Citing Biblical, Classical, Patristic, and Medieval Sources

Note and Bibliography Examples

References to the Bible (book, chapter, and verse) should appear as in-text citations and without a corresponding entry in a bibliography.

(1 Kgs 10:12)

Either the Preface or a footnote states that all biblical quotations are from the [version, e.g. NRSV] unless otherwise indicated.

(Rom 1:16 NET)
(1 Cor 13:5 ESV)
(2 Tim 3:6, 8 NJB)
(Gen 22:10 BHS)
(Gen 22:10 LXX, Göttingen)
(Luke 6:1 NA27)

Either no version is specified elsewhere, or a different version than the one stated in the Preface or a footnote is being referenced.

However, citing an author-supplied introduction or note to a study Bible should appear in standard note–bibliography style as follows:


Students also are encouraged to consult The SBL Handbook of Style for guidelines on the following:

- Transliteration of Hebrew and Greek (SBL 5.1 and 5.3)
- Abbreviations for biblical books, the Apocrypha, and other ancient texts (SBL 8.3)
- Abbreviations for Greek and Latin classical and patristic texts (SBL 8.3.14 and Appendix H)
- Abbreviations for frequently used periodicals, reference works, and series (SBL 8.4)

A copy of The SBL Handbook of Style is available at the library circulation desk.
Assuming most citations to classical, patristic, and medieval sources are from modern, English language translations, the edition must be specified and the normal rules for citing books followed.


