

Early Christianity (EC)

Guidelines for Manuscript Submissions in English

– for the submission of German articles, please note the German guidelines –

General Instructions

Articles should not exceed 9,000 words in length (including footnotes). For orthography consult *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary* (11th ed.; Springfield, Mass., 2004), for compound words not in *Merriam-Webster*, see rules and examples in *The Chicago Manual of Style* (17th ed.; Chicago, 2017).

Please include a short German abstract. On the acceptance of the manuscript, this summary will appear at the beginning of the article and as a preview on the publisher's website. Please also include up to seven English keywords for online searches.

Submit your article in a standard text format and as PDF file to the Managing Editor Prof. Dr. Jens Schröter (Berlin): early-christianity@hu-berlin.de

Abbreviations

Bibliographical abbreviations as well as abbreviations of biblical and related texts should follow the lists provided in *The SBL Handbook of Style* (2nd ed.; Atlanta, 2014), § 8.

Bibliographical Information in Footnotes

Bibliographical references in footnotes should be given according to the guidelines set out in *The SBL Handbook of Style* (2nd ed.), § 6. Deviating from this style, initials should be used for first and middle names. Full publication data are given with the first citation of a title. Subsequent citations should use a shortened title along with a reference to the first instance:

¹ W. Bousset, *Kyrios Christos: Geschichte des Christusglaubens von den Anfängen des Christentums bis Irenäus*, 2nd rev. ed., FRLANT 21 (Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1921), 250–252.

² Bousset, *Kyrios Christos* (see n. 1), 252.

Excessive citing of electronic sources is, in most cases, discouraged.

Enumeration

If necessary, enumerations should be numbered within the running text: “(1) ...; (2) ...; (3) ...”
Avoid en dashes or bullets.

Footnotes

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

Footnote enumeration should follow the citation or term to which it refers:

This is one of the “most important requirements”³ of scientific exegesis. Even with numerous proposed solutions for the Synoptic Problem,⁴ further questions exist.

Footnotes follow punctuation (e.g., comma or period) and quotation marks:

He wished to maintain the “streng geschichtlichen Charakter der neutestamentlichen Theologie,”¹⁸ to make it easier to understand.¹⁹

Greek and Hebrew

For Greek, Hebrew, and other non-Latin scripts use Unicode fonts.

Highlighting

For highlighting (sparingly), use *italics*.

Hyphens and Dashes

Please distinguish between hyphens (e.g., first-century writer) and en dashes for ranges of numbers and parentheses etc. (e.g., Mark 16:1–8; 1972–1983; “I know who you are – the Holy One of God!” or “Thus the dynamic of the complete narrative – of mercy in and beyond disaster – never becomes central”). Do not hyphenate words manually.

Numbers

Spans of numbers should not be elided, e.g., 425–428 instead of 425–28 or 425–8.

Omissions and Insertions

Omissions and insertions in a citation should be indicated by square brackets: “[...]”

Quotation Marks

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

“Correct punctuation is vital.” / “He says he is not a ‘pedant.’” / This man, who claims he is not a “pedant,” likes making rules about commas.

Colons and semicolons, however, belong outside quotation marks:

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

A question or exclamation mark belongs inside of the quotation marks only as part of the quoted material, thus:

He asked, “What can I do?” / Do you understand the word “pedant”?