biblatex-sbl

SBL Style Using biblatex

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Contents

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\luatextextgreek\textgreek
      \let\luatextextenglish\textenglish
      \AtBeginDocument{%
        \renewcommand{\textgreek}[1]{%
          \bgroup\luatextextgreek{#1}\egroup}
        \renewcommand{\textenglish}[1]{%
          \bgroup\setLTR\luatextextenglish{#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.

`\printbiblioraphy`

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.[1] 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.[2]

`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/SBLHSsupp2015-02.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.[3]

---

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

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

true	The bibliography entry is printed in long form. e.g.,

> Stendahl, Krister. "Biblical Theology, Contemporary." Pages 418–32 in vol. 1 of *The Interpreter's Dictionary of the Bible.* Edited by George A. Buttrick. 4 vols. New York: Abingdon, 1962.

false	The bibliography entry is printed in a short form. e.g.,

> Stendahl, Krister. "Biblical Theology, Contemporary." *IDB* 1:418–32.

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

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

true	Enable the tracker in global mode. not tracked separately between text body and footnotes.
false	Disable the tracker: *ibid.* will not be used.
context	Enable the tracker in context-sensitive mode. In this mode, citations in footnotes and in the body text are tracked separately.
strict	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 *ibidem*) or the previous citation (the one the *ibidem* refers to) consists of a list of references.
constrict	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:

true	Enable the tracker in global mode.

false	Disable the tracker: *idem* will not be used.
context	Enable the tracker in context-sensitive mode. In this mode, citations in footnotes and in the body text are tracked separately.
strict	This is an alias for `true`, provided only for consistency with the other trackers. Since *idem* replacements do not get ambiguous in the same way as *ibidem*, the strict tracking mode does not apply to them.
constrict	This mode is similar to `context` 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.

true	Enable the tracker in automatic mode. This is like `spread` if LaTeX is in twoside mode, and like `page` otherwise.
false	Disable the tracker.
page	Enable the tracker in page mode. In this mode, tracking works on a per-page basis.
spread	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`.

true	Footnotes are printed with a normal number followed by a period and the first line indented:

> 1. Charles H. Talbert, *Reading John: A Literary and Theological Commentary on the Fourth Gospel and the Johannine Epistles* (New York: Crossroad, 1992).

false	Footnotes are printed with a superscript (or whatever other default has been set up by your style):

> [1]James M. Robinson and Helmut Koester, *Trajectories through Early Christianity* (Philadelphia: Fortress, 1971).

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.

true	Always use the shorthand when citing the entry.
false	Never use the shorthand when citing the entry.
short	Print the full citation the first time the entry is cited. Use the shorthand on subsequent citations.
intro	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]{suppululiumas}

1. "Suppululiumas and the Egyptian Queen," trans. Albrecht Goetz (*ANET,* 319).

2. "Suppululiumas 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.

chronicle Formats the title using an upright shape font without quotation marks. e.g.,

```
\autocite[(lines 3--4)125]{esarhaddonchronicle}
```

> 1. Esarhaddon Chronicle, lines 3–4 (Albert Kirk Grayson, *Assyrian and Babylonian Chronicles*, TCS 5 [Locust Valley, NY: Augustin, 1975], 125).

COS Suppresses parentheses around *COS* and the postnote for subsequent citations. e.g.,

```
\autocite{greathymnaten}
```

> 1. "The Great Hymn to the Aten," trans. Miriam Lichtheim (*COS* 1.26:44–46).
>
> 2. "Great Hymn to the Aten," *COS* 1.26:44–46.

inscription Similarly to entrysubtype = {chronicle}, this formats the title using an upright shape font without quotation marks.

article An article in a journal or magazine. Also use this type for review articles (*SBLHS* §6.3.4) and electronic journal articles (*SBLHS* §6.3.10).

book A single-volume book with one or more authors where the authors share credit for the work as a whole.

inbook A part of a book which forms a self-contained unit with its own title.

bookinbook This type is similar to @inbook 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.

mvbook A multivolume @book.

There is one entrysubtype supported:

RIMA The citation for RIMA (*SBLHS*, 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 biblatex-sbl-test.pdf for full details.

suppbook Supplemental material in a @book. Use this for an introduction, preface or foreword written by someone other than the author (*SBLHS* §6.2.14). The type field is used to specify the type of supplementary material. See §6.2.14 of biblatex-sbl-test.pdf. If no type is given, then this behaves like an @inbook.

booklet A book-like work without a formal publisher or sponsoring institution.

classictext This type is a custom type for biblatex-sbl. It is used for the special examples in *SBLHS* §6.4.2 and §§6.4.4–6.

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 (*NPNF*[1] 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 `revdtitle` 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 byfore 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, useeditor=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`.

eprintdate 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 `biblatex-sbl-test.pdf`.

eprintday field (datepart)

This field holds the day component of the `eprintdate` field.

eprintmonth field (datepart)

This field holds the month component of the `eprintdate` field.

eprintyear field (datepart)

This field holds the year component of the `eprintdate` field.

maineditor list (name)

The editor(s) of the `maintitle`.

maintranslator list (name)

The translator(s) of the `maintitle`.

revdauthor list (name)

The author(s) of the `revdtitle`.

revdeditor list (name)

The editor(s) of the `revdtitle`.

revdshorttitle field (literal)

The title of a book being review in an abridged form. This field is used in subsequent citations of `@review` entry types.

revdsubtitle field (literal)

The subtitle of a book being reviewed.

revdtitle field (literal)

The title of a book being reviewed.

revdtitleaddon field (literal)

An annex to the `revdtitle`, to be printed in a different font.

seriesseries   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.

withbooktranslator	list (name)

The translator(s) who assist the `booktranslator`.

withbooktranslatortype	field (literal)

This field is analogous to the `withtranslatortype`, but for the `booktranslator`.

withmainauthor	list (name)

The author(s) who assist the `mainauthor`.

withmainauthortype	field (literal)

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

withmaineditor	list (name)

The editor(s) who assist the `maineditor`.

withmaineditortype	field (literal)

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

withmaintranslator	list (name)

The translator(s) who assist the `maintranslator`.

withmaintranslatortype	field (literal)

This field is analogous to the `withtranslatortype`, 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:

true	Do not include the `shorthand` in the list of abbreviations.
false	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.

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

ABC   *Assyrian and Babylonian Chronicles.* Albert Kirk Grayson. TCS 5. Locust Valley, NY: Augustin, 1975

ANET   *Ancient Near Eastern Texts Relating to the Old Testament.* Edited by James B. Pritchard. 3rd ed. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1969

ANF   *The Ante-Nicene Fathers*

ANRW	*Aufstieg und Niedergang der römischen Welt: Geschichte und Kultur Roms im Spiegel der neueren Forschung.* Part 2, *Principat.* Edited by Hildegard Temporini and Wolfgang Haase. Berlin: de Gruyter, 1972–
COS	*The Context of Scripture.* Edited by William W. Hallo. 3 vols. Leiden: Brill, 1997–2002
CRBR	*Critical Review of Books in Religion*
IDB	*The Interpreter's Dictionary of the Bible.* Edited by George A. Buttrick. 4 vols. New York: Abingdon, 1962
JBL	*Journal of Biblical Literature*
JECS	*Journal of Early Christian Studies*
LCL	Loeb Classical Library
NIDNTT	*New International Dictionary of New Testament Theology.* Edited by Colin Brown. 4 vols. Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 1975–1985
NPNF¹	*The Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers,* Series 1
PGM	*Papyri Graecae Magicae: Die griechischen Zauberpapyri.* Edited by Karl Preisendaz. 2nd ed. Stuttgart: Teubner, 1973–1974
RIMA	The Royal Inscriptions of Mesopotamia, Assyrian Periods
SBL	Society of Biblical Literature
SBLHS	*Society of Biblical Literature Handbook of Style.* 2nd ed. Atlanta, GA: SBL Press, 2014
SBS	Stuttgarter Bibelstudien
TCS	Texts from Cuneiform Sources
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
TZ	*Theologische Zeitschrift*

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Author Index