Early Christianity (EC)
Guidelines for Manuscript Submissions in English

General Instructions
Articles over 9,000 words in length will not normally be accepted. 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 (16th ed.; Chicago 2010).

Include a short summary of the manuscript (of up to 3 sentences or 4 lines), if possible in German. This summary will appear at the beginning of the article and be published on the publisher’s homepage as a preview. Please include 5–7 keywords for the online search.

Submit your article in a standard text format and as pdf file to the editorial office:

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Abbreviations
For bibliographical abbreviations, see SBL Handbook of Style (2nd ed.; Atlanta, 2014), § 8,4. If not listed there, see Internationales Abkürzungsverzeichnis für Theologie und Grenzgebiete (3rd ed.; Berlin, 2014). Abbreviations of biblical and related texts according to SBL Handbook of Style, § 8,3.

Enumeration
Avoid en-dashes or bullets for enumeration.

Greek and Hebrew
For Greek and Hebrew (or other ancient languages) please use only Unicode. Hints can be found on the SBL Homepage (http://www.sbl-site.org/educational/biblicalfonts.aspx).

Highlighting
For highlighting (sparingly), use italic.

Hyphens and Dashes
Please distinguish between hyphens (e.g., first-century writer) and en dashes for ranges of numbers and parenthesis 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.
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 etc. 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 question exist.

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

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

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 or to indicate usual terms. 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. / The ‘messianic secret’ motif of Mark constitutes an important example.

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”?

Bibliographical Information in Footnotes

For Early Christianity the standard sequence of bibliographical information given inside parentheses in a footnote is editor; translator; number of volumes; edition; series; city, date. Please note that only the place of publication is mentioned, not the name of the publisher. Full bibliographical details are given with the first citation of a title. Subsequent citations should use a shortened title and refer back to the first instance. See the following examples:

Books of One Author

3 Bousset, Kyrios Christos (see n. 1), 252.

Books of Two Authors

5 Robinson and Koester, Trajectories (see n. 2), 23.
Books of Three or More Authors
9 Scott et al., *Reading New Testament Greek* (see n. 7), 42.

Translated Books
18 Egger, *How to Read* (see n. 14), 291.

Books with an Editor
9 Tigay, *Empirical Models* (see n. 5), 38.

Essays in Edited Books
13 Sanders, “Common Judaism” (see n. 12), 15.

Articles in Journals and Magazines
8 Leyerle, “Chrysostom” (see n. 6), 161; Saldarini, “Babatha’s Story” (see n. 7), 72–74.

Encyclopedia or Dictionary Articles
36 Gemeinhardt, “Encratism” (see n. 33), 890.

Multivolume Works
5 C.R. Holladay, *Fragments from Hellenistic-Jewish Authors*, vol. 3: *Aristobulus* (SBLTT 39; Chico, Calif., 1995), 74–75.
6 Holladay, *Aristobulus* (see n. 5), 25.

Essays in Multivolume Works
15 Fogarty, “Catholic Church” (see n. 12), 253.

Electronic Sources
If electronic sources are cited, the online access date (e.g., accessed July 8, 2014) should be included with the full website address. Excessive citing of electronic sources is, in most cases, discouraged.