

# ASE

## Annali di Storia dell'Esegesi

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*Book Review Editor*

Miriam Benfatto

ase.bookreview@gmail.com

*Contact Information*

ase.rivista@gmail.com

## Submission Guidelines - Instructions for Authors

### 1. General Guidelines

#### 1.1. Manuscript Submission

Submission of a manuscript implies that:

- The work described has not been previously published;
- It is not, and during review will not be, under consideration for publication elsewhere;
- Its publication has been approved by all co-authors.

Authors wishing to include figures or tables that have already been published elsewhere are required to obtain permission from the copyright owner(s) and to include evidence that such permission has been granted when submitting their papers. Any material received without such evidence will be assumed to originate from the authors.

**Letters to the Editors-in-Chief should be e-mailed to [ase.rivista@gmail.com](mailto:ase.rivista@gmail.com).**

#### 1.2. Text Formatting

- Use the font Times New Roman (12 pt, double spaced).
- Use *italics* for emphasis. Underlining or **bold** type is to be avoided.
- Use the automatic page numbering function to number pages.
- Use tab stops or a paragraph code for indents, not the space bar.
- Use the table function, not spreadsheets (e.g. Excel), to make tables.

- Save your files in .docx format (Word 2007 or higher) or .doc format (older Word versions).

**Manuscripts should be submitted both in Word and PDF format. They should not contain more than 70,000 characters or fewer than 30,000 characters (both including spaces).**

## 2. Articles

### 2.1. Title page

Authors are requested to submit:

- A blinded manuscript without any author names and affiliations in the text or on the title page. Self-identifying citations and references in the article text should be avoided;
- A separate title page, containing title, all author names, affiliations, and the contact information of the corresponding author. Any acknowledgements or funding information should also be included on this page.

The title page should begin with the manuscript title, followed by the name(s) and affiliation(s) of the author(s). This should include the author(s)'s full name(s), academic address(es) with zip code, and e-mail address(es).

For authors that are temporarily unaffiliated we will only keep their city, country of residence and a private and active e-mail address.

The first page of the manuscript should also include an abstract (not exceeding ten lines) as well as 5-6 keywords which can be used for indexing purposes. Abstract and keywords must be both in Italian and in English.

Model:

Full Title: Followed by Colon Subtitle if Necessary

Abstract/Keywords

Author Name

Full institutional mailing address

(more than one line if needed)

author@emailaddress

Example:

The Continuum of History Blasted Open: A Case for a Materialist Approach to Early Christian Research

Abstract: The article engages extensively with the question as to why a materialist approach is highly beneficial to early Christian research. At the same time, it deploys a personal understanding of what a materialist approach might mean by setting out an eclectic materialist agenda that blends together different strands of materialisms often considered at odds with each other. In doing this, the paper foregrounds the perspectives carried out by the five arti-

cles contained in this monographic issue and aims to show that, their specific hermeneutics notwithstanding, they all belong to a materialist interpretive tradition writ large.

Keywords: Early Christ religion, Materialisms, Ideology and Discourse, Walter Benjamin, Pierre Bourdieu

Emiliano R. Urciuoli  
Max-Weber-Kolleg für kultur- und sozialwissenschaftliche Studien  
Universität Erfurt  
Steinplatz 2  
99085 Erfurt, Deutschland  
emiliano.urciuoli@uni-erfurt.de

## **2.2. Style Instructions**

### **2.2.1. Headings**

#### I. First Level Heading

##### 1. *The Second Level Heading*

##### 1.1. The Third Level Heading

Do not indent the first heading. All succeeding paragraphs, however, should be indented (once for the second level heading, twice for the third one). The first lines of new paragraphs are immediately after headings.

### **2.2.2. Quotations**

For quotations of fewer than two lines, add double quotation marks (“...”) around the words and incorporate the quote into your own text. Place punctuation marks inside quotation marks only when they are part of the quoted material. Use single quotation marks (‘...’) inside double quotation marks when you have a quotation within a quotation.

Quotations of three or more lines in any language should be formatted as a separate paragraph with all lines indented on the left, without opening and closing quotation marks (same font, but 10 pt size).

### **2.2.3. Words in Foreign Languages**

Foreign words should be *italicized* except for those that have passed into common English usage, which should remain in roman type. Latin terms are usually *italicized*. For example: *Bewegung, dixit, pace*. With regard to Latin orthography, we prefer *v* for consonantal *u*. Greek must be typed in all lower-case, without quotation marks, and using Greek Unicode fonts. Times New Roman Greek is highly recommended.

Other non-Latin languages (ancient and modern) must be transliterated and *italicized*. For transliterating, consult the pertinent grammars and dictionaries.

### **2.2.4. References and Footnotes**

Bibliographic citations are provided in footnotes, supplemented by a reference list at the end of the manuscript (for the reference list see below § 2.2.5.). Format and automatically number notes using your word-processing program. Footnotes to the title or the authors of the article are not given reference symbols. **Always use footnotes instead of endnotes.**

Cite references in the footnote according to the following model: Author Year, number of page(s). In case of more than three authors, cite first name plus *et al.*, in italics.

Examples:

Albrecht *et al.* 2018; Arcari 2017a, 603, n. 1; Arcari 2017b, 121-122; Destro, Pesce 2017.

### 2.2.5. Reference List

A reference list (with the heading “Bibliography”) should appear in alphabetical order of author/editor surname, with complete bibliographical details, including the name of publishers and place(s) of publication; in case of multiple authors the names of all authors must be given as they appear on the work cited. Do not reduce first names to initials. Articles found on the open web must include the DOI (if given) or the full URL.

The reference list should **only include** works that are cited in the text. Personal communications should only be mentioned in the text (usually in the footnotes).

Examples:

#### *Journal article*

Albrecht, Janico, and Christopher Degelmann, Valentino Gasparini, Richard Gordon, Maik Patzelt, Georgia Petridou, Rubina Raja, Anna-Katharina Rieger, Jörg Rüpke, Benjamin Sippel, Emiliano R. Urciuoli, Lara Weiss. 2018. Religion in the making: the Lived Ancient Religion approach. *Religion* 48 (4), 568-593. <https://doi.org/10.1080/0048721X.2018.1450305>

Arcari, Luca. 2017a. *Hellenismus* e pluralismo religioso. Le ambiguità di un’associazione nella riflessione storico religiosa tedesca tra Otto e Novecento. *Annali di storia dell’esegesi* 34 (2), 603-624.

Arcari, Luca. 2017b. Vangelo o parole? La *subscriptio* del Vangelo di Tommaso (NHC II, 51, 27-28) nel quadro dei flussi di trasmissione protocristiani delle parole di Gesù. *Segno e testo* 15, 121-151.

Facchini, Cristiana. 2011. The City, the Ghetto and Two Books. *Quest* 2. DOI : [10.48248/issn.2037-741X/768](https://doi.org/10.48248/issn.2037-741X/768).

#### *Chapter in volume*

Urciuoli, Emiliano R. 2017. Enforcing priesthood: The struggle for the monopolisation of religious goods and the construction of the Christian religious field. In: Richard L. Gordon, Georgia Petridou, Jörg Rüpke, eds. *Beyond Priesthood: Religious Entrepreneurs and Innovators in the Roman Empire*. Berlin-Boston: De Gruyter, 317-340. <https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110448184-013>.

#### *Book*

Destro, Adriana, and Mauro Pesce. 2017. *La lavanda dei piedi. Significati eversivi di un gesto*. Bologna: EDB.

Gasparini, Valentino, and Maik Patzelt, Rubina Raja, Anna-Katharina Rieger, Jörg Rüpke, Emiliano R. Urciuoli, eds. 2020. *Lived Ancient Religion in the Ancient Mediterranean World: Approaching Religious Transformations from Archaeology, History and Classics*. Berlin-Boston: De Gruyter.

*Internet document*

Alciati, Roberto. 2017. La storia religiosa di Giovanni Miccoli: un decalogo per lo storico. <https://www.historiamagistra.it/2017/04/la-storia-religiosa-di-giovanni-miccoli-un-decalogo-per-lo-storico/> (Accessed 15 January 2021).

*Newspaper article*

Salvatorelli, Luigi. 1959. Il Concordato. Ieri e oggi. *La Stampa* 11 February, 1.

*Book review*

Alciati, Roberto. 2020. Review of Leonardo Ambasciano, *An Unnatural History of Religions: Academia, Post-truth and the Quest for a Scientific Knowledge*. London: Bloomsbury Academic, 2019. *Historia Magistra* 12 (1), 156-160.

*Conference paper*

Urciuoli, Emiliano R. 2020. Gentlemen's God: Intersecting Religion, Class, and Honor in 3rd-Century North Africa. Paper presented at *Lived Ancient Religion in North Africa*, Universidad Carlos III de Madrid, February 20.

Archival material should be cited from the specific toward the general. Citations should include an identification of the document, the name of the collection containing the document, and the repository and city where the document is located.

Footnotes can also be used to give additional information, which may include the citation of a reference included in the reference list. They should never include the bibliographical details of a reference.

Example:

Michaelides 1969. See also Stirnimann 1949. Recently, however, the tendency to make Tertullian an expert in Roman law has been put into question by stressing more his familiarity with this language and the related techniques than a possible professional involvement. See Vinzent 2016, 26.

### 2.2.6. Abbreviations

Books of the Bible cited without chapter or chapter and verse should be spelled out in the main text. Books of the Bible cited with chapter or chapter and verse should be abbreviated according to the *The SBL Handbook of Style*.

Hebrew Bible/Old Testament

|      |           |
|------|-----------|
| Gen  | Genesis   |
| Exod | Exodus    |
| Lev  | Leviticus |

|               |                            |
|---------------|----------------------------|
| Num           | Numbers                    |
| Deut          | Deuteronomy                |
| Josh          | Joshua                     |
| Judg          | Judges                     |
| Ruth          | Ruth                       |
| 1-2 Sam       | 1-2 Samuel                 |
| 1-2 Kgs       | 1-2 Kings                  |
| 1-2 Chr       | 1-2 Chronicles             |
| Ezra          | Ezra                       |
| Neh           | Nehemiah                   |
| Esth          | Esther                     |
| Job           | Job                        |
| Ps            | Psalms                     |
| Prov          | Proverbs                   |
| Eccl (or Qoh) | Ecclesiastes (or Qoheleth) |
| Song          | Song of Songs              |
| Isa           | Isaiah                     |
| Jer           | Jeremiah                   |
| Lam           | Lamentations               |
| Ezek          | Ezekiel                    |
| Dan           | Daniel                     |
| Hos           | Hosea                      |
| Joel          | Joel                       |
| Amos          | Amos                       |
| Obad          | Obadiah                    |
| Jonah         | Jonah                      |
| Mic           | Micah                      |
| Nah           | Nahum                      |
| Hab           | Habakkuk                   |
| Zeph          | Zephaniah                  |
| Hag           | Haggai                     |
| Zech          | Zechariah                  |
| Mal           | Malachi                    |

#### New Testament

|           |                   |
|-----------|-------------------|
| Matt      | Matthew           |
| Mark      | Mark              |
| Luke      | Luke              |
| John      | John              |
| Acts      | Acts              |
| Rom       | Romans            |
| 1-2 Cor   | 1-2 Corinthians   |
| Gal       | Galatians         |
| Eph       | Ephesians         |
| Phil      | Philippians       |
| Col       | Colossians        |
| 1-2 Thess | 1-2 Thessalonians |

|            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| 1-2 Tim    | 1-2 Timothy |
| Titus      | Titus       |
| Phlm       | Philemon    |
| Heb        | Hebrews     |
| Jas        | James       |
| 1-2 Pet    | 1-2 Peter   |
| 1-2-3 John | 1-2-3 John  |
| Jude       | Jude        |
| Rev        | Revelation  |

For Apocrypha, Septuagint and Old Testament Pseudepigrapha see the abbreviations given in *The SBL Handbook of Style*, § 8.3.

Major reference works and series should be abbreviated according to *The SBL Handbook of Style*, § 8.4. Abbreviations for works not listed here should follow Siegfried M. Schwertner, *Internationales Abkürzungsverzeichnis für Theologie und Grenzgebiete*. 3rd ed. Berlin: De Gruyter, 2014. Titles of journals and periodicals should not be abbreviated.

### 2.2.7. Citing Ancient Sources

The diverse nature of ancient sources requires the author to use a variety of formats, abbreviations, numerations, and symbols. In any case, when citing a particular work only once, spell it out rather than abbreviating. If the same work is cited many times, however, or if many different words are cited, use abbreviations.

For Greek authors, see Henry G. Liddell, Robert Scott, *A Greek-English Lexicon*. 9th ed. Revised with supplement. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1996; Geoffrey W. H. Lampe, ed. *A Patristic Greek Lexicon*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1968.

For Latin authors, see *Thesaurus Linguae Latinae*.

It must be said, however, that none of them covers the whole field of ancient and late antique, Christian and non-Christian writers. We therefore provide also a general set of rules. If the work you need to abbreviate is not in these standard references, you can use the rules here below to devise an acceptable abbreviation of your own.

Rules for abbreviating Latin titles:

- Abbreviate both titles of works and names of authors;
- The first letter of an abbreviation is always uppercase;
- Do not use acronyms. For example, *Hist. eccl.* is more helpful to readers than *HE*. Do not abbreviate by omitting vowels, as in *Phdr.* for *Phaedrus*;
- Do not double a final consonant in an abbreviation to indicate a plural: e.g., use *Can. ap.* not *Cann. app.* for a reference in *Canones apostolicae*.

When quoting ancient texts, you should give as much as bibliographic information as possible: e.g. Ruf. *Apol. adv. Hier.* 2.7 (CCSL 20: 80).

### 2.3. Peer-Review Process

This journal follows a double-blind reviewing procedure. The review process will take approximately one month. Authors are therefore requested to submit:

- A blinded manuscript without any author names and affiliations in the text or on the title page. Self-identifying citations and references in the article text should be avoided (see above § 2.1.);
- A separate title page, containing title, all author names, affiliations, and the contact information of the corresponding author. Any acknowledgements or funding information should also be included on this page (see above § 2.1.).

### 2.4. Proofs

Upon acceptance, a PDF of the article proofs will be sent to authors by e-mail to check carefully for factual and typographic errors. Authors are responsible for checking these proofs and are strongly urged to make use of the Comment & Markup toolbar (Acrobate Reader) to note their corrections directly on the proofs. At this stage in the production process only minor corrections are allowed. Therefore, authors are strongly advised to ensure that the final manuscript they submit meets with their own approval in all details while also meeting the journal's style requirements.

**Proofs must be returned to the journal editors within two weeks of receipt.**

## 3. Book Reviews and Review Essays

### 3.1. General Guidelines

Book reviews and review essays are commissioned by the editors. Books are mailed either by the publisher (in print or as e-books) or by the Book Review Editor.

Reviewers should follow the manuscript preparation and style instructions given above (§ 2.2.) and bring out the essential contributions/insights of the work under review. At the same time, they must avoid a mere listing of section headings and chapter titles and chronological summaries of contents.

**Book reviews should not exceed 10,000 characters (including spaces). Review essays should not contain more than 25,000 characters and less than 12,000 (both including spaces).**

### 3.2. Style Instructions

The style instructions are the same as those indicated in § 2.2. In addition, write the full name of authors/editors/translators in full at first mention in the text and thereafter only surnames.

Example:

The monograph under review stems from Emiliano R. Urciuoli's dissertation. [...] In pursuing these issues, Urciuoli not only aims at challenging the aforementioned conviction [...].

Please include all the publication information on the book under review, with full names of editors and translators. Include also the name and number of the series in which the book is published, if any.

Examples:

Adriana Destro, Mauro Pesce. *Le récit et l'écriture. Introduction à la lecture des évangiles*, traduit de l'italien par Viviane Dutaut. Genève: Labor et Fides, 2016, 196 pp. (Christianismes antiques).

Andreas Kablitz, Christoph Marksches. eds. *Heilige Texte. Religion und Rationalität*. Berlin: De Gruyter, 2013, vi + 297 pp. (Geisteswissenschaftliches Colloquium, 1).

Jacob Milgrom, *Leviticus 1-16: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*. New York: Doubleday, 1991, xviii + 1163 pp. (The Anchor Bible, 3).

Roberto Alciati, ed. *Norm and Exercise: Christian Asceticism Between Late Antiquity and Early Middle Ages*. Stuttgart: Steiner, 2018, 202 pp. (Potsdamer Altertumswissenschaftliche Beiträge, 65).

**Book reviews must not include footnotes or a bibliography.** If you refer to books or articles in your review, add the details of their publication in parenthesis, according to the reference style described above (§ 2.2.5.).

Example:

Even if bibliographical completeness is impossible, one might note that the author could have profited from recent work on language in the reflection of Jerome (see, e.g, Tim Denecker. *Ideas on Language in Early Latin Christianity: From Tertullian to Isidore of Seville*. Leiden: Brill, 2017).

**Review essays may include footnotes followed by a bibliography.** Please follow the instructions at § 2.2.

Essential information about the author of the piece should be provided at the bottom of the review (name, affiliation [if any], email address), as in the following example:

Roberto Alciati  
Università di Firenze  
[roberto.alciati@unifi.it](mailto:roberto.alciati@unifi.it)

### 3.3. Editorial Procedure and Proofs

Book reviews and review essays will be evaluated by the Editors-in-Chief, who read texts for content and form.

Upon acceptance, a PDF of the book review (and review essays) proofs will be sent to authors by e-mail to check carefully for factual and typographic errors. Authors are responsible for checking these proofs and are strongly urged to make use of the Comment & Markup toolbar (Acrobate Reader) to note their corrections directly on the proofs. At this stage in the production process only minor corrections are allowed. Therefore, authors are strongly advised to ensure that the final manuscript they submit meets with their own approval in all details while also meeting the journal's style requirements.

**Proofs must be returned to the journal editors within two weeks of receipt.**

#### **4. Ethical Responsibilities of Authors**

The journal is committed to following the rules of good scientific practice, which include:

- The manuscript should not be submitted to more than one journal for simultaneous consideration;
- The submitted work should be original and should not have been published elsewhere in any form or language (partially or in full), unless the new work concerns an expansion of previous work. Please provide transparency on the re-use of material to avoid the concerns about text-recycling (self-plagiarism);
- No data, text, or theories by others are presented as if they were the author's own (plagiarism). Proper acknowledgements to other works must be given (this includes material that is closely copied, summarized and/or paraphrased), quotation marks (to indicate words taken from another source) are used for verbatim copying of material that is copyrighted.