

Matthew Baldwin presents....

The Annals of Bibliographic Science

Selected examples of careful citation methods

Volume 1, Issue 1

April 16th, 2008

“Example 1: The Anchor Bible Dictionary”

You're working on Galatians. And you decide to find some useful and helpful articles from the well-respected *Anchor Bible Dictionary*.

“Example 1: The *Anchor Bible Dictionary*”

The *Anchor Bible Dictionary* (abbreviation: *ABD*) is a multi-volume (6 in total), edited work, containing multiple individual articles, composed by multiple authors.

How do you use it?

“Example 1: The *Anchor Bible Dictionary*”

Each individual article in the *ABD* is a potential “source” for your research papers.

Each will be cited separately, but much of the information will be similar for each article.

“Example 1: The *Anchor Bible Dictionary*”

So...

First, you look up the word “Paul.” This word would appear in volume 5, “O-Sh.”

“Example 1: The *Anchor Bible Dictionary*”

Yes! Success. It is there.

An article entitled “Paul (person)” appears on pages 186 to 201 of volume 5.

The last two pages are bibliography on Paul! Oh my!

The article is signed by one “Hans Dieter Betz.”

“Example 1: The *Anchor Bible Dictionary*”

You read the article. You take notes, including page numbers for quotes and summaries of content.

Maybe even before you begin taking notes, you also jot down all the bibliographic information, to use in your footnotes and bibliography when you write up your paper. Here's what you write down:

“Example 1: The *Anchor Bible Dictionary*”

Author: Hans Dieter Betz

Title: “Paul” (note: article titles are placed in quotes)

Source: *Anchor Bible Dictionary* (note: volume titles are italicized.)

Volume: 5

Volumes: 6 total.

Pages: 186-201

Editor: David N. Freedman (note: I only list one of the editors, the head honcho)

City: New York (note: choose the closest city to your location)

Publisher: Doubleday

Date: 1992 (this can be found on the back of the title page)

“Example 1: The *Anchor Bible Dictionary*”

Next, having finished with Betz’ essay on Paul, you look for one on “Galatians.” You would find it in volume 2, “D-G.”

“Example 1: The *Anchor Bible Dictionary*”

Success again!

There is an article called “Galatians, Epistle to the,” which appears on pages 872-875 in volume 2.

Once again, it is by Hans Dieter Betz!

“Example 1: The *Anchor Bible Dictionary*”

You note the necessary citation information:

Author: Hans Dieter Betz

Title: “Galatians, Epistle to the”

Source: *Anchor Bible Dictionary*

Volume: 2

Pages: 872-875.

Volumes: 6

Editor: David N. Freedman

City: New York

Publisher: Doubleday

Year: 1992

“Example 1: The *Anchor Bible Dictionary*”

Now you are ready to write. You’re writing your paper. You get to a section in which you discuss Paul’s opponents in Galatia. You write:

Hans Dieter Betz has pointed out that the identity of Paul’s opponents at Galatia is a “matter of controversy.”¹

Now, this comment needs to be footnoted, whether or not it includes a quote (as it does). You used Betz’ full name, because it was the first time you mentioned him in your paper. Your footnote will contain all the bibliographic information for the article, in footnote reference style. And the footnote needs a page number too.

“Example 1: The *Anchor Bible Dictionary*”

Here’s what your footnote looks like:

1. Hans Dieter Betz, “Galatians, Epistle to the,” *Anchor Bible Dictionary* vol. 2 (David N. Freedman, ed; New York: Doubleday, 1992) 872–875; 874.

The footnote reference style is different than the bibliographic reference style! It is more natural and fluid, using punctuation marks other than the period. Note that all the data is here. The final datum is the page number which supports the reference.

“Example 1: The *Anchor Bible Dictionary*”

Then later you refer to his article on Paul:

In the presentation of some scholars, Paul’s letters have been said to contradict one another, but Betz suggests there is a “consistency of thought at a deeper, presuppositional level.”²

This too has to be footnoted, and would whether it contained a quote or not.

“Example 1: The *Anchor Bible Dictionary*”

Here’s your footnote:

2. Hans Dieter Betz, “Paul,” *Anchor Bible Dictionary* vol. 5 (David N. Freedman, ed; New York: Doubleday, 1992) 186–201; 192.

Note the full citation (first time I referred to this source) and the page number relevant to the reference I made.

“Example 1: The *Anchor Bible Dictionary*”

Later in your paper, you refer to Betz’ article on Galatians again:

As Betz has pointed out, Gal 3:6–14 is the “second proof” in the series of arguments made by Paul in the body of this letter.³

This too needs to be footnoted. But this time, your footnote job is simpler. You’ve already introduced the article in question, and can use an abbreviated form.

“Example 1: The *Anchor Bible Dictionary*”

Here’s what your next footnote looks like:

3. Betz, “Galatians,” 873.

Too easy.

“Example 1: The *Anchor Bible Dictionary*”

Then you refer to Betz’ views of Paul again.

Betz argues that Paul’s thinking developed over time, and that we must strive to understand the ways that the individual letters reflect distinct historical moments in his development.⁴

This one refers in general to his ideas expressed at several points in the article. The footnote will reflect that.

“Example 1: The *Anchor Bible Dictionary*”

Here’s your footnote:

4. Betz, “Paul,” 192-193.

Again, it’s super easy!

“Example 1: The *Anchor Bible Dictionary*”

When you finish writing your paper, you need to include the articles in your bibliography. Here’s what they look like.

Betz, Hans Dieter. “Galatians, Epistle to the.” *Anchor Bible Dictionary* vol. 2. 6 vols. Edited by David Noel Freedman. New York: Doubleday, 1992. 872–875.

Betz, Hans Dieter. “Paul.” *Anchor Bible Dictionary* vol. 5. 6 vols. Edited by David Noel Freedman. New York: Doubleday, 1992. 186–201.

Too easy.