Formatting Your Bibliography Using SBL Style

General Formatting Instructions

* Create one-half inch hanging indent.
   To do this, first highlight your document. Then, using the ruler, click on the upward-pointing arrow on the left end of the ruler, drag halfway to the number 1 (in other words, drag it one-half inch), and release. Be sure not to click and drag on the downward-poining arrow or the square connected to the upward-pointing arrow. Done properly, the upward-pointing arrow and square will move together.

* List by author in alphabetical order.

* In English language titles, capitalize all words except articles, coordinating conjunctions, and prepositions, except when they are the first or last words in the title or subtitle.

Formatting Specific Types of Literature (see accompanying sample page)

Asgeirson: Style of citing an article in SBL Seminar Papers and a volume in a series.
   Notice that book titles are in *italics*, but series titles and numbers are not (See Layton and Scholer below for further examples of the latter).

Attridge: Style of citing a book review in a journal and multiple pages in the hundreds.
   Observe that *Les Logia* is italicized because it is the title of a book. *Journal of Biblical Literature* is italicized because it is the name of the journal in which the review was published.

Baarda: Style of citing an article in a journal.
   Notice that the title of the article is in roman type and enclosed in quotation marks. The journal title is spelled out and is in italics. The volume number is in roman type and the date is in parentheses, followed by a colon and the page numbers.

Blomberg: Style of citing an article in an edited volume and a titled volume in a multivolume work.
   Observe that in multi-volume works, the particular volume in which the article is found should be listed after the editor of the individual volume. (If there is a different editor for the multi-volume collection as a whole, that editor should be listed after the title of the collection.)

Brown: Style of listing more than one publication for a single author.
   To create the double em-dash, pull down the Insert menu and click on Symbol. Scroll down the page until you find the em-dash, which will be the middle of three dashes on the left (for Macs, choose (normal text), row 7, 10th square from the left). Click on the symbol (the name "EM-DASH" can be seen just above the AutoCorrect button), then click Insert twice. Then close the Symbol window and type a period and a space. The em-dash can also be created through the Tools menu ⇨ AutoCorrect ⇨ AutoFormat and AutoFormat As You Type (set both) ⇨ Symbol characters (--) with Symbols (—), but the change will only occur if a double-hyphen is followed without a space) by a word.

Cameron: Style of citing an <u>article in a specialized dictionary</u> or encyclopedia.
    Notice that the volume in which the article is published is listed after the page numbers. Also, the total number of volumes in the encyclopedia is listed after the editor and before the city of publication (cf. Blatz and Blomberg above, where the number of volumes is not listed).

Johnson: Style of citing an <u>unpublished paper</u> presented at a professional meeting.

Koester and Patterson: Style of citing <u>multiple authors</u>.
    Observe that the surname comes first with the first author, but last with successive authors.

Layton: Style of citing a <u>multivolume work</u>.
    Note that this is a two-volume work (and a volume in a series).

Robinson: Style of citing a <u>revised edition</u>.

Scholer: Style of citing a <u>volume in a series</u> and <u>multiple cities</u> of publication.