



Instructions for Authors

Scope

Gnosis: Journal of Gnostic Studies (GNOS) is a peer-reviewed publication devoted to the study of Gnostic religious currents from the ancient world to the modern, where 'Gnostic' is broadly conceived as a reference to special direct knowledge of the divine, which either transcends or transgresses conventional religious knowledge. It aims to publish academic papers on: the emergence of the Gnostic, in its many different historical and local cultural contexts; the Gnostic strands that persisted in the middle ages; and modern interpretations of Gnosticism – with the goal of establishing cross-cultural and trans-historical conversations, together with more localized historical analyses. The corpus of Gnostic materials includes (but is not restricted to) testimonies from outsiders as well as insider literature such as the Nag Hammadi collection, the *Hermetica*, the *Pistis Sophia*, the books of Jeu, the Berlin and Tchacos codices, Manichaean documents, Mandaean scriptures, and contemporary Gnostic fiction/film and 'revealed' literature. The journal will publish the best of traditional historical and comparative scholarship while also featuring newer approaches that have received less attention in the established literature, such as cognitive science, cognitive linguistics, social memory, psychology, ethnography, sociology, and literary theory.

Ethical and Legal Conditions

The publication of a manuscript in a peer-reviewed work is expected to follow standards of ethical behavior for all parties involved in the act of publishing: authors, editors, and reviewers. Authors, editors, and reviewers should thoroughly acquaint themselves with Brill's publication ethics, which may be downloaded here: brill.com/page/ethics/publication-ethics-cope-compliance.

Online Submission

GNOS uses online submission only. Authors should submit their manuscript online via the Editorial Manager (EM) online submission system at: editorialmanager.com/gnos.

Double-anonymous Peer Review

The Journal uses a double-anonymous peer review system, which means that manuscript author(s) do not know who the reviewers are, and that reviewers do not know the names of the author(s). When you submit your article via Editorial Manager, you will be asked to submit a separate title page that includes the full title of the manuscript, the names and complete contact details of all authors, the abstract, keywords, and any acknowledgement texts. This page will not be accessible to the referees. All other files (manuscript, figures, tables, etc.) should not contain any information concerning author names, institutions, etc. The name of these files should also be anonymized.



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Contact Address

For additional information or if you need help in uploading your manuscript please visit the author tutorial or online help links given at the right side of the log-in window. For remaining questions please contact: add2@rice.edu; f.l.roig.lanzillotta@rug.nl. For technical support and questions about Editorial Manager, authors can also contact the Brill EM Support Department at: support-em@brill.com.

Submission Requirements

Language

Manuscripts should be submitted in English. Spelling (either British or American) should be consistent throughout. The author(s) should make sure that the article is written in good English. If English is not your native language, it is recommended to have a native speaker check the article before submission. All foreign words (including Latin, Greek, Coptic, and Hebrew) should include an English translation. Capital letters should only be used if it is a part of the language used.

Transliteration and Non-Roman Scripts

Authors should ensure that they use a Unicode friendly font such as the Brill (brill.com/about/brill-fonts). It presents complete coverage of the Latin script with the full range of diacritics and linguistics (IPA) characters used to display any language from any period. If you use any non-Roman font in your paper please also include a pdf file of the manuscript.

A rather complete font is the KadmosU Greek font, which is a free download.

Even more complete is New Athena Unicode. Please see Brill guidelines and suggestions with regard to the use of Greek and Hebrew scripts:

Fonts and Unicode: home.unicode.org/;

Special scripts and transliteration:

brill.com/fileasset/downloads_static/static_fonts_latinipaunicodelist.pdf;

Greek: brill.com/fileasset/downloads_static/static_fonts_greek.pdf;

Hebrew: brill.com/fileasset/downloads_static/static_fonts_hebrew.pdf;

Syriac: brill.com/fileasset/downloads_static/static_fonts_syriac.pdf.

Manuscript Structure

Manuscripts should have a wide margin and be double spaced. The first page should have ample space at the top around the title.

Title

Titles should be as short as possible. A (shortened) running title should be provided.



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Abstract and Keywords

Journal articles must include an abstract at the beginning of the article. The abstract consists of the aim, result, and conclusion of the research and is limited to some 100 words.

Do not provide an abstract for a short note or a book review.

Please also provide 5-6 keywords that are important in your article.

Headings

1 The First Level Heading

The text.

1.1 The Second Level Heading

The text.

Italics

Italics should be used sparingly (but see below). Latin quotations should be printed in *italic*.

Footnotes and Bibliographical References

The Journal uses author-date citation footnotes (not endnotes) with a bibliography at the end of the article. The titles of books and of journals (not of papers in journals) should be given in *italics*. Add the DOI number to journal articles whenever available.

Last Updated: September 2023

1 Numbers and Dates

1.1 Numbers

Spell out numbers ten and up. When referring to a specific chapter in text, i.e., book reviews, use Arabic numerals: "We find this topic covered in chapter 4."

For run-in numbered lists in text: use Arabic numerals in parentheses, e.g., "Scholars use (1) context, (2) historical interpretation, and (3) philology, to determine the meaning of a term."

1.2 Dates

For decades, follow the format: 1980s.

For centuries, no hyphen: second century, third century. However, "second-century" (adjective).



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1.3 *Eras*

Use BCE and CE (not BC or AD).

Eras: Middle Ages (the medieval era); antiquity; late antiquity.

2 **Abbreviations, Punctuation, and Grammar**

2.1 *Abbreviations*

Avoid technical abbreviations such as *ad loc.*, *cf.*, in body of article. Use technical abbreviations only in footnotes. No need to italicize if on list in the Chicago Manual of Style or in Merriam Webster's 11th.

Avoid using "apud." Use "cited in" instead.

Avoid using "ibid." in footnotes. Instead, repeat the citation.

2.2 *Commas*

Use the "Oxford," or "serial," comma before the last item in a series, i.e., Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. In general, use commas for simple references and semicolons for mixed types.

2.3 *Ellipses*

If an ellipsis follows a punctuation mark (period, question mark, or exclamation point), the ellipsis should follow the punctuation.

Examples:

John ... knew who they were.

John knew them. ... He had seen them before.

John, the youngest, ... left home.

Ellipsis points are generally not necessary before or after a quoted bit of text. It is acceptable to omit introductory words such as "And" and "For" from a quotation without using ellipsis points.

2.4 *Hyphens*

Use hyphen for hyphenated words, i.e., second-century church. Use en-dash (173–98) for page and verse ranges, use em dashes for dashes, "The letters of Paul—with the exception of Corinthians—do not address this issue." en-dashes are accessed with Ctrl + minus sign. em dashes with Ctrl + Alt + minus sign.



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Adjectival phrases when positioned before and after a noun: “well-known” (as adjective before noun, “well-known writer”) vs. “well known” (no hyphen after modified noun, “The author’s unorthodox views are well known”).

2.5 *Possessives*

Possessive of plurals: generally use an apostrophe and no *s*, i.e., competitors’ arguments, pages’ margin. For proper names, always add an *s*, Jesus’s, Descartes’s.

2.6 *Spacing*

Only one space after punctuation, including periods.

2.7 *Miscellaneous*

Avoid “and/or” where possible. Usually can be replaced by “or,” or rephrasing.

3 **Technical Terms**

3.1 *General*

Words as words, or technical terms: Per SBL 4.3.2.4, specific terms best set in italics on first reference, rather than quotation marks. Italics can be dropped if term is repeated.

3.2 *Capitalization*

Capitalize all proper names and specialized terms according to SBL with the exception of those noted in Gnosis (contra SBL).

Capitalize particles, i.e., “Van” in “Van den Broek,” when used alone in citation, but lowercase when used as part of name, i.e., “Roelof van den Broek.”

3.3 *Common Terms*

antiquity, late antiquity.

apostle (The apostles)

Barbelo

Bible: Capitalize when referring to Judeo-Christian Bible per SBL style guide

biblical



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Common Era

Corpus Hermeticum (contra SBL).

creator (as creator God or gods)

demiurge

e-book

early modern

God/Gods. Capitalize “God” in all instances, even plural. There should be no distinction between the Christian, Jewish, pagan, Hindu, etc. Gods.

Gnostic (incl. Sethian Gnostic). Let author decide whether to capitalize as long as they are consistent.

gnosis

Gnosticism

The Hermetica

Hermetism (texts)

Hermeticism (esoteric/alchemical societies, currents, ideas, rooted in Hermetic texts post-Renaissance).

Ialdabaoth (not Yaldabaoth)

late antiquity

Last Supper

Middle Ages

modern times

Muslim

New Age

ogdoad

pleroma

self: including higher self, God-self, self-knowledge, self-deification.

Spirit (when referring to Holy Spirit)

spirit of God

spiritualism



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spiritualist

West, Western (referring to culture of Occident, Europe, Western Hemisphere)

west, western (referring to region of a country or cardinal direction)

4 General Article Formatting Guidelines

Keywords: Capitalize only proper nouns. Use em dashes with spaces between words.

Subtitles: Follow style in template. Capitalize in headline style, per MOS 2.56.

No footnotes in the headings.

Avoid usage of “Introduction” and “Conclusion” as section headings. Instead, use descriptive titles.

5 Citations: Guidelines

5.1 *Quotations and Paraphrasing*

Secondary authors should be paraphrased rather than quoted, unless an analysis of a secondary quote is being conducted.

5.2 *Footnotes—General Guidelines*

Gnosis uses author-date citation footnotes (not endnotes) with bibliography at the end of the article.

All in-text citations of line numbers are to be moved to footnotes.

Limit footnote explanations to 30 words or less. Quotations in footnotes of original language should be avoided because critical editions are easily accessible.

Footnotes should be placed at the end of the sentence, after punctuation and quotation marks.

When referencing a note within the same document, spell out “note”: “See note 2 above.” When referencing a note in another document, use page number and note number: “Jones 1997, 240 n. 42.”

Footnote citation should include author’s last name only unless more than one by same last name, in which case use initials. Bibliographic citations should be as listed on title page of work. Use first and last name on first textual reference to author.

Surnames beginning in Van or Von—capitalize and alphabetize under “V” in bibliographies. e.g., “Van den Broeck, Roelof.” Capitalize when at the beginning of a footnote, “Van Bladel, 2012.” But lowercase when in a sentence: “The argument has been made by van Bladel...”



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[For ancient texts guidelines, see section 6 below].

5.3 *Bibliography—General Guidelines*

In bibliographies, do not abbreviate journal titles or book series, contra SBL.

Do not use ampersands (&) in bibliographic references with multiple authors. Include only if a part of the title of the work, though it is generally preferred to change it to “and.” However, ampersands can be used in publishers’ names.

Surnames beginning in Van or Von—capitalize and alphabetize under “V” in bibliographies. e.g., “Van den Broeck, Roelof.” Capitalize when at the beginning of a footnote, “Van Bladel, 2012.” But lowercase when in a sentence: “The argument has been made by van Bladel...”

[For ancient texts guidelines, see section 6 below].

5.4 *Figures*

The word *figure* should be spelled out in text references to numbered illustrations and a numeral used to refer to the figure, i.e., “In figure 1 the relationship is clear.” However, parenthetical citations may also be used (“(fig. 10)”) especially in footnotes. Lowercase “figure” unless at the beginning of a caption beneath the illustration itself.

6 *Ancient Texts*

6.1 *Ancient Texts in the Article Title and Article Body*

Within the body of the article, italicize titles of ancient texts, whether attributed or unattributed. Spell out the title of the text. Do not abbreviate.

Do not italicize codex names.

In the article title and in the first mention of the text within the article body, parentheses should be used for Nag Hammadi texts: “*Paraphrase of Shem* (NHC VII,1).” Each subsequent mention within the article body should simply be, e.g., “*Paraphrase of Shem*.”

For biblical citations, spell out name of book in text when not citing chapter and verse. If citing with chapter, OK to abbreviate as per SBL, except at beginning of a sentence. If at beginning of sentence, spell out name of book.



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6.2 Footnotes and Bibliographic Citations

For Nag Hammadi texts, do not use parentheses. Use en-dash instead of hyphen. No space after the Codex number. See SBL 8.3.12.1 for abbreviations (exceptions listed below in section 6.3). Example: “*Paraph. Shem* NHC VII,1 4.25–5.6.”

For ancient authors, translation should only be referenced if text includes a direct quotation. Otherwise, the work (abbreviated) and author’s name, followed by numerical reference is sufficient, i.e., “2 Jeu 43” or “*Haer.* 5.20.4–8.” However, if direct quotation is used, include translation, which should also be included in the bibliography under the name of the translator, not the ancient author. Examples: Irenaeus, *Haer.* 1.31.1–2 (Rousseau and Doutreleau 1979).”

Bibliographic citation: “Rousseau, Adelin and Louis Doutreleau, eds. 1979. *Irenaeus: Contre les hérésies I.* 2 vols. Sources Chrétiennes 263–264. Paris: Éditions du Cerf.”

6.3 Names of NHC Texts contra SBL

Apocalypse of Paul (NHC V,2), [not *Revelation of Paul*]

Exegesis on the Soul (NHC II,6), [not *Exegesis of the Soul*]

7 Citations: Examples

7.1 Footnotes

Book or Journal Article (citing entire work)

AUTHOR (LAST NAME) DATE.

³Sevrin 1975.

Book or Journal Article (specific page reference, required for direct quotes)

AUTHOR (LAST NAME) DATE, PAGE–OR PAGE RANGE

Williams 1971, 36–52.

Robinson and Koester 1971, 23.

Ancient Authored Source Not Quoted

AUTHOR (ABBR. IF AVAILABLE), WORK (ABBR. IF AVAILABLE). SECTION NUMBERS/CHAPTER/VERSE ETC.

Epiph., *Pan.* 25.2.2–2.4



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Ancient Authored Source Quoted (include translator info in parentheses)

AUTHOR, *WORK* (ABBR. IF AVAILABLE). SECTION NUMBERS (TRANSLATOR LAST NAME YEAR).

Porphiry, *Gaur.* 10.3 (Wilberding 2011).

Nag Hammadi Text

TEXT NAME (ABBR.) NHC XX,X SECTION NUMBERS.

Orig. World NHC II,5 106.27–107.3.

Paraph. Shem NHC VII,1 21.22, 22.22, 26.25–28.

Explanatory footnote (parentheses acceptable for clarity)

In 1987, Tardieu famously declared *Paraph. Shem* to be “le chef-d’œuvre de l’obscurité gnostique” (411). Wisse (1996a, 20), its English translator for the Coptic Gnostic Library, despaired that he had perhaps imparted more sense to the text than is actually there.

Citation of a footnote in another text

Coxe 2004, 555ⁿ¹.

Citation of Two of More Works by Same Author in the Same Year

If there are two or more works in a given year by the same author, use letters after the year to differentiate.

Turner 2001a.

Turner 2001b.

7.2 *Bibliographic Citations*

Publication Information—General Guidelines

Include nation or U.S. state when more than one city exists by that name, e.g., Cambridge, UK vs. Cambridge, MA; or if location is not well known, e.g., Peabody, MA.

Place year immediately after author’s name, no parentheses. For items with month or date, add month and date at end.

For journals, include volume number and issue number where available.

For reprint editions, i.e., books cited in reprint whose original publication date is relevant, include



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original date in brackets after the date of publication cited, e.g., Austen, Jane 2003 [1813]. *Pride and Prejudice*.

Journal Article

Betz, Hans Dieter. 2000. "The Concept of the 'Inner Human Being' in the Anthropology of Paul." *New Testament Studies* 46(3): 315–341.

Bovon, François. 2010. "The Soul's Come Back: Immortality and Resurrection in Early Christianity." *Harvard Theological Review* 103: 387–406.

Book with One Author

Meyer, M.W. 1981. *The Letter of Peter to Philip: Text, Translation and Commentary*. Chico, CA: Scholars Press.

Williams, Michael Allen. 1985. *The Immovable Race: A Gnostic Designation and the Theme of Stability in Late Antiquity*. Nag Hammadi Studies 29. Leiden: Brill.

Book with Multiple Authors

Robinson, James, and Helmut Koester. 1971. *Trajectories Through Early Christianity*. Philadelphia: Fortress.

Translated Volume

Egger, Wilhelm. 1996. *How to Read the New Testament: An Introduction to Linguistic and Historical-Critical Methodology*. Translated by Peter Heinegg. Peabody, MA: Hendrickson.

Markschies, Christoph. 2003. *Gnosis: An Introduction*. Translated by J. Bowden. London: T&T Clark.

Edited Volume

Kraft, Robert A., and George W.E. Nickelsburg, eds. 1986. *Early Judaism and its Modern Interpreters*. Philadelphia: Fortress Press.

Marcovich, Miroslav, ed. 1986. *Hippolytus Refutatio Omnium Haeresium*. Patristische Texte und Studien 25. Berlin: De Gruyter.

Edited and Translated Volume

Rousseau, Adelin and Louis Doutreleau, eds. and trans. 1979. *Irénée: Contre les hérésies*. Vols. 1 and 2. Sources Chrétiennes 263–264. Paris: Éditions du Cerf.



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Chapter or Article in an Edited Volume

- Malina, Bruce J. and Jerome H. Neyrey. 1991. "Conflict in Luke-Acts: Labelling and Deviance Theory." Pages 97–122 in *The Social World of Luke-Acts: Models for Interpretation*. Edited by Jerome H. Neyrey. Peabody, MA: Hendrickson Publishers.
- Smith, Morton. 1981. "The History of the Term Gnostikos." Pages 796-807 in *The Rediscovery of Gnosticism: Proceedings of the Conference at Yale March 1978*. Volume 2: *Sethian Gnosticism*. Studies in the History of Religions 49. Edited by Bentley Layton. Leiden: Brill.
- Barclay, John M.G. 1995. "Deviance and Apostasy: Some Applications of Deviance Theory to First-Century Judaism and Christianity." Pages 114–127 in *Modelling Early Christianity*. Edited by Philip Esler. London: Routledge.

Dictionary Entry

- Pearson, Birger. 2006a. "Cainites." Pages 227–29 in *Dictionary of Gnosis and Western Esotericism*. Edited by Wouter J. Hanegraaff, et al. Leiden: Brill.

Introduction to a Translation

- Turner, John D., introd. and Marvin Meyer, trans. 2007. "The Holy Book of the Great Invisible Spirit." Pages 247-69 in *The Nag Hammadi Scriptures*. Edited by Marvin Meyer. New York: HarperCollins.

Translated volume of Ancient Source

- Chadwick, Henry, ed. 1965/1953. *Origen: Contra Celsum*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Citation of Two of More Works by Same Author in the Same Year

If there are two or more works in a given year by the same author, use letters after the year to differentiate (2000a, 2000b, etc).

Electronic Sources

Do not cite an online source if work originally appeared in print and a print version is available.