



SPURGEON'S COLLEGE REFERENCING GUIDELINES 2018/19

A guide for the presentation of footnotes, bibliography and abbreviations in essays, dissertations and theses.

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Introduction

All work which is not your own must be referenced fully and accurately. This includes both direct quotations and information from other sources.

Your work should contain full references to sources which you have used so that a reader can quickly and easily identify and locate that source.

All references should be included as footnotes (notes at the bottom of each page), not endnotes (collected together at the end of a chapter or piece of work).

Every essay, project, dissertation, and any other form of assessed coursework should include a bibliography which gives full and accurate details of all the works you have cited together with any other books or resources you may have read or used during your research.

It is important that all information in your footnotes and bibliography is accurate and precise, that names are spelled properly and that the format is consistent. Correct and consistent referencing not only improves the readability of your work. It is an important sign of its professionalism and honesty, and an expression of respect to your sources.

Presentation is one of the criteria by which work is assessed, which means that poor presentation leads to lower marks.

There are many different referencing systems in use in the academic world but the College requires the style adopted by the Modern Humanities Research Association (MHRA). Copies of the full MHRA Style Guide are available in the College Library, from any good bookseller or can be downloaded free for personal use at: _

<http://www.mhra.org.uk/Publications/Books/StyleGuide/download.shtml>

Please note however that Bible references should NOT follow the MHRA style. Use the style recommended as detailed below in Section A.4.

A. General Notes

Notes on Style

First footnote	The first time that you make reference to an item within your footnotes, you should give its full bibliographical details including specific page references .
Later footnotes (for same book)	These should be abbreviated to the shortest intelligible form (see the examples in Section 17).
Authors and editors	Only give the names of up to 3 authors or editors in full for any item you are citing. For works by more than 3 authors or editors the name of only the first should be given, followed by "and others".
Title	For books in English, capitalize the initial letter of all principal words throughout the title/subtitle and also the initial letter of the first word after the colon in the case of a subtitle. For titles in other languages, follow the capitalization rules for the language in question.
Electronic Resources	When citing electronic resources, you should follow the style used for printed publications as far as possible. However you should also indicate the full web address (URL) of the resource in angle brackets <> and the date when the resource was consulted in square brackets [] followed by the location of the passage cited in parentheses (). Examples are given below.

Abbreviations

Full stop	Use a full stop after abbreviated forms of words, except where the last letter is the same as the last letter of the full word (including s).
Use of <i>ibid.</i>, <i>op.cit.</i> and <i>et al.</i>	Do not use these outdated abbreviations: <i>ibid.</i> (from the Latin <i>ibidem</i> meaning "in the same place"), <i>op. cit.</i> (from the Latin <i>opere citato</i> meaning "in the work cited.") and <i>et al.</i> (meaning "and others").
Page numbers	Use the abbreviations p. for one page and pp. for a range .

- Use of ff.** **Do not use.** If an entry refers to several successive pages, the first and last page number of the span should always be stated, e.g. pp.201-209.
- Editors and editions** Use the abbreviation **ed. or eds**, and to denote editions, **edn** (note that there is a full stop after ed. but not after eds or edn).

Style differences between Footnotes and Bibliography

	FOOTNOTES	BIBLIOGRAPHY
First author	The author's name should be given as it appears on the title page, with the forename(s) before the surname . Do not reduce the forename(s) to initials unless initials are used on the title page.	The surname appears first , followed by the forename(s) or initials as used in your footnote.
Full stops	Use a full stop at the end of a reference in a footnote.	Do not use after each item in your bibliography.

B. Footnotes

General Notes

Footnotes are used for various purposes, e.g.

- to provide references to quotations or statements you have used;
- to qualify (briefly) a statement made in your text;
- to provide cross-references to another part of your text;
- to direct the reader to sources of further information.

In every case, the information in footnotes should enable the reader to find specific pages or passages that you have referred to.

Footnote Style

- Footnotes should be marked by a footnote number in superscript (i.e. a number which appears smaller than the normal line of type and is set slightly above it).
- The footnote number in the body text of your assignment should be placed **after any punctuation**.
- They should be numbered consecutively and should be single-spaced.
- See the examples on pages [20](#), [35](#) and [36](#) of these guidelines.

Most word processing packages, such as Microsoft Word, automate the process so that the footnotes appear in the correct place at the foot of the page and the numbering is always correct even if changes are made to the document.

The format of references will differ according to whether the item referred to is a book, article or website, whether there is more than one author, and where the article is found. In the case of books, additional factors have to be taken into account for series, multi-authored books, edited books (including Festschriften), translated works, later editions, etc. In the case of articles, it makes a difference whether they occur in a journal, an edited book, a reader or a dictionary. Websites and translations of the Bible also have their own conventions.

1. BOOKS

(a) Basic Style

Footnotes should be set out as follows:

Author Forename(s) (only use initials if that is the form used on the title page)
Author Surname, *Title of Book: Subtitle*, Series/Edition/Volume if relevant (Place of Publication: Publisher, Date of Publication),
page number(s).

Example:

Pieter J. Lalleman, *Enduring Treasure: The Lasting Value of the Old Testament for Christians* (London: Apostolos, 2017), p.69.

Notes

All this information is normally supplied on the title page of a book.

Note that the first letters of the words in both the title and the subtitle (except words like "a", "the", "of", "for", "in", etc.) are in the uppercase (in capital letters).

If you cite a book where no place of publication is given, write [n.p.] or where no publisher is specified, write [n.pub.].

In the case of US publishers it is normal practice to include the abbreviation for the relevant State, especially for those cities which have multiple locations, e.g. Nashville, TN or Nashville, IL - See [Appendix A](#) for the full list of US State abbreviations. NB There is no full stop after the abbreviation.

Do not include

Although additional material may be given on the back of the title page you do not need to include things such as:

- name of printer
- country of publication
- cataloguing data
- number of pages in the book
- price
- copyright
- ISBN or ISSN numbers
- person to whom book is dedicated
- paperback or hardback

(b) E-Books

i. General principles

- Make it as easy as possible for the reader to find the citation, especially when using a different version of the book.
- Follow the basic patterns for sources.
- Make sure that you cite the actual version you are using.

ii. Specific rules for an e-book

- Give the version of the book – the reference should contain the actual type or model of the e-book being used (Amazon Kindle, Microsoft, Sony, etc.) if downloaded onto an e-reader.
- In addition to normal publisher information (if available), list a URL (i.e. website address) and include an access date.
- If there are no page numbers, use other location indications such as chapter / section / paragraph number.

In MHRA format the citation order is:

Author/Editor, *Title*, Edition (only include the edition number if it is not the first edition) (Place of publication: Publisher, Year of publication), page number(s), in *Title of online collection* <URL of collection or website> [date accessed]

Example of a standard e-book in a specific online collection:

Crawford Gribben, *Writing the Rapture: Prophecy Fiction in Evangelical America* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2009), p.68, in Oxford Scholarship Online <<http://www.oxfordscholarship.com>> [Accessed 6 June 2011].

iii. Books downloaded onto e-readers such as Amazon Kindles

If you are citing from a book downloaded onto an e-reader, follow the same principles as if it were a printed volume but state which e-reader you are using.

However if you are using an older style Kindle where there are no page numbers you need to use the location numbers which do not change when the reader changes the text size. The location number can be found by moving the cursor to the relevant piece of text and the location number is displayed at the bottom of the screen. If you are using a newer-style Kindle book, there may be page numbers. For those where there are, they are displayed, along with the location number, at the bottom of the screen when the menu button is pressed.

Example from an old-style Kindle e-book:

D.A. Carson and Douglas J. Moo, *An Introduction to the New Testament* (Grand Rapids, MI: Zondervan, 2009), Amazon Kindle e-book (chapter 13, para.9, location 12411).

Example from a newer-style Kindle e-book:

D.A. Carson and Douglas J. Moo, *An Introduction to the New Testament* (Grand Rapids, MI: Zondervan, 2009), Amazon Kindle e-book, p.57.

iv. Books in downloaded software collections (e.g. Logos)

If you have purchased and downloaded a collection of books onto your own computer or other personal device where, to all intents and purposes, the virtual copy is the same as its printed equivalent it is acceptable to reference it as if it were the original printed version.

(c) Multi-authored books

- If a book has two or three authors, their names should be listed **in the order in which they appear on the title page**.
- Forenames/initials and surnames should be provided in the usual way.
- If a book has **more than three authors**, only include the first-named author.
- Where more than three authors are involved there is usually an editor who is responsible for the publication – see section (ii) below – but if not you should cite the first author followed by '**and others**' (but not in quotation marks).

Example of 2 Authors:

Joshua T. Searle and Mykhailo N. Cherenkov, *A Future and a Hope: Mission, Theological Education and the Transformation of Post-Soviet Society* (Eugene, OR: Wipf and Stock, 2014), p.74.

Example of 3 Authors:

Brian Haymes, Ruth M.B. Gouldbourne and Anthony R. Cross, *On being the Church: Revisioning Baptist Identity*, *Studies in Baptist History and Thought*, 21 (Milton Keynes: Paternoster P., 2008), p.108.

Example of 4 Authors:

A.K.M. Adam and others, *Reading Scripture with the Church: Toward a Hermeneutic for Theological Interpretation* (Grand Rapids, MI: Baker Academic, 2006), p.54.

(d) Edited books (including dictionaries)

- Where a reference is to the whole of an edited work, the **title of the edited work will appear first** in the reference within the footnotes, followed by the editor(s).
- If there are more than three editors or authors of a work, use the first name on the title page and 'and others'.
- If one volume of a multi-volume work has been used, **the volume number should be given in Roman numerals** (in the third example below '4' has been turned into 'IV').
- **Note:** In your bibliography the work should be listed under the editor(s)' surname – see section B below.

Examples:

Challenging to Change: Dialogues with a Radical Baptist Theologian: Essays presented to Dr Nigel G. Wright on his Sixtieth Birthday, ed. by Pieter J. Lalleman (London: Spurgeon's College, 2009).

Beyond the End: The Future of Millennial Studies, ed. by Joshua Searle and Kenneth G. C. Newport (Sheffield: Sheffield Phoenix P., 2011).

The International Standard Bible Encyclopaedia, ed. by G.W. Bromiley (Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1979-1988), IV (1988).

(e) Multi-volume sets with individual volume titles

This is an example for a reference to a page from a specific volume of a multi-volume set which has individual volume titles:

Example:

Hughes Oliphant Old, *The Reading and Preaching of the Scriptures in the Worship of the Christian Church*, III: *The Medieval Church* (Grand Rapids, MI: Eerdmans, 1999), p.69.

(f) Translated books

If a book has been translated from another language, it is helpful to give the translator, if available. This should be noted by the abbreviation 'trans. by...':

Examples:

Hans Wildberger, *Isaiah 1-12: A Commentary*, trans. by Thomas H. Trapp (Philadelphia: Fortress, 1991), p.28.

Sergius Bulgakov, *Unfading Light: Contemplations and Speculations*, trans. by T. A. Smith (Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 2012), p.59.

(g) Commentaries

i. Basic Style

Example:

This (imaginary) commentary is (a) a translation; (b) part of a commentary series (Big Books on the Bible); (c) is item 18 in that series; (d) the third edition. You should omit any parts of this reference which do not apply.

Johannes Schmidt, *Extremely Big Commentary on the Bible*, trans. by John Smith, Big Books on the Bible, 18, 3rd edn (London: Large Publishing House, 2017), p.111.

ii. A commentary 'article' in a one-volume commentary

The reference must contain both the author and title of the particular article, and the title and editors of the whole book. In the same way as an article in a journal, give the page numbers of the whole chapter, then, in brackets, the specific page numbers that you are referring to.

Example:

Ernest H. Trenchard, 'The Acts of the Apostles', in *A Bible Commentary for Today*, ed. by G. C. D. Howley, F. F. Bruce, and H. L. Ellison (London: Pickering & Inglis, 1979), pp.1335–86 (pp.1345–46).

iii. A commentary 'article' in a multi-volume Bible commentary

In this case you need to add the information about which volume you are referring to.

Example:

Terence E. Fretheim, 'The Book of Genesis', in *The New Interpreter's Bible*, vol. I (Nashville: Abingdon Press, 1994), pp. 319–674 (p.320).

(h) Later or revised editions

If the edition used is other than the first this should be stated in the form '2nd edn', '5th edn', 'rev. edn' immediately after the title (and before the brackets).

Example:

David Silverman, *Doing Qualitative Research: A Practical Handbook*, 3rd edn (London: SAGE, 2010), p.110.

(i) Unpublished work

If the work is unpublished, such as a doctoral thesis, this should be indicated as follows.

Example:

Graham J. Watts, 'Revelation and the Spirit: A Comparative Study of the Relationship between the Doctrine of Revelation and Pneumatology in the Theology of Eberhard Jüngel and Wolfhart Pannenberg' (unpublished doctoral thesis, Kings College London, 1998), p.15.

2. ARTICLES

- For articles, the author to whom you need to refer is the author of the article and not the editor of the journal.
- A distinction must be made between the title of the article and the title of the journal.

(a) Journal articles

Use the following style:

Author's forename (or initials) and surname (NB this is the author of the article, not the editor of the journal), 'Title of article in single quotation marks', *Title of journal in italics*, Volume number of journal (Year of publication), page numbers for the whole article (page(s) of specific reference).

Do not use

The following are not required for journal articles:

- The abbreviation 'Vol.' before the volume number.
- Issue number (unless each issue of the volume has its own numbering, i.e. beginning with page 1)
- Place of publication
- Editor(s) of journal
- Name of publisher

Page numbers

Note that page numbers for the whole article **do not need the abbreviation 'pp.'** However you must specify the page(s) of the specific reference. Avoid the use of 'ff.' So, for example, do not use '109ff' (meaning p.109 and at least 2 following pages) as this is unclear.

Example:

Joshua T. Searle, 'The Reformation in Ukraine and Russia and its Relevance for Today', *European Journal of Theology*, 26 (2017), 55–64 (p.58).

(b) Electronic journal articles

If you are citing an article from a journal accessed electronically, you need to indicate the internet source, i.e. either the URL (Uniform Resource Locator) or a DOI (Digital Object Identifier). Many online collections will make this information easily identifiable or, if not, you should be able to find this from the link to the full text of your article. Right click on this link and copy the URL into your footnote and bibliography.

Example:

Rosemary Radford Ruether, 'Should Women Want Women Priests or Women-Church?', *Feminist Theology*, 20 (2011), 63-72 (p.64)
<<http://fth.sagepub.com/content/20/1/63>> [Accessed 21 July 2011].

Or from databases via the Library page on Spurgeon's Moodle:

Derek J. Tidball, 'Post-war Evangelical Theology: A Generational Perspective', *Evangelical Quarterly*, 81 (2009), 145-160 (p.158), in *ATLA Religion Database with ATLASerials* <<http://search.ebscohost.com>> [accessed 22 July 2011].

(c) Dictionary articles

Author's forename (or initials) and surname (NB this is the author of the article, not the editor of the journal), 'Title of article in single quotation marks', in *Title of dictionary in italics*, ed. by Name of editors (Place of Publication: Publisher, Date of Publication), Volume, page numbers for the whole article (page(s) of specific reference).

- Include the name of the author of the article, its title and page numbers, not just the name of the dictionary.
- Often the author of an article can be found by comparing the initials at the end of the article with the full list of contributors to the book.
- Write '**in**' before the name of the dictionary and '**ed. by**' before the editors.

- Use a **Roman numeral to indicate the specific volume** immediately after the publisher information.

Example:

D.J. Wiseman, 'Babylon', in *The International Standard Bible Encyclopaedia*, ed. by G.W. Bromiley (Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1979-1988), I (1988), 384-391 (p.386).

- If the dictionary article is anonymous, treat it as an anonymous work and start with the article title.

Example:

'Antithesis', in *The New Princeton Encyclopaedia of Poetry and Poetics*, ed. by Alex Preminger and T.V.F. Brogan (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1993), p.79.

(d) Chapters or articles in edited books

In the case of an article that forms a chapter in an edited book such as a collection of essays or a Festschrift (a book written to honour a distinguished scholar), you need to distinguish between the name of the editor(s) of the book and the name of the author, and also between the title of the book and the title of the article.

The basic format:

- Author of the article is given first
- Followed by the name of the article in inverted commas (as for journal articles)
- Followed by 'in' and the basic details of the book (as for books)
- Page numbers of the article, without the abbreviation pp but with the specific page reference given in brackets.

Example of a chapter in an edited book:

Andrew Pierce, 'The Modernist Millennium', in *Beyond the End: The Future of Millennial Studies*, ed. by Joshua Searle and Kenneth G. C. Newport (Sheffield: Sheffield Phoenix P., 2012), 75–93 (p.81).

Example of sections from multi-volume edited sets:

Ulrich Zwingli, 'On the Lord's Supper', in *The Library of Christian Classics*, XXIV: *Zwingli and Bullinger*, ed. by Geoffrey W. Bromiley (London: SCM Press, 1953), 180-99 (p.185).

Martin Luther, 'Confession concerning Christ's supper', in *Luther's Works*, ed. by Jaroslav Pelikan and Helmut T. Lehmann, XXXVII: *Word and Sacrament, Part 3*, ed. by Helmut T. Lehmann (Philadelphia: Muhlenberg Press, 1961), 55-80 (p.76).

Example from a Festschrift:

Ian M. Randall, 'Part of a Movement: Nigel Wright and Baptist Life', in *Challenging to Change: Dialogues with a Radical Baptist Theologian: Essays presented to Dr Nigel G. Wright on his Sixtieth Birthday*, ed. by Pieter J. Lalleman (London: Spurgeon's College, 2009), 143-162 (p.144).

(e) Articles in readers

In the case of an article in a reader containing extracts from a variety of authors, it is sufficient to give a brief title for the extract, as quoted in the book to which you are referring, followed by the usual details for an edited book.

Example:

St Anselm, from the *Proslogion*, in *The Practice of Theology: A Reader*, ed. by C.E. Gunton and others (London: SCM, 2001), 329-331 (p.330).

(f) Book reviews in journals

Use the following details:

Author(s) of review, Title of review in single quotation marks (if there is an individual title), review of *Title of the book reviewed in*

italics, by Author of the book reviewed, *Title of journal in italics*, Volume number (Date of publication in round brackets), Pages numbers of review (Page number(s) of the particular section to which you are referring)

Example of a Review with an individual title, citing a specific page:

Andrew Nagorski, 'The Totalitarian Temptation', review of *The Devil in History, Communism, Fascism and Some Lessons of the 20th Century*, by V.Tismaneanu, *Foreign Affairs*, 92 (2013), 172-176 (p.173).

Review without individual title:

I. Howard Marshall, review of *A Theology of the Dark Side: Putting the Power of Evil in its Place*, by Nigel G. Wright, *Evangel*, 22 (2004), 52-53.

3. BIBLE REFERENCES

- If you refer to a passage from the Bible in your footnote, you should use a **standard abbreviation for the book** (see table below) followed by Arabic (not Roman) numerals for the chapter and verse.
- You should separate chapter and verse numbers with a **colon**, e.g. 2 Cor. 5:13-15 or Isa. 53:10
- Use the **same translation** throughout and be consistent.
- List the version you have used in your **bibliography** with publication details and date in a separate section at the beginning.
- If you need to refer to more than one version, each version should appear in your bibliography and a **standard abbreviation** (e.g. NIV, RSV, etc.) should be included after your biblical reference.
- If you have used Eugene Peterson's The Message, include this in the Bibles section of your bibliography. See [Section C](#).

The following abbreviations are used for books of the Bible:

Books of the Old Testament:

Gen.	1 Kings	Eccles.	Obad.
Ex.	2 Kings	S. of Sol.	Jonah
Lev.	1 Chron.	Isa.	Micah
Num.	2 Chron.	Jer.	Nahum
Deut.	Ezra	Lam.	Hab.
Josh.	Neh.	Ezek.	Zeph.
Judg.	Esth.	Dan.	Hag.
Ruth	Job	Hos.	Zech.
1 Sam.	Ps.	Joel	Mal.
2 Sam.	Prov.	Amos	

Books of the Apocrypha:

1 Esd.	Wisd. Sol.	Sus..	3 Macc.
2 Esd.	Sir. (or Ecclus)	Bel.	4 Macc.
Tob.	Bar.	Pr. Man.	Pr. Azar
Judith	Add. Dan.	1 Macc.	Ep. Jer.
Rest of Est.	S. of III Ch.	2 Macc.	Ps. 151

Books of the New Testament:

Matt.	2 Cor.	1 Tim.	2 Peter
Mark	Gal.	2 Tim.	1 John
Luke	Eph.	Titus	2 John
John	Phil.	Philemon	3 John
Acts	Col.	Heb.	Jude
Rom.	1 Thess.	James	Rev.
1 Cor.	2 Thess.	1 Peter	

Sometimes, especially if you are doing postgraduate biblical work, you will need to refer to textual variants, biblical manuscripts, ancient versions of parts of the Bible, and other ancient literature. For standard abbreviations for these see the SBL [Society of Biblical Literature] Handbook of Style.¹ See especially sections 8.2, 8.3 and 8.4.

4. HYMNS

- Hymns should be treated as essays within a collection.
- If it is relevant to your work (e.g. if you are doing a study of a particular hymn writer), provide the person responsible for lyrics or music, whichever is appropriate:

Example:

'Great is Thy Faithfulness' (no.576), in *Baptist Hymn Book* (London: Psalms and Hymns Trust, 1967), p.662.

Example if you are doing a study of a specific individual such as William Cowper:

William Cowper, 'O for a closer walk with God' (no.3), in William Cowper and John Newton, *Olney Hymns* (Harpenden: Gospel Standard Trust, 2008), pp.7-8.

Example from an online collection:

Anne Steele, 'See Gracious God before Thy Throne', in *The Works of Mrs. Anne Steele, Complete in Two Volumes: Comprehending Poems on Subjects Chiefly Devotional; and Miscellaneous Pieces in Prose and Verse;*

¹ *The SBL Handbook of Style: For Ancient Near Eastern, Biblical, and Early Christian Studies*, ed. by Patrick H. Alexander (Peabody, MA: Hendrickson, 1999).

Heretofore Published Under the Title of Theodosia (Boston: Munroe, Francis and Parker, 1808), p.225
<<http://archive.org/details/worksofmrsannest00stee>> [accessed 13 January 2014]

5. WEBSITES

If you are citing web resources other than electronic books or journal articles, caution needs to be exercised as there is no guarantee that the information given is entirely accurate.

Bear in mind that **if there is not sufficient ownership to enable you to reference it properly, then it is unlikely that the source is of sufficient reliability for academic purposes.**

For a web page which is not an electronic book/journal you should record the following information in the reference:

Author or organisation (if available), Title (Place: Publisher, year) (if available) <web address of document> [accessed Day Month Year].

Example:

Micah Network, *Micah Network Declaration on Integral Mission* (Carlisle: Micah Network, 2001), p.3
<http://www.micahnetwork.org/sites/default/files/doc/page/mn_integral_mission_declaration_en.pdf> [accessed 26 July 2011].

Example of citing resources from Spurgeon's course material on Moodle:

Spurgeon's College, *Reading and Using the Bible (Unit 8103)*, Session 3: Translation and Interpretation
<<http://spurgeons.moodle.webanywhere.co.uk/mod/resource/view.php?id=4827>> [accessed 18 June 2017].

6. NEWSPAPERS

References to articles in newspapers or magazines require:

- the date of issue (day, month, and year)
- the section where relevant (e.g. 'Reviews section', 'section G2')
- the page number(s) (but note that these may vary between editions)

- **Do not include** volume or part numbers.

Notes on Style

- The Initial 'The' or 'A' is normally omitted when citing English-language newspapers and magazines, with the exception of The Times.
- The date of issue (with the month always in English) should be given between commas, not parentheses.
- The page number(s) should be preceded by 'p.' or 'pp.'

Otherwise the method of citation is the same as for other articles.

Examples:

Richard Littledale, 'Building the Kingdom in Digital Space III', *Baptist Times*, 22 July 2011, p.9.

Jonathan Friedland, 'Across the Divide', *Guardian*, 15 January 2002, section G2, pp.10–11.

Example from a newspaper accessed electronically where there are no page numbers (note the use of specified paragraph):

Ben Macintyre, 'Pictures of war can carry more moral meaning than thousands of words', *The Times*, 10 September 2009
<http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/comment/columnists/ben_macintyre/article6828145.ece> [Accessed 26 January 2010], (para. 10 of 21).

7. MANUSCRIPTS

These should give, as fully as possible, the location and title of the manuscript, the title of the document, and the folio (or page) number.

The format for a reference is:

City/town (where the archive is held), Holding institution, Collection name, Manuscript or Collection number, specific document numbers.

- Note that the abbreviations "fol." and "fols" are used for folio(s).
- A superscript v and r are used for 'Verso' and 'Recto' respectively.

Examples:

London, British Library, MS Cotton Caligula D III, fol. 15.

Subsequent reference = MS Cotton Caligula D III, fols. 17v-19r.

London, British Library, Oriental and India Office Collection (hereafter OIOC), Hallett Papers, MSS.EUR.E 251. Box 38, Maurice Hallett to Linlithgow, 3 August 1942.

Subsequent reference = MSS.EUR.E 251, Box 38, Maurice Hallett to Linlithgow, 3 August 1942.

Cambridge, Centre of South Asian Studies (hereafter CSAS), M.L. Darling Papers. Box XIV, Darling to E.M. Forster, 1 July 1919.

Subsequent reference = M.L. Darling Papers, Box XIV, Darling to E.M. Forster, 1 July 1919.

Oxford, Regent's Park College, Angus Library. BMS Archive, C.S. Medhurst papers. Correspondence file. Reference CH/62/5, Medhurst to A.H. Baynes, 21 June 1904.

Subsequent reference = C.S. Medhurst papers. Ref.CH/62/5, Medhurst to A.H. Baynes, 21 June 1904.

London, Spurgeon's College, Heritage Room. C.H. Spurgeon Correspondence, Cupboard F1.36, Spurgeon to W.Y. Fullerton, 16 December 1884.

Subsequent reference = C.H. Spurgeon Correspondence, F1.36, Spurgeon to W.Y. Fullerton, 16 December 1884.

8. RECORDINGS OF MUSIC OR SPEECH

References to recordings of music or speech should include the following as relevant:

Composer or Author first name(s) and Surname, *Title*, Artist/Orchestra/Conductor/Speaker as relevant (Recording company, CD reference, Date) [Format where relevant, e.g., on CD].

Example:

Martin Luther King, *A Knock at Midnight: Great Sermons of Martin Luther King Jr* (Time Warner Audio Books, 2006) [on CD].

9. FILM RECORDINGS

For films, the reference should include, as a minimum, title, director, (distributor, date):

Example:

The Making of the King James Bible, dir. by Jerry Griffith (Worcester, PA: Vision Video, 2011) [on DVD].

10. SOCIAL MEDIA

(a) Blogs

Blog postings should be cited by URL as follows:

Name of Blogger, *Title of blog (if there is one) in italics* [online blog]
<web address> [Accessed Day Month Year]

Example:

Ian Paul, Using Images in Preaching [online blog] <
http://www.psephizo.com/biblical-studies/using-images-in-preaching>
[Accessed 24 July 2013].

(b) Twitter/Facebook etc.

Short postings to social networks, such as Twitter or Facebook, should be given in full, with the same spelling and punctuation used as in the original.

i. Twitter

@handles and #hashtags should be preserved where given. Care should be taken to identify the original rather than a retweet. Postings should be identified by the writer and date, but time of day is unnecessary, and no URL need be given. The writer should be identified by both real name and, in round brackets, the username or handle being used, unless the handle alone is identifiable as it stands.

If you decide to quote a tweet in its entirety in the main body of your work use the following example.

Example of in-text tweet:

Justin Welby during Holy Week tweeted 'In Holy Week as we approach the cross we need to recognise both the suffering of the world around and our own need of repentance.' (@ABC Justin, 27 March 2013).

Alternatively if in the text of your assignment you just refer to the fact that the Archbishop of Canterbury made a significant tweet you can give the full reference in a footnote.

Example of tweet as footnote:

Justin Welby, 'In Holy Week as we approach the cross we need to recognise both the suffering of the world around and our own need of repentance.' [Twitter post] (@ABC Justin, 27 March 2013).

ii. Facebook

Name of author or User name/Group name, 'Posting title' [Facebook post], Day/month/year of posting <web address> [Accessed Day/month/year].

Example:

Evangelical Alliance, 'Welby vs Wonga' [Facebook post], 26 July 2013 <<https://www.facebook.com/evangelicalalliance?rf=109471542405510>> [Accessed 29 July 2013].

(c) YouTube

For YouTube videos, provide the author only if you are sure that person created the video. Do not list the person posting the video online as the author. If you are unsure, treat the citation as having no author.

Author or compiler name if available, *Title of YouTube video* [YouTube video], Organisation responsible, Day/month/year of video <web address> [Accessed Day/month/year].

Example:

Graduation 2013 – Part I [YouTube video], Spurgeon's College, 29 June 2013 <<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a5T7Owsas4s>> [Accessed 29 July 2013].

(d) Emails

Please take care when quoting from private emails and postings made to members-only mailing lists, text messages, or online conversations in chat-rooms as these should be regarded as private communications which are subject to the same ethical/legal considerations as private letters. The consent of the writer should be obtained and if an email is quoted from, the writer should be identified by their real name only and not by their email address. An indication such as '(email to the author, 24 July 2013)' should be added to indicate the medium of the source.

11. PODCASTS

Although podcasts can be downloaded onto personal devices, you should reference where it was originally published or displayed for download rather than listing a portable device (e.g. an iPod) as your source.

Author/presenter, *Title of podcast in italics* [podcast],
Organisation responsible, Day/month/year of podcast <web
address> [Accessed Day/month/year].

Example:

Ernie Rea, *Atheism* [podcast], BBC Radio 4, Beyond Belief, 12 March 2012
<http://downloads.bbc.co.uk/podcasts/radio4/belief/belief_20120312-1700a.mp3> [Accessed 19 March 2012].

12. SURVEYS

Name of survey taker, *Name of survey in italics* [survey], Date of survey.

If the survey was conducted online, also include name of the website and when you accessed it.

Example:

Spurgeon's College, *Module Evaluation: Reading and Using the Bible (Unit 8100)* [survey], 1 June 2012
<<http://www.surveymonkey.com/s/KG3MKLF>> [Accessed 3 July 2012].

13. INTERVIEWS

Name of interviewee, interviewed by Name of interviewer, *Publication title in italics*, Date of interview, Page numbers if known.

In addition, if accessed on a website, include URL, and date accessed.

Examples:

Nadja Swarovski, interviewed by Lesley White, *Sunday Times Magazine*, 19 April 2009, pp.13–21.

Rowan Williams, interviewed by David Hare, *Guardian*, 8 July 2011
<<http://www.guardian.co.uk/uk/2011/jul/08/rowan-williams-interview-david-hare>> [accessed 3 July 2012].

14. UNPUBLISHED MATERIAL SUCH AS LECTURE NOTES

As with other materials it is likely that a lecture will have an author and title and a place where it was delivered.

Example of a named lecturer's handout:

Joshua T. Searle, *Sociology of Religion* (Unit 181), Session 3: Marx's Critique of Religion, Spurgeon's College [Lecture Notes].

If the handout has been taken from Moodle, the web address should be included:

Joshua T. Searle, *Sociology of Religion* (Unit 181), Session 3: Marx's Critique of Religion, Spurgeon's College [Lecture Notes]
<<http://spurgeons.moodle.webanywhere.co.uk/course/view.php?id=153>
> [Accessed 15 March 2017].

If you are citing a verbal comment given in a lecture, you need to note in the main body of the text that Joshua Searle (or whoever) said '...' during the lecture and then reference the lecture itself.

Example:

Antony D. Rich, *Early Church History* (Unit 233), Session 9: Monasticism, Spurgeon's College, 10 December 2013.

Example of referencing a handout on the Spurgeon's Moodle site that does not name the author:

Spurgeon's College, *Ethics 2* (Unit 235), Session 5: Martin Luther King and the Ethics of Prophecy
<<http://spurgeons.moodle.webanywhere.co.uk/course/view.php?id=5>
> [Accessed 18 June 2017].

15. SELF-CITATION

If you cite or quote your previous work, treat yourself as the author and your own previous course work as an unpublished paper.

For example, if Joe Bloggs wanted to cite a paper he wrote at Spurgeon's College in 2014 on performance in preaching, his in-text citation might look like this:

I have previously suggested that performance in preaching is not helpful.²

This would be footnoted as follows:

Joseph Bloggs, 'Performance in Preaching' (unpublished essay for Unit 746 *Personal and Corporate Aspects of Preaching*, Spurgeon's College, 2014), p.4.

16. OTHER CASES

(a) Where there are no page numbers

It is necessary to make clear exactly which section you are using.

The following example shows how to cite a reference to the 4th un-numbered page of the document in the 2nd paragraph of the section on good practice.

Example:

Baptist Union of Great Britain and Nigel G. Wright, *The Church Members' Meeting, Baptist Basics*, 6 (Didcot: Baptist Union of Great Britain, 2009), un-numbered p.4, section on Good Practice, para.2.

(b) Where the original source is not available

Sometimes you will need to attribute a quote or source which is quoted in another author's book. You should always attempt to look at the original source. Looking at the original context of a quotation is one of the ways you are able to evaluate the author's use of the earlier material.

However, if the original source is not available, and you are forced to quote from the later author, give as much bibliographical information as is provided and use the words "quoted in" as in these examples:

Court and Society, 21 September 1887, quoted in Albert R. Meredith, 'The Social and Political Views of Charles Haddon Spurgeon' (unpublished doctoral thesis, Michigan State University, 1973), p.214.

Jacques Derrida, quoted in Joshua T. Searle, *The Scarlet Woman and the Red Hand: Apocalyptic Belief in Northern Ireland* (Eugene, OR: Pickwick, 2014), p.54.

17. SUBSEQUENT REFERENCES

When you refer to a source for a second time, you must still provide a footnote but it is not necessary to repeat all the bibliographical information. It is sufficient to give the reference as the author's surname and the specific page number(s).

Examples:

Wright, p.18.

Stevenson and Wright, p.25.

Or, where there is more than one item by the same author(s) cited or 2 authors with the same surname:

Wright, *The Real Godsend*, p.18.

Stevenson and Wright, *Preaching the Incarnation*, p.25.

C. Bibliography

Every essay, project, dissertation, and any other form of assessed coursework must include a bibliography which should be placed at the end of your piece of work.

All the material referred to in footnotes, and any other books, articles and websites you have consulted should be included, whether you agreed with them or not.

It is dishonest to list works you have not consulted or to leave out any you have used.

Notes on Style

- The normal form of a bibliography is a single list, with **authors listed in alphabetical order**.
- At Level 6, Masters and doctoral level, it might be helpful to separate different types of material, such as primary and secondary sources, books and articles, commentaries and studies, written and visual materials, etc. Do consult your tutor or supervisor. In the early years of your course, however, a single list is sufficient.
- The format is the same as for footnotes, except that the works appear in alphabetical order with the **surname of the author or editor preceding the first name**.
- Additional authors should be given with first name before surname, as in your footnotes.
- The **specific page number(s) you referred to in your piece of work should be omitted** but inclusive page numbers of articles in journals and newspapers or of chapters in edited books should be retained.
- If there is **more than one work by the same author**, a long dash should be substituted for the name after the first appearance, and the works should be arranged in **alphabetical order of title**, disregarding initial definite or indefinite articles. (See the example under Wright, Nigel G. in the sample Bibliography, Appendix B).
- If you have used Bible references, indicate in your Bibliography **which Bible version(s)** you have used (see [section B4](#) above).

A sample Bibliography is included at the end of these guidelines as [Appendix B](#).

D. Abbreviations

In the writing of your essay, dissertation or research project, exercise caution in the use of abbreviations as they can increase the possibility of confusion or misunderstanding.

The titles of **frequently cited journals or series may be abbreviated** (without full stops) but a list of these and their full forms should be included prior to your bibliography.

Examples

JSOT	Journal for the Study of the Old Testament
NICNT	New International Commentary on the New Testament
ProEccl	Pro Ecclesia

A list of the abbreviations for US States is included in [Appendix A](#).

E. Quotations

(a) General notes

You may sometimes wish to reproduce another writer's exact words by means of quotation. This is legitimate so long as you observe certain rules and guidelines.

Quotations should always be 100% exact and should always contain a reference to the author and the source, usually in a footnote.

Quotations should not be too long or too frequent as your essay is meant to be the expression of your own views, not a string of quotations from other people. For a typical piece of course-work a quotation should not normally exceed five lines, nor should quotations normally form more than five per cent of the essay.

There are two ways of using quotations: short quotations and long quotations.

(b) Short quotations

Short quotations are less than about forty words of prose.

- Short quotations should be enclosed in **single quotation marks** and run on with the main text.
- For a **quotation within a quotation**, double quotation marks should be used.

Example:

'In the words of G. M. Styer: "Given Mark, it is easy to see why Matthew was written; given Matthew, it is hard to see why Mark was needed"'.²

- If a short quotation is used within a sentence, the **final full stop should be outside the closing quotation mark**.
- It may also be appropriate to alter the initial capital to lower case, as in the following example.

Example:

Do not be afraid of what Stevenson calls 'a little judicious levity'.

(c) Long quotations

Long quotations are **more than about forty words of prose**, or prose quotations consisting of **more than one paragraph** even if less than forty words.

- Long quotations should be broken off by an **increased space** from the preceding and following lines of typescript, and **indented**.
- These should not be enclosed within quotation marks.
- Long quotations should normally **end with a full stop**.
- Even though the original may use other punctuation, there is no need (except for a question mark or exclamation mark) to preserve this at the end of a quotation.
- Omissions within prose quotations should be marked by an **ellipsis**, i.e. three points within square brackets: [...].

² A.J. Bellinzoni, *The Two-Source Hypothesis: A Critical Appraisal* (Macon, Ga.: Mercer Univ. P., 1985), p.73.

An example of a long quotation, following the opening sentence of a paragraph:

Spurgeon's attitude to the influence of science is summed up in his Presidential address at an annual conference of the Pastors' College³ in 1877 entitled How to Meet the Evils of the Age:⁴

We are invited, brethren, most earnestly to go away from the old-fashioned belief of our forefathers because of the supposed discoveries of science. What is science? The method by which man tries to conceal his ignorance [...]. Forsooth, you and I are to take our Bibles, and shape and mould our belief according to the ever-shifting teachings of so-called scientific men. What folly is this!⁵

³ The College founded by Spurgeon in 1856.

⁴ C.H. Spurgeon, *An All-round Ministry: Addresses to Ministers and Students* (London: Passmore and Alabaster, 1900), pp.97-135.

⁵ C.H. Spurgeon, *An All-round Ministry*, p.105.

Appendix A: List of US State abbreviations

State or Territory

Alabama	AL
Alaska	AK
American Samoa	AS
Arizona	AZ
Arkansas	AR
California	CA
Canal Zone	CZ
Colorado	CO
C'wealth of Northern Mariana Islands	CM
Connecticut	CT
Delaware	DE
District of Columbia	DC
Federated States of Micronesia	FM
Florida	FL
Georgia	GA
Guam	GU
Hawaii	HI
Idaho	ID
Illinois	IL
Indiana	IN
Iowa	IA
Kansas	KS
Kentucky	KY
Louisiana	LA
Maine	ME
Marshall Islands	MH
Maryland	MD
Massachusetts	MA
Michigan	MI
Minnesota	MN
Mississippi	MS
Missouri	MO
Montana	MT
Nebraska	NE
Nevada	NV
New Hampshire	NH
New Jersey	NJ

New Mexico	NM
New York	NY
North Carolina	NC
North Dakota	ND
Northern Mariana Islands	MP
Ohio	OH
Oklahoma	OK
Oregon	OR
Palau	PW
Pennsylvania	PA
Philippine Islands	PI
Puerto Rico	PR
Rhode Island	RI
South Carolina	SC
South Dakota	SD
Tennessee	TN
Texas	TX
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	TT
Utah	UT
Vermont	VT
Virgin Islands	VI
Virginia	VA
Washington	WA
West Virginia	WV
Wisconsin	WI
Wyoming	WY

Appendix B: Sample Bibliography

This Bibliography uses some of the previously cited references.

- Note that there is **no full stop at the end of each entry**.

Bibles

The Holy Bible, New International Version (London: Hodder and Stoughton, 2009)

Peterson, Eugene, *The Message: The Bible in Contemporary Language* (Colorado Springs, CO: NavPress, 2002)

Other works cited

Adam, A.K.M. and others, *Reading Scripture with the Church: Toward a Hermeneutic for Theological Interpretation* (Grand Rapids, MI: Baker Academic, 2006)

Baptist Union of Great Britain and Nigel G. Wright, *The Church Members' Meeting*, Baptist Basics, 6 (Didcot: Baptist Union of Great Britain, 2009)

Bloggs, Joseph, 'Performance in Preaching' (unpublished essay for Unit 746 *Personal and Corporate Aspects of Preaching*, Spurgeon's College, 2014)

Boring, M.E., *1 Peter*, Abingdon New Testament Commentaries (Nashville: Abingdon, 1999)

Bromiley, G.W., ed., *The International Standard Bible Encyclopaedia*, 4 vols (Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1979-1988)⁶

Carson, D.A. and Douglas J. Moo, *An Introduction to the New Testament* (Grand Rapids, MI: Zondervan, 2009), Amazon Kindle e-book

Clements, R.E., 'Isaiah: A Book without an Ending?', *Journal for the Study of the Old Testament*, 97 (2002), 109-126

Cowper, William and John Newton, *Olney Hymns* (Harpenden: Gospel Standard Trust, 2008)

Evangelical Alliance, 'Welby vs Wonga' [Facebook post], 26 July 2013

<<https://www.facebook.com/evangelicalalliance?rf=109471542405510> > [Accessed 29 July

⁶ It is only necessary to include a reference to the whole set if more than one article has been cited. Otherwise it is sufficient to include the single article in the Bibliography – See the entry for Wiseman below.

2013]

Gribben, Crawford, *Writing the Rapture: Prophecy Fiction in Evangelical America* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2009), in *Oxford Scholarship Online*
<<http://www.oxfordscholarship.com>> [Accessed 6 June 2011]

Haymes, Brian, Ruth M.B. Gouldbourne and Anthony R. Cross. *On being the Church: Revisioning Baptist Identity*, Studies in Baptist History and Thought, 21 (Milton Keynes: Paternoster P., 2008)

King, Martin Luther, *A Knock at Midnight: Great Sermons of Martin Luther King Jr.* (Time Warner Audio Books, 2006) [on CD]

Lalleman, Hetty, *Jeremiah and Lamentations*, Tyndale Old Testament Commentaries, 21 (Downers Grove; Nottingham: IVP, 2013)

Lalleman, Pieter J., ed., *Challenging to Change: Dialogues with a Radical Baptist Theologian: Essays presented to Dr Nigel G. Wright on his Sixtieth Birthday* (London: Spurgeon's College, 2009)

Lalleman, Pieter J., *Enduring Treasure: The Lasting Value of the Old Testament for Christians* (London: Apostolos, 2017)

Littledale, Richard, 'Building the Kingdom in Digital Space III', *Baptist Times*, 22 July 2011

Luther, Martin, 'Confession concerning Christ's supper', in *Luther's Works*, ed. by Jaroslav Pelikan and Helmut T. Lehmann, XXXVII: *Word and Sacrament, Part 3*, ed. by Helmut T. Lehmann (Philadelphia: Muhlenberg Press, 1961) 55-80

The Making of the King James Bible, dir. by Jerry Griffith (Worcester, PA: Vision Video, 2011) [on DVD]

Marshall, I. Howard, review of *A Theology of the Dark Side: Putting the Power of Evil in its Place*, by Nigel G. Wright, *Evangel*, 22 (2004), 52-53.

Micah Network, *Micah Network Declaration on Integral Mission* (Carlisle: Micah Network, 2001)
<http://www.micahnetwork.org/sites/default/files/doc/page/mn_integral_mission_declaration_en.pdf> [accessed 26 July 2011]

Nagorski, Andrew, 'The Totalitarian Temptation', review of *The Devil in History, Communism, Fascism and Some Lessons of the 20th Century*, by V. Tismaneanu, *Foreign Affairs*, 92 (2013), 172-176

Neusner, J. and A.J. Avery-Peck, eds, *The Blackwell Companion to Judaism* (Oxford: Blackwell, 2000)

Old, Hughes Oliphant, *The Reading and Preaching of the Scriptures in the Worship of the Christian Church*, III: *The Medieval Church* (Grand Rapids, MI: Eerdmans, 1999)

Pelikan, Jaroslav and Helmut T. Lehmann, eds, *Luther's Works*, 55 vols (Missouri: Concordia Publishing, 1955-1986)⁷

Pelikan, Jaroslav and Helmut T. Lehmann, eds, *Luther's Works*, XXXV-XXXVIII: *Word and Sacrament*, ed. by Helmut T. Lehmann (Philadelphia: Muhlenberg Press, 1961-70)⁸

Quicke, Michael J., *360-degree Preaching: Hearing, Speaking, and Living the Word* (Carlisle: Paternoster; Grand Rapids, MI: Baker Books, 2003)

Rea, Ernie, *Atheism* [podcast], BBC Radio 4, Beyond Belief, 12 March 2012 <http://downloads.bbc.co.uk/podcasts/radio4/belief/belief_20120312-1700a.mp3> [Accessed 19 March 2012]

Reid, Debra K. and Martin H. Manser, *The Compact Guide to the Bible* (Oxford: Lion Publ., 2010)

Ruether, Rosemary Radford, 'Should Women Want Women Priests or Women-Church?', *Feminist Theology*, 20 (2011), 63-72 <<http://ftt.sagepub.com/content/20/1/63>> [Accessed 21 July 2011]

Searle, Joshua T. and Cherenkov, Mykhailo N., *A Future and a Hope: Mission, Theological Education and the Transformation of Post-Soviet Society* (Eugene, OR: Wipf and Stock, 2014)

Searle, Joshua T., *The Scarlet Woman and the Red Hand: Apocalyptic Belief in Northern Ireland* (Eugene, OR: Pickwick, 2014)

Searle, Joshua T., 'The Reformation in Ukraine and Russia and its Relevance for Today', *European Journal of Theology*, 26 (2017), 55-64

Searle, Joshua T., *Sociology of Religion* (Unit 181), Session 3: Marx's Critique of Religion,

⁷ Use this format if you have used several scattered volumes from this 55 volume set.

⁸ Use this format if you have used a specific part of a multi-volume set, in this case just volumes 35-58 containing Luther's writings on *Word and Sacrament*.

Spurgeon's College [Lecture Notes]

<<http://spurgeons.moodle.webanywhere.co.uk/course/view.php?id=153>> [Accessed 15 March 2017].

Silverman, D., *Doing Qualitative Research: A Practical Handbook*, 3rd edn (London: SAGE, 2010)

Spurgeon's College, *Module Evaluation: Reading and Using the Bible* (Unit 8100) [survey], 1 June 2012 < <http://www.surveymonkey.com/s/KG3MKLF>> [Accessed 3 July 2012]

Steele, Anne, *The Works of Mrs. Anne Steele, Complete in Two Volumes: Comprehending Poems on Subjects Chiefly Devotional; and Miscellaneous Pieces in Prose and Verse; Heretofore Published Under the Title of Theodosia* (Boston: Munroe, Francis and Parker, 1808), <<http://archive.org/details/worksofmrsannest00stee>> [accessed 13 January 2014]

Stevenson, Peter K. and Stephen I. Wright, *Preaching the Incarnation* (Louisville, KY: Westminster John Knox P., 2010)

Tidball, Derek J., 'Post-war Evangelical Theology: A Generational Perspective', *Evangelical Quarterly*, 81(2009), 145-160, in *ATLA Religion Database with ATLASerials* <<http://search.ebscohost.com>> [accessed 22 July 2011]

Watts, Graham J., 'Revelation and the Spirit: A Comparative Study of the Relationship between the Doctrine of Revelation and Pneumatology in the Theology of Eberhard Jüngel and Wolfhart Pannenberg' (unpublished doctoral thesis, Kings College London, 1998)

Welby, Justin, 'In Holy Week as we approach the cross we need to recognise both the suffering of the world around and our own need of repentance.' [Twitter post] (@ABC Justin, 27 March 2013)

Williams, Rowan, interviewed by David Hare, *Guardian*, 8 July 2011
<http://www.guardian.co.uk/uk/2011/jul/08/rowan-williams-interview-david-hare>> [accessed 3 July 2012]

Wiseman, D.J., 'Babylon', in *The International Standard Bible Encyclopaedia*, ed. by G.W. Bromiley (Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1979-1988), I (1988), 384-391

Wright, Nigel G., *The Real Godsend: Preaching the Birth Narratives in Matthew and Luke* (Oxford: Bible Reading Fellowship, 2009)

----- *A Theology of the Dark Side: Putting the Power of Evil in its Place*, (Carlisle:

Paternoster, 2003)

Zwingli, Ulrich, 'On the Lord's Supper', in *The Library of Christian Classics, XXIV: Zwingli and Bullinger*, ed. by Geoffrey W. Bromiley (London: SCM Press, 1953), 180-99