidelines.
- For conciliar documents, the first element of the citation can be listed as "Second Vatican Council" or "Vatican II."
- If you are accessing multiple conciliar documents from a single print source, explain your procedure in an initial footnote, and also list the source in your bibliography.

¹ All Vatican II documents cited are taken from Flannery, Austin, ed., *Vatican Council II: The Conciliar and Postconciliar Documents* (Wilmington, DE: Scholarly Resources, 1975).

- If you are unsure of how to cite a particular document, please check with your professor.

THESES AND LECTURES

Thesis or Dissertation

Turabian and SBL

- N: ¹ David B. Garner, “Adoption in Christ” (PhD diss., Westminster Theological Seminary, 2002), 47.
- B: Garner, David B. “Adoption in Christ.” PhD diss., Westminster Theological Seminary, 2002.

Class Lecture, Conference Paper, or Sermon

Turabian

- N: ¹ Jonathan Gibson, “Presuppositions of Inner-Biblical Interpretation” (lecture, Westminster Theological Seminary, Glenside, PA, September 13, 2022).
- ² Sinclair Ferguson, “Knowing Christ,” Edinburgh Theological Seminary Annual Conference 2022, University of Edinburgh, September 19, 2022, video of lecture, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x9BBSxtWMwQ>.
- B: Gibson, Jonathan. “Presuppositions of Inner-Biblical Interpretation.” Lecture, Westminster Theological Seminary, Glenside, PA, September 13, 2022.
- Ferguson, Sinclair. “Knowing Christ.” Edinburgh Theological Seminary Annual Conference 2022. University of Edinburgh. September 19, 2022. Video of Lecture, 50:46. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x9BBSxtWMwQ>.

SBL

- N: ¹ Jonathan Gibson, “Presuppositions of Inner-Biblical Interpretation” (lecture delivered at Westminster Theological Seminary. Glenside, PA, 13 September 2022).
- ² Sinclair Ferguson, “Knowing Christ,” Edinburgh Theological Seminary Annual Conference 2022, University of Edinburgh, September 19, 2022, video of lecture, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x9BBSxtWMwQ>.
- B: Gibson, Jonathan. “Presuppositions of Inner-Biblical Interpretation.” Lecture delivered at Westminster Theological Seminary. Glenside, PA, 13 September 2022.

Ferguson, Sinclair. "Knowing Christ." Edinburgh Theological Seminary Annual Conference 2022. University of Edinburgh. 19 September 2022. Video of Lecture, 50:46. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x9BBSxtWMwQ>.

Notes:

- Use this format to cite a sermon as well. Simply substitute the word "sermon" for "lecture."
- The date is cited differently in SBL as compared to Turabian.
- When citing a lecture video in a bibliography, include the total length of the video.

Lecture Handout

Turabian

- N: ¹ Jonathan Gibson, "The True Israel/The Obedient Son of God," (handout, Westminster Theological Seminary, Glenside, PA, October 25, 2022).
- B: Gibson, Jonathan. "The True Israel/The Obedient Son of God." Handout, Westminster Theological Seminary, Glenside, PA, October 25, 2022.

SBL

- N: ¹ Jonathan Gibson, "The True Israel/The Obedient Son of God," (handout, Westminster Theological Seminary, Glenside, PA, 25 October 2022).
- B: Gibson, Jonathan. "The True Israel/The Obedient Son of God." Handout, Westminster Theological Seminary, Glenside, PA, 25 October 2022.

Note: For handouts, include the following elements if you have them: author, title of the handout, course title (include course number and title, e.g., NT 123 Hermeneutics), location (Westminster) and date.

COMPLEX NOTES

Content Footnote with Multiple Citations

Content footnotes contain information that is relevant to advancing or clarifying the discussion in the main text. Multiple citations often appear in such notes, as shown here.

Turabian and SBL

- N: ¹ Vern S. Poythress, *Redeeming Science: A God-Centered Approach* (Wheaton, IL: Crossway, 2006), 21. It is important to remember that the laws of God are not part of creation, for his laws are ultimately based on his words. We often associate laws with creation because they govern created things, but the laws themselves, Poythress reminds us, are divine and eternal just as God's word. In fact, though laws function in the realm of creatures, "they remain divine, and in addition have the power to specify the situation with respect to creaturely affairs" (22). Indeed, God's very nature supports the eternal character of his speech, i.e., his law: "The oneness of God's being is the . . . stable oneness of the sense of his words when he speaks to us." Poythress, *God-Centered Biblical Interpretation* (Phillipsburg, NJ: P&R, 1999), 91. See also Poythress, *In the Beginning Was the Word* (Wheaton, IL: Crossway, 2009); Dan McCartney and Charles Clayton, *Let the Reader Understand* (Wheaton, IL: BridgePoint, 1994), 26–37; Moisés Silva, *Biblical Words and Their Meaning*, rev. and exp. ed. (Grand Rapids, MI: Zondervan, 1994), 76–81.

Notes:

- If a note contains a citation of a source discussed or quoted in the body of the text, followed by an additional comment, the citation of the source mentioned in the text comes before the additional comment. See CMOS 14.57.
- If the note itself contains a quotation, the source of this quotation should be provided following the closing quotation mark. Standard footnote formats are used; no additional parentheses or brackets are needed. See CMOS 14.38.
- In SBL style, if you wish to quote from a source in a content footnote, and that source has not been mentioned in the main text, use the following citation format:

¹ Many would agree with Paul R. House, *Old Testament Theology* (Downers Grove, IL: InterVarsity, 1998), 133, when he notes that "after Christ's death, the old system no longer applies to the people of faith."

- When listing works by the same author consecutively within a footnote, after fully naming the author in the first note, repeat the author's last name before each work. *Idem* or *Id.* is no longer used.
- If multiple sources are listed one after another without any intervening material, separate each citation with a semicolon (;).
- To cite an author's footnote, immediately following the page number, the abbreviation "n" should be used, followed by the note number. Leave no space between these elements. If you are citing multiple notes, use the abbreviation "nn" and insert an en-dash between the note numbers as you would between pages (see CMOS 14.157).

¹ Bruce K. Waltke, *An Old Testament Theology: An Exegetical, Canonical, and Thematic Approach* (Grand Rapids, MI: Zondervan, 2007), 564n8.

² Waltke, *Old Testament Theology*, 586nn39–40.

Multiple Works by the Same Author

Turabian and SBL

- N: ¹ For details, see Vern S. Poythress, *God-Centered Biblical Interpretation* (Phillipsburg, NJ: P&R, 1999), 54; Poythress, *Inerrancy and Worldview: Answering Modern Challenges to the Bible* (Wheaton, IL: Crossway, 2012), 28; Poythress, *In the Beginning Was the Word: Language—A God-Centered Approach* (Wheaton, IL: Crossway, 2009), 82.
- B: Poythress, Vern S. *In the Beginning Was the Word: Language—A God-Centered Approach*. Wheaton, IL: Crossway, 2009.
- . *Redeeming Science: A God-Centered Approach*. Wheaton, IL: Crossway, 2006.

Notes:

- If you have more than one work by the same author listed in your bibliography, use a 3-em dash followed by a period to replace the author's name. To produce a dash of the correct length in Word, click one of the following key combinations three times: Ctrl + Alt + the minus sign on PC or Option + Shift + - [the dash symbol] on Mac.
- In footnotes, you cannot use the 3-em dash to indicate that a work is by the author of the previously mentioned work. Instead, the author's last name is repeated.

- List the works of the author, whether written, edited, or translated by him, in alphabetical order according to the first main word of the title (ignore *a*, *an*, and *the*).
- If your bibliography includes multiple works by the same author, including those he coauthored, list all the individually authored works first, followed by the coauthored works.
- You may standardize the name of an author such as John Calvin (also published under Jean Calvin, and Ioannis Calvinus); use only one form. Follow guidelines for standardizing names as described in CMOS 14.73, 14.83; and SBL 6.1.2.2.

Formatting Your Course Paper

This section explains the formatting and submission requirements for Westminster course papers. Only the basics are covered here. For more information, consult your professor's guidelines, or contact the CTW.

General Formatting Guidelines

1. Font

- a. Use Times New Roman, Arial, or some equivalent standard font.
- b. The font size must be 12 point for the body of your work.
- c. For footnotes, the font size may be as small as 10 point.

2. Line Spacing

- a. The body of the text should be double-spaced.
- b. *Footnotes* and *block quotes* should be single-spaced. For details on formatting block quotations, see Turabian 25.2.2.
- c. Unless you have specific instructions from your instructor or advisor, use the standard 1-inch margins all the way around. Microsoft Word calls this setting "normal."

3. Page Formatting

- a. Include page numbers, at the top or bottom of the page, centered or aligned to the right.
- b. Indent the first line of each paragraph (1/2 inch). Do not leave a blank line between paragraphs. Also indent the first line of each footnote and leave a single blank line between footnotes on the same page.
- c. Single space within bibliography entries and leave a single blank line between each entry.
- d. Write out and sign the Plagiarism Pledge at the end of every paper: ***I understand and have not violated the Seminary's position on plagiarism.***

4. Details for the First Page

- a. For shorter papers (up to ten pages) a simple header is acceptable; you don't need a separate title page. See the following page for an example. Make sure the information is located in the header and not just on the first page. Include the course number and name, the professor's name, and the name of the assignment (shown flush with the left margin of the header). Flush with the right margin of the header, include your name and the date submitted on two separate lines. All of this information should be single-spaced. For the title, which should be centered, use headline-style capitalization.
- b. For longer papers (ten pages or more), see the example on page 86. Type your title about one third of the way from the top of the page. Be sure to include the title of your paper, your name, the name of the course, and the date. Remember not to put a page number on your title page.

Course number and name,
professor's name, and name of
the assignment

PTC 243 Theology and Secular Psychology
Todd Stryd
Reinterpretation Assignment

Student name and
date

John Smith
September 23, 2024

Your own title
without quotations

Bears, Bribes, and Issues of the Heart

Two single-spaced blank
lines follow the title.

Self-help is offered in the bookstore, on PBS specials, even in children's books. It seems that wherever one turns in our psychologized culture, advice abounds on how we and our loved ones can live happier, more well-adjusted lives. *The Berenstain Bears Get the Gimmies*, a children's book by Stan and Jan Berenstain, is no exception. Brother and Sister Bear's greediness, accompanied by temper tantrums thrown to get the treats the Bears want, provides a forum for a cognitive-behavioral therapy case study in how parents and children can deal with undesirable acting out. Although the book's solution deals with the Bears' unpleasant outward behavior, it doesn't deal with the cubs' heart problem of greediness and selfishness. In this reinterpretation paper, I will attempt to affirm the truth in the Berenstains' view of this case, as well as critique their view and offer an alternative which stems from a Biblical worldview.

In the story, the Bear Family faces some very common problems. In our consumer society, there are temptations everywhere, and the cubs are tempted by the myriad treats, toys, and rides that surround them at the supermarket. Like many modern parents, Momma and Papa Bear are not very good at setting discipline and carrying it through, and sometimes they don't agree on how strict or indulgent to be. This only exacerbates the problem of the cubs' temper tantrums. Mama and Papa Bear, with some help from Gramps and Gran, attack the problem in two ways. First, Papa has a talk with the cubs to help them understand why it's important not to be greedy. Then, Mama and Papa set up a system whereby the cubs will get one treat per shopping day and forfeit the treat if they act up.

Sample First Page
(for shorter papers)

1

Page number in
the footer.

Leave about one third
of the page blank—
about 15 lines.

All Dressed Up with No Place to Go:

An Apologetic Response to Richard Dawkins' View of Death

Type your title here, single-
spaced, without font effects.
If you have a subtitle, leave a
blank line, and then continue on
the following line.

Leave about another
third of the page blank.

Include your name,
the course number
and name, and the
date.

John Smith
AP 213 Principles of Christian Apologetics
September 23, 2024

Sample Title Page
(for longer papers)

SBL Abbreviations

Select Major Biblical and Theological Reference Works, Commentaries, and Journals

Abington New Testament Commentaries	ANTC	New International Biblical Commentary on the New Testament	NIBCNT
Anchor Bible	AB	New International Biblical Commentary on the Old Testament	NIBCOT
<i>Anchor Bible Dictionary</i>	<i>ABD</i>	New International Commentary on the New Testament	NICNT
Ancient Christian Commentary on Scripture	ACCS	New International Commentary on the Old Testament	NICOT
Baker Exegetical Commentary on the New Testament	BECNT	New International Dictionary of Old Testament Theology and Exegesis	<i>NIDOTTE</i>
Cambridge Greek Testament Commentary	CGTC	New International Greek Testament Commentary	NIGTC
<i>Dictionary of Biblical Theology</i>	<i>DBT</i>	<i>Novum Testamentum</i>	<i>NovT</i>
<i>Gesenius' Hebrew Grammar</i>	GKC	Supplements to Novum Testamentum	NovTSup
<i>A Greek Grammar of the New Testament and other Early Christian Literature</i>	BDF	<i>New Testament Studies</i>	<i>NTS</i>
<i>Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament and Other Early Christian Literature</i> (2000)	BDAG	Old Testament Library	OTL
Harper's New Testament Commentaries	HNTC	Pillar New Testament Commentaries	PiINTC
<i>The Hebrew and Aramaic Lexicon of the Old Testament</i>	<i>HALOT</i>	<i>Themelios</i>	<i>Them</i>
<i>A Hebrew and English Lexicon of the Old Testament</i>	BDB	<i>Theological Dictionary of the New Testament</i>	<i>TDNT</i>
International Critical Commentary	ICC	<i>Theological Dictionary of the Old Testament</i>	<i>TDOT</i>
Journal for the Study of the New Testament Supplement Series	JSNTSup	<i>Tyndale Bulletin</i>	<i>TynBul</i>
Journal for the Study of the Old Testament Supplement Series	JSOTSup	Tyndale New Testament Commentaries	TNTC
Journal for the Study of the Pseudepigrapha Supplement Series	JSPSup	Tyndale Old Testament Commentaries	TOTC
Journal for Theological Interpretation, Supplements	JTISup	<i>Vetus Testamentum</i>	<i>VT</i>
Library of Christian Classics	LCC	Westminster Commentaries	WC
New American Commentary	NAC	Word Biblical Commentary	WBC

For the complete list, see *The SBL Handbook* 8.4. You may also consult the abbreviations page on the SBL supplementary website (<https://sblhs2.com/category/abbreviations/>). You can either scroll through the list of sources on this page, or you can use the search function on the right-hand menu to locate your source. If your source is not listed, then check the latest edition of Siegfried M. Schwertner, *Internationales Abkürzungsverzeichnis für Theologie und Grenzgebiete*. If your source is not listed in Schwertner, create an abbreviation that fits the commentary title and then double check *The SBL Handbook* and Schwertner to make sure that abbreviation is not already in use. For example, “PNTC” cannot be used for the Pillar New Testament Commentary because SBL already uses that abbreviation for the Pelican New Testament Commentaries. At Westminster, SBL abbreviations can be used in citations that are either in SBL or Turabian style.

Abbreviations for Biblical Books

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

State Abbreviations

AK - Alaska	HI - Hawaii	MI - Michigan	NV - Nevada	UT - Utah
AL - Alabama	IA - Iowa	MN - Minnesota	NY - New York	VA - Virginia
AR - Arizona	ID - Idaho	MO - Missouri	OH - Ohio	VT - Vermont
AZ - Arkansas	IL - Illinois	MS - Mississippi	OK - Oklahoma	WA - Washington
CA - California	IN - Indiana	MT - Montana	OR - Oregon	WI - Wisconsin
CO - Colorado	KS - Kansas	NC - North Carolina	PA - Pennsylvania	WV - West Virginia
CT - Connecticut	KY - Kentucky	ND - North Dakota	RI - Rhode Island	WY - Wyoming
DC - D.C.	LA - Louisiana	NE - Nebraska	SC - South Carolina	
DE - Delaware	MA - Massachusetts	NH - New Hampshire	SD - South Dakota	
FL - Florida	MD - Maryland	NJ - New Jersey	TN - Tennessee	
GA - Georgia	ME - Maine	NM - New Mexico	TX - Texas	

Not all cities require a state abbreviation. Below is a list of major cities that could be considered as falling into this category. However, this list is not exhaustive, and there may be other cities that could be cited without providing additional locating information. For more information, see CMOS 10.27, 14.130, and SBL 6.1.4.1.

Amsterdam	Istanbul	Munich	Sheffield
Baltimore	Jerusalem	New Haven	St. Louis
Beijing	Leipzig	New York	Stockholm
Berlin	Leuven	Oxford	Stuttgart
Boston	London	Paris	Sydney
Cambridge	Los Angeles	Philadelphia	Tokyo
Chicago	Lund	Pittsburg	Toronto
Edinburgh	Madrid	Rome	Tübingen
Grand Rapids	Manchester	San Francisco	Zurich
Göttingen	Milan	Seoul	
Heidelberg	Moscow	Shanghai	

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