

JRV STYLE DETAIL

Note: All articles should have complete bibliographies. Starting with Issue 5.1, we are switching from parenthetical citations to simple footnote citations. Simple footnote citations should be shortened to: name date, pp. See below for refinements.

TITLES, HEADINGS, AND SUBHEADINGS

Major section titles: Center, bold and capitalize

TITLE

1st level subtitles: Left margin, bold, major words capitalized

First Section

2nd level subtitles: Left margin, italicize, major words capitalized

Second Level, Subtitles

Indents: Indent first line paragraph, except after a title, where there is no indent.

PROSE STYLE

American. So ending punctuation in phrases or sentences goes before the quotation marks. Footnote notations go after quotation marks, typically. So:

Examples:

“Here is a sentence.”

“Here is a sentence,” but it is not very clear.

“Here is one followed by a footnoted comment.”¹

FOOTNOTES

Simple references

Before 5.1, simple, source references should be parenthetical and in-text (Smith 2010, 10).

From 5.1 ff, all citations should go to footnotes.

Examples

¹Smith 2010.

¹Smith 2010, 10.

Second book or article by same author same year:

¹Smith 2010b, 13.

Substantive footnotes

Parenthetical source follows sentence, or follows thought attributed to source.

Examples

¹Contemporary scholars of Buddhism note the error in ascribing a thoroughly pacific nature to Buddhist traditions in their historical entirety (Jerryson 2030, 15-20).

²For discussion see Kitts (2010, 3).

³I translate here with Iseri (1991, 210), who captures both nuances.

Footnoting lists of sources: Note the subtleties:

Diana's rule of thumb: if separating citations by semicolons, no parentheses are necessary; if separating by commas, use parentheses.

Examples

¹Zone (2012), Jerryson (2016), and Miller (1985) think one way, while Thompson (1999) thinks the opposite.

²See, e.g., Grottanelli 1989, 272-332; Jenks 1992, 250-254; Pollock 2003, 17-38.

³See Grottanelli 1989, 272-232.

When referencing a footnote or endnote, it is: 125n6 (i.e. page 125, note 6)

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Only actually cited works to go in bib. Footnote citations count as cited works. Please note: It is no longer necessary to include the **city name for university press books**. Do keep the city name for commercial presses. So

Juergensmeyer, Mark, Margo Kitts, and Michael Jerryson, eds. 2013. *Oxford Handbook of Religion and Violence*. Oxford University Press.

But

Beckman, Gary. 1996. *Hittite Diplomatic Texts. Vol. 1*. Atlanta, GA: Scholars Press.

Book with one author

Smith, John. Date. *Book Title*. City: Publisher. (City omitted if a university press book)

Example

King, Winston L. 1994. *Zen and the Way of the Sword*. Oxford University Press.

Second book by same author, same year.

Smith, John R. 2010. *Book Title*. New York: Press. [first book]

2010b. *Book Title*. New York: Press. [second book]

Examples

Firestone, Reuven. 2012. *Holy War in Judaism: The Rise of a Controversial Idea*. Oxford University Press.

2012b. *Who are the Real Chosen People?* Boston: Skylight Paths.

Ditto for articles.

Second book by same author, different year.

Smith, John R. 2010. *Book Title*. New York: Penguin.

2012. *Book Title*. New York: Penguin.

Examples

Firestone, Reuven. 2012. *Holy War in Judaism: The Rise of a Controversial Idea*. Oxford University Press.

2010. *Who are the Real Chosen People?* Boston: Skylight Paths.

Book with two or more authors

Smith, John R., and Amy Johnson. 2001. *Book Title*. New York: Knopf.

Smith, John, and Amy Johnson. 2001. *Book Title*. New York: Knopf.

Johnson, Amy, John R. Smith, Susan Green, and Jim Peters. 2000. *Book Title*. Cambridge University Press.

Where necessary, use postal abbreviations (MA, CA, NJ, DC, etc.: see Beckman example, above)

Edited book

Johnson, Amy, ed. 2014. *Book Title: Subtitle*. University of Chicago Press.

Second book by same editor:

Johnson, Amy, ed. 2014. *Book Title: Subtitle*. University of Chicago Press. (first)

2014b. *Book Title: Subtitle*. University of Chicago Press. (second)

Book with an author and translator:

García Rodríguez, José. 1998. *Book Title*. Translated by Amy Johnson. Oxford University Press.

Book chapter

Smith, John, Jr. 2000. "Chapter Title." In *Book Title*. Edited by José García Ridriguez. Harvard University Press, 100-125.

Journal article

Author surname, first name. DATE. "Article Title." *Journal name* Volume(issue): pp.

Example

Fuller, Paul. 2016. "Idea of Blasphemy in the Pali Canon." *Journal of Religion and Violence* 4(2): 300–315.

Other Details

For online cites, see <https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/747/08/>

For Bible citations, use SBL style: <http://www.viceregency.com/Abbrev.htm>

Biblical Hebrew font: <https://www.academic-bible.com/en/online-bibles/biblia-hebraica-stuttgartensia-bhs/read-the-bible-text/>

הָאָרְצָה וְאֵת הַשָּׁמַיִם יָמַלְאָהּ יְיָ בְּרֵאשִׁית

For Greek transcription, see guide by Mastronarde:

<http://atticgreek.org/downloads/GreekTransliteration.pdf>

For Greek passages of classical texts, use Perseus: <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/collections>

μῦθον εἶδε θεὸ Πηληϊάδεω Ἰλίου

For *koinē* Greek, also use Perseus

ΒΙΒΛΟΣ γενέσεως Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ υἱοῦ Δαυεὶδ υἱοῦ Ἰβρααμ

Book Review Headings

Should look as such:

Starve and Immolate: The Politics of Human Weapons. Banu Bargu. New York: Columbia University Press, September 2014. 512 pp. Hardcover \$65.00 / £48.00 ISBN: 978-0-231-163408. Paperback \$30.00 / £22.00 ISBN: 978-0231163415. E-Book \$64.99 / £48.00 ISBN: 978-0-231-538114.

If another form of currency is not available to record (e.g. £48.00) keep the / and use the ISBN afterward:

The ISIS Apocalypse: The History, Strategy and Doomsday Vision of the Islamic State. William McCants. New York: Palgrave MacMillan, 2015. 256 pages. Hardcover \$18.01 / ISBN: 978-1-250-08090-5. Paperback \$11.88 / ISBN: 978-1-250-112644

Some UC Berkeley editorial workshop grammatical essentials:

Latter: last of two: Usage

Latter means ‘the second-mentioned of two.’ Its use to mean ‘the [last-mentioned](#) of three or more’ is common, but is considered [incorrect](#) by some because **latter** means ‘later’ rather than ‘[latest](#).’ *Last* or [last-mentioned](#) is preferred where three or more things are involved. See also [former¹](#) ([usage](#)).

Fewer is for countable things; less is for non-countable

Usage

Fewer versus **less**: [strictly](#) speaking, the rule is that **fewer**, the [comparative](#) form of **few**, is used with words denoting people or [countable](#) things (***fewer** members; fewer books; fewer than ten contestants*). **Less**, on the other hand, is used with [mass nouns](#), denoting things that cannot be [counted](#) (***less** money; less music*). [In addition](#), **less** is normally used with numbers (***less** than 10,000*) and with expressions of measurement or time (***less** than two weeks; less than four miles away*). But to [use](#) **less** with [count nouns](#), as in ***less** people or less words*, is [incorrect](#) in standard English.

Many vs. much: same principle as above. Many is countable; much is not. Unless you are speaking Hawaiian pidgin.

Bible, the noun, is capitalized; **biblical**, the adjective, is not.

Classical works should not need to be italicized (like Bible). E.g., *Iliad*, not *Iliad*.

Pronouns and number (subject/verb agreement): If someone insists on using the pronoun “they” in reference to a single individual, we should encourage a different phrasing which befits the verb and context. We might suggest pluralizing the antecedent or suggest “one” or “s/he” instead of they. Above all, we should not have a mix, like “If one wants to do X, they should seek out Y.” Perhaps transform to: “If people want to do X, they should seek out Y.” Or “If one wants to do X, one should seek out Y.”

However, there is this basic editorial principle: Authorial voice should be granted privilege except where the grammar is incontestably wrong or ambiguous. Citations, however, must reflect our style.