

# **biblatex-sbl**

## **SBL Style Using biblatex**

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## **1 Introduction**

biblatex-sbl provides support to biblatex and LaTeX for citations, bibliography, and a list of abbreviations in the style recommended by the Society of Biblical Literature (SBL). The style conforms to the second edition of the *SBLHS*.

The style supports all examples given in the handbook (see biblatex-sbl-test.pdf). Shorthand citations and a list of abbreviations containing journals, series, and shorthands are handled automatically. Repeated authors in the bibliography are replaced by a horizontal line. *Ibidem* is supported, but not enabled by default, as is indexing of names. Only note style citations, not Author-Date citations are supported. Primary sources can be cited in parentheses. biblatex-sbl is compatible with biblatex's support for hyperref.

For anything not covered in this manual, please see the biblatex documentation. Bugs and feature requests can be submitted at <https://github.com/dcpurton/biblatex-sbl>.

**Note:** This package should be considered as beta software and its output carefully checked when you use it.

## **2 Requirements**

biblatex-sbl requires at least version 3.5 of biblatex and the xparse package. biber must be used. bibtex is not supported. For localization babel/polyglossia and csquotes are recommended.

### 3 Usage

The following minimal example will set up biblatex-sbl to conform to the defaults of the [SBLHS](#).

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage[style=sbl,backend=biber]{biblatex}
\addbibresource{<bibfile.bib>}
\begin{document}
\printbiblist{abbreviations}
\printbibliography
\end{document}
```

#### 3.1 Localization

By default biblatex-sbl uses American style punctuation and quotation marks. You can choose a different style by including the babel/polyglossia and csquotes packages in your document preamble. e.g.,

```
\usepackage[german]{babel}
\usepackage{csquotes}
\usepackage[style=sbl,backend=biber]{biblatex}
```

Currently english (including variants such as british, australian, etc.), spanish, and german are supported.

For Greek and especially Hebrew, you are probably better off with polyglossia and xelatex or lualatex. e.g.,

```
\usepackage{fontspec}
\usepackage{polyglossia}
\usepackage[style=australian]{csquotes}
\setdefaultlanguage[variant=australian]{english}
\setotherlanguage[variant=ancient]{greek}
\setotherlanguage{hebrew}
\ifxetex
\renewenvironment{hebrew}[1][]{%
\par
\raggedleft % add to right align paragraphs
\begin{otherlanguage}[#1]{hebrew}}%
{\end{otherlanguage}\par}
```

```

\else % luatex
  \let\luatexpardir\pardir % luabidi needs this
  \let\luatextextdir\textdir % luabidi needs this
  % text direction gets stuffed up without these workarounds
  \let\luatexttextgreek\textgreek
  \let\luatexttextenglish\textenglish
  \AtBeginDocument{%
    \renewcommand{\textgreek}[1]{%
      \bgroup\luatexttextgreek{#1}\egroup}
    \renewcommand{\textenglish}[1]{%
      \bgroup\setLTR\luatexttextenglish{#1}\egroup}}
\fi
% set up fonts
\newfontfamily\greekfont{SBL BibLit}%
[Script=Greek,Contextuals=Alternate]
\newfontfamily\hebrewfont{SBL BibLit}%
[Script=Hebrew,Contextuals=Alternate,Scale=1.2]
\usepackage[style=sbl,backend=biber]{biblatex}
% update language mapping (biblatex can't do it using polyglossia)
\DeclareLanguageMapping{english}{sbl-english}

```

### 3.2 Commands

The standard commands for biblatex-sbl generally follow those defined by biblatex. Included below are the most typical commands. For more commands and options, reference the biblatex manual.

`\autocite[⟨prenote⟩][⟨(⟨altpostnote⟩)⟨postnote⟩⟩]{⟨key⟩}`

`\autocite` inserts a citation as a footnote. If used in a footnote, the citation is placed in parentheses. It works as in the standard biblatex styles, except that that postnote argument can be divided into two using parentheses. This creates an `altpostnote` field which is used in some of the examples from §6.4 of the *SBLHS*. e.g.,

```
\autocite[See][(1.3)8:223]{clementinehomilies}
```

1. See *The Clementine Homilies* 1.3 (*ANF* 8:223).

To use only `altpostnote` surround the whole argument in parentheses. e.g.,

```
\autocite[(III. 1-164)]{PGM:betz}
```

1. *PGM* III. 1–164 (Betz).

`\cite[⟨prenote⟩][((⟨altpostnote⟩)⟨postnote⟩)]{⟨key⟩}`

`\cite` works in the same way as `\autocite` except that the citation is placed directly into the text instead of in a footnote.

`\parencite[⟨prenote⟩][((⟨altpostnote⟩)⟨postnote⟩)]{⟨key⟩}`

`\parencite` works in the same way as `\autocite` except that the citation is placed inside parentheses instead of in a footnote. This is most useful for citing primary sources. e.g.,

```
\parencite[2.233-235]{josephus:ant}
(Josephus, Ant. 2.233–235)
```

`\journalcite{⟨key⟩}`

`\seriescite{⟨key⟩}`

`\shorthandcite{⟨key⟩}`

`\journalcite`, `\seriescite`, and `\shorthandcite` inserts the respective abbreviation into the text and also adds it to the list of abbreviations. The abbreviation is hyperlinked to the list of abbreviations if the `hyperref` package is loaded.

These commands ignore the `prenote` and `postnote` fields, so can safely be used anywhere within a database entry.

`\printbiblist`

This command prints a bibliography list. In `biblatex-sbl` all abbreviations (journals, series, and shorthands) can be printed using the following command:

```
\printbiblist[...]{abbreviations}
```

See the `biblatex` manual for an explanation of available optional arguments.

`\printbibliography`

Inserts the bibliography. See the `biblatex` manual for an explanation of available optional arguments.

### 3.3 Package Options

`biblatex-sbl` defaults to the recommendations of the [SBL](#), but it also supports many of the standard options from `biblatex` as well as a few custom ones outlined below.

`accessdate=true, false`

default: false

The *SBLHS* discourages the use of access dates.<sup>1</sup> If they are required this option can be passed to biblatex.

`citepages=sbl, permit, omit, separate`

default: sbl

Use this option to fine-tune the formatting of the pages field the first time an entry is cited.

`sbl`

The postnote field is not printed for first citations. e.g.,

```
\autocite[159]{leyerle:1993}
```

1. Blake Leyerle, “John Chrysostom on the Gaze,” *JECS* 1 (1993): 159–74.

```
\autocite[159]{leyerle:1993}
```

2. Leyerle, “Chrysostom,” 159.

```
\autocite{leyerle:1993}
```

3. Leyerle, “Chrysostom,” 159–74.

If postnote is not a page range, then it is printed in parentheses after pages. e.g.,

```
\autocite[a note]{irvine:2014}
```

1. Stuart A. Irvine, “Idols [*ktbwnm*]: A note on Hosea 13:2a,” *JBL* 133 (2014): 509–17 (a note).

```
\autocite[a note]{irvine:2014}
```

2. Irvine, “Idols [*ktbwnm*],” 509–17 (a note).

The one exception to this is the @incommentary entry type which always sets citepages to omit (see below) when volume is defined.<sup>2</sup>

`permit`

The postnote is printed in parentheses after the pages field. e.g.,

```
\autocite[245]{wildberger:1965}
```

1. Hans Wildberger, “Das Abbild Gottes: Gen 1:26–30,” *TZ* 21 (1965): 245–59, 481–501 (245).

```
\autocite[245]{wildberger:1965}
```

2. Wildberger, “Das Abbild Gottes,” 245.

If postnote is not a page range, then pages is printed for subsequent citations, and the postnote is printed in parentheses. e.g.,

---

1. See *SBLHS* §6.1.6, 84.

2. See *Student Supplement for the SBL Handbook of Style, Second Edition*, compiled by Melanie Greer Nogalski et al., ed. Joel M. LeMon and Brennan W. Breed (Atlanta, GA: SBL Press, February 2015), §1.3.3.2, <https://www.sbl-site.org/assets/pdfs/pubs/SBLHSupp2015-02.pdf>.

```
\autocite[a note]{wildberger:1965}
```

3. Wildberger, “[Das Abbild Gottes](#),” 245–59, 481–501 (a note).

`omit`

The pages field is not printed unless postnote is empty or not a page range. e.g.,

```
\autocite[5]{freedman:1977}
```

1. David Noel Freedman, “Pottery, Poetry, and Prophecy: An Essay on Biblical Poetry,” [JBL](#) 96 (1977): 5.

```
\autocite[5]{freedman:1977}
```

2. Freedman, “[Pottery, Poetry, and Prophecy](#),” 5.

```
\autocite{freedman:1977}
```

3. Freedman, “[Pottery, Poetry, and Prophecy](#),” 5–26.

```
\autocite[a note]{freedman:1977}
```

4. Freedman, “[Pottery, Poetry, and Prophecy](#),” 5–26 (a note).

`separate`

The postnote is printed in parentheses after the pages field preceeded by the bibliography string `thiscite`. e.g.,

```
\autocite[1]{petersen:1988}
```

1. David L. Petersen, “Hebrew Bible Textbooks: A Review Article,” [CRBR](#) 1 (1988): 1–18 (esp. 1).

```
\autocite[1]{petersen:1988}
```

2. Petersen, “[Hebrew Bible Textbooks](#),” 1.

If postnote is not a page range, then `firstcite` is not used. e.g.,

```
\autocite[a note]{leyerle:1993}
```

3. Leyerle, “[Chrysostom](#),” 159–74 (a note).

`eprintdate`=year, short, long, terse, comp, iso8601

default: comp

Similar to the date option (for details see the biblatex manual) but controls the format of the eprintdate.

`fullbibrefs`=true, false

default: false

The *Student Supplement for the SBLHS* permits two styles for the bibliography entry for Bible dictionaries, encyclopaedias, and multivolume commentaries for the entire Bible by multiple authors.<sup>3</sup>

---

3. *Student Supplement for the SBLHS*, 4–5.

This option applies to @inreference and @incommentary entry types.

<code>true</code>	The bibliography entry is printed in long form. e.g., Stendahl, Krister. "Biblical Theology, Contemporary." Pages 418–32 in vol. 1 of <i>The Interpreter's Dictionary of the Bible</i> . Edited by George A. Buttrick. 4 vols. New York: Abingdon, 1962.
<code>false</code>	The bibliography entry is printed in a short form. e.g., Stendahl, Krister. "Biblical Theology, Contemporary." <i>IDB</i> 1:418–32.

`ibidtracker=true, false, context, strict, constrict` default: `false`

This option controls the *ibidem* tracker. The possible choices are:

<code>true</code>	Enable the tracker in global mode. not tracked separately between text body and footnotes.
<code>false</code>	Disable the tracker: <i>ibid.</i> will not be used.
<code>context</code>	Enable the tracker in context-sensitive mode. In this mode, citations in footnotes and in the body text are tracked separately.
<code>strict</code>	Enable the tracker in strict mode. In this mode, potentially ambiguous references are suppressed. A reference is considered ambiguous if either the current citation (the one including the <i>ibidem</i> ) or the previous citation (the one the <i>ibidem</i> refers to) consists of a list of references.
<code>constrict</code>	This mode combines the features of context and strict. It also keeps track of footnote numbers and detects potentially ambiguous references in footnotes in a stricter way than the strict option. In addition to the conditions imposed by the strict option, a reference in a footnote will only be considered as unambiguous if the current citation and the previous citation are given in the same footnote or in immediately consecutive footnotes.

`ibidpage=true, false` default: `false`

The scholarly abbreviation *ibidem* is sometimes taken to mean both 'same author + same title' and 'same author + same title + same page' in traditional citation schemes. By default, this is not the case with this style because it may lead to ambiguous citations. If you prefer the wider interpretation of *ibidem*, set the package option `ibidpage=true` or simply `ibidpage` in the preamble. The default setting is `ibidpage=false`.

`idemtracker=true, false, context, strict, constrict` default: `false`

This option controls the *idem* tracker. The possible choices are:

<code>true</code>	Enable the tracker in global mode.
-------------------	------------------------------------

<code>false</code>	Disable the tracker: <i>idem</i> will not be used.
<code>context</code>	Enable the tracker in context-sensitive mode. In this mode, citations in footnotes and in the body text are tracked separately.
<code>strict</code>	This is an alias for <code>true</code> , provided only for consistency with the other trackers. Since <i>idem</i> replacements do not get ambiguous in the same way as <i>ibidem</i> , the strict tracking mode does not apply to them.
<code>constrict</code>	This mode is similar to <code>context</code> with one additional condition: a reference in a footnote will only be considered as unambiguous if the current citation and the previous citation are given in the same footnote.

`pagetracker=true, false` default: `false`

This option controls whether *ibidem* and *idem* are used across page breaks or not.

<code>true</code>	Enable the tracker in automatic mode. This is like <code>spread</code> if LaTeX is in twoside mode, and like <code>page</code> otherwise.
<code>false</code>	Disable the tracker.
<code>page</code>	Enable the tracker in page mode. In this mode, tracking works on a per-page basis.
<code>spread</code>	Enable the tracker in spread mode. In this mode, tracking works on a per-spread (double page) basis.

`sblfootnotes=true, false` default: `true`

This option controls the style of footnotes. This option is compatible with the `footmisc` package provided `footmisc` is loaded before `biblatex`.

<code>true</code>	Footnotes are printed with a normal number followed by a period and the first line indented: <div style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 10px; margin-top: 5px;">1. Charles H. Talbert, <i>Reading John: A Literary and Theological Commentary on the Fourth Gospel and the Johannine Epistles</i> (New York: Crossroad, 1992).</div>
<code>false</code>	Footnotes are printed with a superscript (or whatever other default has been set up by your style): <div style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 10px; margin-top: 5px;"><sup>1</sup>James M. Robinson and Helmut Koester, <i>Trajectories through Early Christianity</i> (Philadelphia: Fortress, 1971).</div>

`shorthand=true, false, short, intro` default: `true`

This option controls when and whether the `shorthand` field is used as a citation. This can also be used as a type option or entry option. `@ancienttext` and `@classictext` entry types ignore this option.



<code>true</code>	Always use the shorthand when citing the entry.
<code>false</code>	Never use the shorthand when citing the entry.
<code>short</code>	Print the full citation the first time the entry is cited. Use the shorthand on subsequent citations.
<code>intro</code>	Print the full citation the first time the entry is cited followed by (henceforth cited as shorthand). Use the shorthand on subsequent citations.

## 4 Database Guide

### 4.1 Entry Types

All standard entry types of `biblatex` are supported by `biblatex-sbl`. This section gives an overview of entry types that are most relevant, unique to, or treated in a custom way by `biblatex-sbl`.

`ancienttext` This is a custom type for `biblatex-sbl`. It is used for the special examples in [SBLHS](#) §6.4.1, §6.4.3 and §6.4.8.

Unless options = {skipbib=false} is set explicitly, an `@ancienttext` entry will not appear in the bibliography. (Although, see `ANRW` `entrysubtype` below for an exception.) The `related` field is used to refer to the entry which should appear in the bibliography instead of the `@ancienttext` entry. Options can be set on the related entry using the `relatedoptions` field.

The entry pointed to by `related` along with the postnote is printed in parentheses after the `altpostnote`, `editor`, and `translator` fields if they are present. `translator` and `editor` fields are omitted for subsequent citations. e.g.,

```
\autocite[319]{suppiluliumas}
1. “Suppiluliumas and the Egyptian Queen,” trans. Albrecht Goetz (ANET, 319).
2. “Suppiluliumas and the Egyptian Queen” (ANET, 319).
\printbibliography
Pritchard, James B., ed. Ancient Near Eastern Texts Relating to the Old Testament. 3rd ed.
Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1969.
```

If the entry contains options = {skipbib=false}, then the bibliography entry will be like `@book`. Any shorthand is also printed in the same way as a `@book` shorthand.

The following values for the `entrysubtype` field are supported:

`ANRW` The `ANRW` `entrysubtype` is particularly for citing [ANRW](#) as outlined in §6.4.8 of the [SBLHS](#). In this case, the entry *will* appear in the bibliography. See `biblatex-sbl-test.pdf` for full details of the required database entry.

<a href="#">chronicle</a>	<p>Formats the title using an upright shape font without quotation marks. e.g.,</p> <pre>\autocite[(lines 3--4)125]{esarhaddonchronicle}</pre> <p>1. Esarhaddon Chronicle, lines 3–4 (Albert Kirk Grayson, <i>Assyrian and Babylonian Chronicles</i>, TCS 5 [Locust Valley, NY: Augustin, 1975], 125).</p>
<a href="#">COS</a>	<p>Suppresses parentheses around COS and the postnote for subsequent citations. e.g.,</p> <pre>\autocite{greathymnaten}</pre> <p>1. “The Great Hymn to the Aten,” trans. Miriam Lichtheim (<a href="#">COS</a> 1.26:44–46).</p> <p>2. “<a href="#">Great Hymn to the Aten</a>,” <a href="#">COS</a> 1.26:44–46.</p>
<a href="#">inscription</a>	<p>Similarly to <code>entrysubtype = {chronicle}</code>, this formats the title using an upright shape font without quotation marks.</p>
<a href="#">article</a>	<p>An article in a journal or magazine. Also use this type for review articles (<a href="#">SBLHS</a> §6.3.4) and electronic journal articles (<a href="#">SBLHS</a> §6.3.10).</p>
<a href="#">book</a>	<p>A single-volume book with one or more authors where the authors share credit for the work as a whole.</p>
<a href="#">inbook</a>	<p>A part of a book which forms a self-contained unit with its own title.</p>
<a href="#">bookinbook</a>	<p>This type is similar to <code>@inbook</code> but intended for works originally published as a stand-alone book. The main difference is that the title is printed in italics instead of in quotation marks.</p>
<a href="#">mvbook</a>	<p>A multivolume <code>@book</code>.</p> <p>There is one <code>entrysubtype</code> supported:</p>
<a href="#">RIMA</a>	<p>The citation for <a href="#">RIMA</a> (<a href="#">SBLHS</a>, 97) is treated like a series with a number when cited in full, but as a shorthand with a volume when cited in short form. See <code>biblatex-sbl-test.pdf</code> for full details.</p>
<a href="#">suppbook</a>	<p>Supplemental material in a <code>@book</code>. Use this for an introduction, preface or foreword written by someone other than the author (<a href="#">SBLHS</a> §6.2.14). The <code>type</code> field is used to specify the type of supplementary material. See §6.2.14 of <code>biblatex-sbl-test.pdf</code>. If no <code>type</code> is given, then this behaves like an <code>@inbook</code>.</p>
<a href="#">booklet</a>	<p>A book-like work without a formal publisher or sponsoring institution.</p>
<a href="#">classictext</a>	<p>This type is a custom type for <code>biblatex-sbl</code>. It is used for the special examples in <a href="#">SBLHS</a> §6.4.2 and §§6.4.4–6.</p>

Unless `options = {skipbib=false}` is set explicitly, a `@classictext` entry will not appear in the bibliography. The `xref` field is used to refer to the entry which should appear in the bibliography instead of the `@classictext` entry.

If present, the translator and series are printed in parentheses following the postnote. e.g.,

```
\autocite[15.18-19]{tacitus:ann:jackson}
1. Tacitus, Ann. 15.18–19 (Jackson, LCL).
\printbibliography
Tacitus. The Histories and The Annals. Translated by Clifford H. Moore and John Jackson.
4 vols. LCL. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1937.
```

The series can be suppressed by setting `options = {useseries=false}`.

If the entry contains `options = {skipbib=false}`, then the bibliography entry will be like `@incollection` except that the title is set in italics instead of within quotation marks.

The following values for the `entrysubtype` field are supported:

**churchfather** Entries using the `churchfather` entrysubtype print the entry pointed to by `related` within parentheses following the `altpostnote`. The `postnote` field applies to the entry in `related`. `relatedoptions` can be used to control some aspects of the formatting for the related entry. `altpostnote` is always separated from the title by a space.

```
\autocite[(28.3.5)252]{augustine:letters}
1. Augustine, Letters of St. Augustin 28.3.5 (NPNF1 1:252).
\printbibliography
Augustine. The Letters of St. Augustin. In vol. 1 of The Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers, Series 1. Edited by Philip Schaff. 14 vols. 1886–1889. Repr., Peabody, MA: Hendrickson, 1994.
```

- collection** A single-volume collection with multiple, self-contained contributions by distinct authors which have their own title. The work as a whole has no overall author but it will usually have an editor.
- mvcollection** A multi-volume `@collection`.
- incollection** A contribution to a collection which forms a self-contained unit with a distinct author and title.
- commentary** A single-volume commentary on a book (or part of a book) of the Bible by one or more authors. This entry type is similar to `@book`, except that any `volume` and `maintitle` is only printed in the bibliography, not the citation.

**mvcommentary** A multi-volume commentary on a single book of the Bible by one or more authors or a multi-volume commentary on the whole Bible by multiple authors. Unlike `@commentary`, this behaves exactly the same as a `@mvbook`.

**incommentary** A contribution to a commentary which forms a self-contained unit with a distinct author and title. This is typically a commentary on a book of the Bible appearing in a single or multi-volume commentary on the entire Bible.

If an entry contains an `xref` field, then the bibliography entry is printed in either short or long form as described above under `fullbibrefs`.

**conferencepaper** An unpublished paper presented at a professional society. Use the `eventtitle`, `venue`, and `date` fields to specify detail for the conference. See §6.3.8 of `biblatex-sbl-test.pdf` for and example.

**lexicon** A single-volume lexicon or theological dictionary. This is similar to a `@book`.

**mvlexicon** A multi-volume lexicon or theological dictionary. This is similar to a `@mvbook`.

**inlexicon** An article in a lexicon or theological dictionary. This is a custom type for `biblatex-sbl`. The required `xref` field must contain the entry name of a `@lexicon` or `@mvlexicon`. The `@inlexicon` entry does not appear in the bibliography. Instead the lexicon pointed to by `xref` appears in the bibliography.

Subsequent citations do not include the title, only the name of the lexicon (specified by the `xref` entry). e.g.,

```
\autocite[511]{dahn+liefeld:see+vision+eye}
```

```
1. Karl Dahn and Walter L. Liefeld, "See, Vision, Eye," NIDNTT 3:511–21.
```

```
\autocite[511]{dahn+liefeld:see+vision+eye}
```

```
2. Dahn and Liefeld, NIDNTT 3:511.
```

```
\printbibliography
```

```
Brown, Colin, ed. New International Dictionary of New Testament Theology. 4 vols. Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 1975–1985.
```

**misc** A fallback type for entries which do not fit into any other category. Use the `howpublished` field to supply publishing information in free format, if applicable.

**online** An online resource without a print counterpart. This is similar to an `@article`.

**periodical** A complete issue of a periodical, such as a special issue of a journal. The title of the periodical is given in the `title` field. If the issue has its own title in addition to the main title of the periodical, it goes in the `issuetitle` field.

This type could also be used to insert a journal into the list of abbreviations. In this case, just use `title`, `shorttitle`, and set `options = {skipbib}`.

- reference** A single-volume encyclopaedia or dictionary. This is similar to a `@book`.
- mvreference** A multi-volume `@reference`. This is similar to a `@mvbook`.
- inreference** An article in an encyclopaedia or dictionary. The required `xref` field must contain the entry name of a `@reference` or `@mvreference`.  
  
The bibliography entry is printed in either short or long form as described above under `fullbibrefs`.
- review** A book review in a journal. This is similar to an `@article`. Use the `revdauthor`/`revdeditor` and `revdttitle` fields to specify the author/editor and title of the book being reviewed.  
  
Note that review articles are treated like articles and should use the `@article` entry type.
- seminarpaper** An *SBL* seminar paper. This is similar to an `@incollection` except that *in* is suppressed before the `booktitle`/`maintitle`. See §6.4.11 of `biblatex-sbl-test` for an example.
- series** A multi-volume series. This is similar to a `@mvbook` except that an upright shaped font is used for the `title` field and the option field is set to `{useauthor=false, useditor=false}` by default.  
  
This type could also be used to place a series in the list of abbreviations. In this case, just use `series`, `shortseries`, and set options = `{skipbib}`.

## 4.2 Entry Fields

`biblatex-sbl` supports all entry fields from the `biblatex` manual except for `pagetotal`. There are also a number of custom entry fields and specially handled fields supported by `biblatex-sbl`. These are documented below.

- bookeditor** list (name)  
  
The editor(s) of the `booktitle`.  
  
The behaviour of `editor`, `bookeditor`, and `maineditor` is as follows (when `editor` is not used as the overall editor): `editor` applies to `maintitle` (if set) unless `maineditor` is set. In this case, `editor` applies to `booktitle` (if set) unless `bookeditor` is set. In this case, `editor` applies to `title`.
- booktranslator** list (name)  
  
The translator(s) of the `booktitle`.  
  
The behaviour of `translator`, `booktranslator`, and `maintranslator` is the same as for `editor`, `bookeditor`, and `maineditor`.

<code>eprintdate</code>	field (date)	The date a text edition published online with no print counterpart or an article in an online database is released. See §6.4.1 and §6.4.13 of <code>biblatex-sbl-test.pdf</code> .
<code>eprintday</code>	field (datepart)	This field holds the day component of the <code>eprintdate</code> field.
<code>eprintmonth</code>	field (datepart)	This field holds the month component of the <code>eprintdate</code> field.
<code>eprintyear</code>	field (datepart)	This field holds the year component of the <code>eprintdate</code> field.
<code>maineditor</code>	list (name)	The editor(s) of the <code>maintitle</code> .
<code>maintranslator</code>	list (name)	The translator(s) of the <code>maintitle</code> .
<code>revdauthor</code>	list (name)	The author(s) of the <code>revdtitle</code> .
<code>revdeditor</code>	list (name)	The editor(s) of the <code>revdtitle</code> .
<code>revdshorttitle</code>	field (literal)	The title of a book being review in an abridged form. This field is used in subsequent citations of <code>@review</code> entry types.
<code>revdsubtitle</code>	field (literal)	The subtitle of a book being reviewed.
<code>revdtitle</code>	field (literal)	The title of a book being reviewed.
<code>revdtitleaddon</code>	field (literal)	An annex to the <code>revdtitle</code> , to be printed in a different font.

**series** field (literal)

This field is used when a series is begun anew to distinguish between the old and new series. See *SBLHS* §6.2.24.

**shortbooktitle** field (literal)

The booktitle in abridged form.

**shorthand** field (literal)

A special short form printed instead of the usual citation. Sometimes the shorthand is short for the authors and should be printed in an upright font shape. Other times it is short for the title and should be printed in italics. This behaviour is controlled using the shorttitle field. If the shorttitle is the same as the shorthand then the shorthand is assumed to be short for the title and printed in italics, otherwise it is printed in an upright font. The shorthand is automatically inserted into the list of abbreviations.

The separator between the shorthand and postnote depends on the content of the postnote. If the postnote contains a ‘:’, ‘;’, or ‘\$’, then the separator is a space, otherwise it is a comma.

**shortjournal** field (literal)

The journaltitle in abridged form. This is always printed instead of the journaltitle. The shortjournal and journaltitle is then automatically inserted into the list of abbreviations.

**shortmaintitle** field (literal)

The maintitle in abridged form.

**shortseries** field (literal)

The series in abridged form. This is always printed instead of the series. The shortseries and series is then automatically inserted into the list of abbreviations.

**shorttitle** field (literal)

The title in abridged form. This is printed instead of the full title on subsequent citations.

**withauthor** list (name)

The author(s) who assist the author. See witheditortype, below, for an example.

**withauthortype** field (literal)

The type of withauthor. This field will affect the string used to introduce the author(s) who assist the author. If unspecified, the bibliography string with is used.

`witheditor` list (name)

The editor(s) who assist the editor.

`witheditortype` field (literal)

The type of `witheditor`. This field will affect the string used to introduce the editor(s) who assist the editor. If unspecified, the bibliography string `with` is used.

```
\autocite[1:24]{TLOT}
1. TLOT 1:24.
\printbibliography
Jenni, Ernst, ed., with assistance from Claus Westermann. Theological Lexicon of the Old Testament. Translated by Mark E. Biddle. 3 vols. Peabody, MA: Hendrickson, 1997.
\printbiblist{abbreviations}
TLOT      Theological Lexicon of the Old Testament. Edited by Ernst Jenni, with assistance from Claus Westermann. Translated by Mark E. Biddle. 3 vols. Peabody, MA: Hendrickson, 1997
```

`withtranslator` list (name)

The translator(s) who assist the translator.

`withtranslatortype` field (literal)

The type of `withtranslator`. This field will affect the string used to introduce the translator(s) who assist the translator. If unspecified, the bibliography string `with` is used.

`withbookauthor` list (name)

The author(s) who assist the bookauthor.

`withbookauthortype` field (literal)

This field is analogous to the `withauthortype`, but for the bookauthor.

`withbookeditor` list (name)

The editor(s) who assist the bookeditor.

`withbookeditortype` field (literal)

This field is analogous to the `witheditortype`, but for the bookeditor.



<code>withbooktranslator</code>	list (name)	The translator(s) who assist the booktranslator.
<code>withbooktranslatortype</code>	field (literal)	This field is analogous to the <code>withtranslatortype</code> , but for the booktranslator.
<code>withmainauthor</code>	list (name)	The author(s) who assist the mainauthor.
<code>withmainauthortype</code>	field (literal)	This field is analogous to the <code>withauthortype</code> , but for the mainauthor.
<code>withmaineditor</code>	list (name)	The editor(s) who assist the maineditor.
<code>withmaineditortype</code>	field (literal)	This field is analogous to the <code>witheditortype</code> , but for the maineditor.
<code>withmaintranslator</code>	list (name)	The translator(s) who assist the maintranslator.
<code>withmaintranslatortype</code>	field (literal)	This field is analogous to the <code>withtranslatortype</code> , but for the maintranslator.

### 4.3 Type and Entry Options

`biblatex-sbl` supports many of the entry options outlined in the `biblatex` manual. There are also a number of custom entry options supported by `biblatex-sbl`. These are documented below.

`skipbiblistshorthand`=true, false default: false

This option controls what appears in the list of abbreviations for database entries containing both a `shorthand` and a `shortseries`. For entries not containing a `shortseries` just use the option `skipbiblist`. The possible options are:

<code>true</code>	Do not include the shorthand in the list of abbreviations.
<code>false</code>	Include the shorthand in the list of abbreviations.

`skipbiblistshortseries=true, false`

default: false

This option controls what appears in the list of abbreviations for database entries containing both a shorthand and a shortseries. For entries not containing a shorthand just use the option `skipbiblist`. The possible options are:

`true` Do not include the shortseries in the list of abbreviations.

`false` Include the shortseries in the list of abbreviations.

`usefullcite=true, false`

default: true

This options controls the format of first citations. The possible choices are:

`true` Use a full citation the first time the entry is cited.

`false` Use the short citation form the first time the entry is cited.

`useseries=true, false`

default: true

This option controls whether the series is printed in parentheses following a `@classictext` citation. This does not affect other entry types.

`true` Print the series.

```
\autocite[2.233-235]{josephus:ant:thackery}
```

1. Josephus, *Ant.* 2.233–235 (Thackeray, [LCL](#)).

```
\printbibliography
```

*Josephus*. Translated by Henry St. J. Thackeray et al. 10 vols. [LCL](#). Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1926–1965.

`false` Suppress printing the series.

```
\autocite[10]{heraclitus:epistle1:worley}
```

2. Heraclitus, *Epistle 1*, 10 (Worley).

```
\printbibliography
```

Heraclitus. *Epistle 1*. Translated by David Worley. Page 187 in *The Cynic Epistles: A Study Edition*. Edited by Abraham J. Malherbe. [SBS](#) 12. Atlanta: Scholars Press, 1977.

`useshorttitle=true, false`

default: true

This option controls the format of subsequent citations. The possible choices are:

`true` Include the shorttitle or title in subsequent citations.

`false` Suppress the shorttitle or title in subsequent citations, so only the author(s) or editor(s) are printed.

`usevolume=true, false`

default: true

This option controls whether the volume is printed as part of the citation text or as part of the postnote.

`true` Print the volume as part of the main citation information. e.g., “Vol. 1.”

`false` Print the volume field as part of the postnote. e.g., “1:”

## 4.4 Reprints

`biblatex-sbl` supports three different ways of doing reprints with varying complexity.

If only the original publisher, location, and/or year are required, then use the fields `origpublisher`, `origlocation`, and `origdate`. e.g.,

```
@book{vanseters:1997,  
  author = {Van Seters, John},  
  title = {In Search of History: Histeriography in the Ancient  
          World and the Origins of Biblical History},  
  origlocation = {New Haven},  
  origpublisher = {Yale University Press},  
  origdate = {1983},  
  location = {Winona Lake, IN},  
  publisher = {Eisenbrauns},  
  date = {1997}  
}
```

```
\autocite[90]{vanseters:1997}
```

1. John Van Seters, *In Search of History: Histeriography in the Ancient World and the Origins of Biblical History* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1983; repr., Winona Lake, IN: Eisenbrauns, 1997), 90.

```
\printbibliography
```

Van Seters, John. *In Search of History: Histeriography in the Ancient World and the Origins of Biblical History*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1983. Repr., Winona Lake, IN: Eisenbrauns, 1997.

When extra information is required, use a related entry with `relatedtype = {reprint}`. A custom string can be specified instead of “Repr.” using the optional `relatedstring` field. In this case no punctuation is inserted after the `relatedstring`. You could think of the default being `relatedstring = {\bibstring{reprint}},` e.g.,

```

@mvbook{sasson:2000,
  editor = {Sasson, Jack M.},
  title = {Civilizations of the Ancient Near East},
  volumes = {4},
  location = {New York},
  publisher = {Scribner's Sons},
  year = {1995},
  related = {sasson:repr},
  relatedtype = {reprint}
}
@mvbook{sasson:repr,
  volumes = {4~vols.\ in 2},
  location = {Peabody, MA},
  publisher = {Hendrickson},
  date = {2000}
}

```

```
\autocite[1:40]{sasson:2000}
```

1. Jack M. Sasson, ed., *Civilizations of the Ancient Near East*, 4 vols. (New York: Scribner's Sons, 1995; repr., 4 vols. in 2 [Peabody, MA: Hendrickson, 2000]), 1:40.

```
\printbibliography
```

Sasson, Jack M., ed. *Civilizations of the Ancient Near East*. 4 vols. New York: Scribner's Sons, 1995. Repr., 4 vols. in 2. Peabody, MA: Hendrickson, 2000.

A full reprint history also uses the `related` field, but with some other `relatedtype` apart from `relatedtype = {reprint}`. e.g.,

```

@book{wellhausen:1883,
  author = {Wellhausen, Julius},
  title = {Prolegomena zur Geschichte Israels},
  edition = {2},
  location = {Berlin},
  publisher = {Reimer},
  date = {1883}
}
@book{wellhausen:1885,
  author = {Wellhausen, Julius},
  title = {Prolegomena to the History of Israel},

```

```

        translator = {Black, J. Sutherland and Enzies, A.},
        preface = {Smith, W. Robertson},
        location = {Edinburgh},
        publisher = {Black},
        related = {wellhausen:1883},
        relatedtype = {translationof},
        date = {1885}
    }
    @book{wellhausen:1957,
        author = {Wellhausen, Julius},
        title = {Prolegomena to the History of Ancient Israel},
        location = {New York},
        publisher = {Meridian Books},
        related = {wellhausen:1885},
        relatedtype = {reprintof},
        date = {1957}
    }

```

```
\autocite[20]{wellhausen:1957}
```

1. Julius Wellhausen, *Prolegomena to the History of Ancient Israel* (New York: Meridian Books, 1957), 20; repr. of *Prolegomena to the History of Israel*, trans. J. Sutherland Black and A. Enzies, with preface by W. Robertson Smith (Edinburgh: Black, 1885); trans. of *Prolegomena zur Geschichte Israels*, 2nd ed. (Berlin: Reimer, 1883).

```
\printbibliography
```

Wellhausen, Julius. *Prolegomena to the History of Ancient Israel*. New York: Meridian Books, 1957. Reprint of *Prolegomena to the History of Israel*. Translated by J. Sutherland Black and A. Enzies, with preface by W. Robertson Smith. Edinburgh: Black, 1885. Translation of *Prolegomena zur Geschichte Israels*. 2nd ed. Berlin: Reimer, 1883.

## Abbreviations

<i>ABC</i>	<i>Assyrian and Babylonian Chronicles</i> . Albert Kirk Grayson. <a href="#">TCS</a> 5. Locust Valley, NY: Augustin, 1975
<i>ANET</i>	<i>Ancient Near Eastern Texts Relating to the Old Testament</i> . Edited by James B. Pritchard. 3rd ed. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1969
<i>ANF</i>	<i>The Ante-Nicene Fathers</i>

ANRW	<i>Aufstieg und Niedergang der römischen Welt: Geschichte und Kultur Roms im Spiegel der neueren Forschung.</i> Part 2, <i>Principat</i> . Edited by Hildegard Temporini and Wolfgang Haase. Berlin: de Gruyter, 1972–
COS	<i>The Context of Scripture</i> . Edited by William W. Hallo. 3 vols. Leiden: Brill, 1997–2002
CRBR	<i>Critical Review of Books in Religion</i>
IDB	<i>The Interpreter's Dictionary of the Bible</i> . Edited by George A. Buttrick. 4 vols. New York: Abingdon, 1962
JBL	<i>Journal of Biblical Literature</i>
J ECS	<i>Journal of Early Christian Studies</i>
LCL	Loeb Classical Library
NIDNTT	<i>New International Dictionary of New Testament Theology</i> . Edited by Colin Brown. 4 vols. Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 1975–1985
NPNF <sup>1</sup>	<i>The Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers</i> , Series 1
PGM	<i>Papyri Graecae Magicae: Die griechischen Zauberpapyri</i> . Edited by Karl Preisendaz. 2nd ed. Stuttgart: Teubner, 1973–1974
RIMA	The Royal Inscriptions of Mesopotamia, Assyrian Periods
SBL	Society of Biblical Literature
SBLHS	<i>Society of Biblical Literature Handbook of Style</i> . 2nd ed. Atlanta, GA: SBL Press, 2014
SBS	Stuttgarter Bibelstudien
TCS	Texts from Cuneiform Sources
TLOT	<i>Theological Lexicon of the Old Testament</i> . Edited by Ernst Jenni, with assistance from Claus Westermann. Translated by Mark E. Biddle. 3 vols. Peabody, MA: Hendrickson, 1997
TZ	<i>Theologische Zeitschrift</i>

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