Scope

*Numen* (NU) publishes papers representing the most recent scholarship in all areas of the history of religions. It covers a diversity of geographical regions and religions of the past as well as of the present. The approach of the journal to the study of religion is strictly non-confessional. While the emphasis lies on empirical, source-based research, typical contributions also address issues that have a wider historical or comparative significance for the advancement of the discipline. *Numen* also publishes papers that discuss important theoretical innovations in the study of religion and reflective studies on the history of the discipline. The journal also publishes review articles and book reviews to keep professionals in the discipline updated about recent developments. Occasionally, *Numen* announces news about the activities of the International Association for the History of Religions (IAHR) and its member associations. See also www.iahr.dk.

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Submission Requirements

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Articles in Numen follow the conventions of US English:

- Double quotation marks with final punctuation within closing punctuation marks.
- Serial/Oxford comma is used: red, white, and blue not red, white and blue.
- Periods are used after abbreviations, but not in acronyms: Dr., p. (page), St. (saint), USA, NATO, BCE, CE.

Use US rather than UK spelling: honor, not honour; center, not centre; realize, not realise. Follow Merriam-Webster dictionary spellings.

In the field of Arabic and Middle East studies, follow the spellings and styles of the International Journal of Middle East Studies. Their comprehensive transliteration guide and wordlist can be found online.

Use inclusive language. Whenever possible, use plural forms of the third-person pronoun. If the singular is used, avoid slash marks or other awkward conventions: he or she not s/he, and him or her not him/her. Do not use the abbreviations e.g. (for example) and i.e. (that is) in main body text. They can be used in parentheses or in notes, where they should be followed by a comma.

When a colon is used within a sentence, the first word following the colon should not be capitalized unless: (i) it is a proper noun; (ii) the colon introduces two or more sentences; or (iii) the colon introduces speech in dialogue or a grammatically complete quotation or question.

The phrase “on the other hand” should only be used if “on the one hand” has been used first.

The general rule regarding the possessive of singular nouns (addition of ’s) is also followed for possessive of proper nouns, including those ending in s, x, or z: Jesus's adherents, Dickens's novels, Tacitus's Histories.
Instructions for Authors

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Manuscripts should not exceed 10 000 words.

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It is the sole responsibility of the authors (not of the editors) to provide their article with a faultless list of references, corresponding to the journal’s style guide, and with every reference mentioned in the text also appearing in the references section. For articles submitted without following the journal’s guidelines as stipulated, the editors will return them to their authors and only further process them upon resubmission.

General
Unless specified below, Numen follows standard US academic publishing conventions for matters of style and format, conforming to the Chicago Manual of Style, 17th Edition (CMS). Headings should not be numbered. General acknowledgements (to institutions, colleagues etc.) should come in a section at the end of the article before the References. An acknowledgement to a funding authority/program can come in a numbered footnote at the beginning of the article.

Abstract and Keywords
The article must contain an abstract not longer than 150 words, and 2-6 keywords.

Hyphenation and Compound Words
Follow the Merriam-Webster Dictionary and Chicago Manual of Style (7.89) regarding hyphenation. The general approach is minimal use of hyphens.
- Adverbs ending -ly should not be followed by a hyphen.
- Most permanent combined forms do not require a hyphen: socioeconomic, salesperson, northeast, subfield.
- Compounds formed with prefixes are normally closed, whether they are nouns, verbs, adjectives, or adverbs. A hyphen should appear, however:
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(i) before a capitalized word or a numeral (sub-Saharan, pre-1950);
(ii) before a compound term (non-self-sustaining, pre-Vietnam War, but prewar)
(iii) to separate two i’s, two a’s, and other combinations of letters or syllables that might cause misreading (anti-intellectual, extra-alkaline, pro-life);
(iv) to separate the repeated terms in a double prefix (sub-subentry);
(v) when a prefix or combining form stands alone (over- and underused, macro- and microeconomics).

Italics
Use *italics* for isolated words that are not frequently used in English. For specific words that are used frequently within an article then italic should be used at first appearance only. Proper names are not italicized. (*CMS* 7.53).

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Italic should be used for book titles, journals, films, paintings, and other major or freestanding works.

Book series and websites are not italicized (*CMS* 8.2).

If italics have been used in a quotation it is important to point out whether the italics appear in the original or are editorial: “In the domain of religion, we find an analogous situation” (Hammer and Lewis 2007: 2; italics added / italics in original).

Dates and Numbers
Dates should be given as BCE/CE (no periods). Avoid dating in BC/AD.

Whole numbers from zero through one hundred and certain round multiples of those numbers should be written out in the main text (*CMS* 9.2).

All number ranges (in main text, notes, and references) should be complete, without elision: 10–15, 100–108, 1000–1089, 2250–2251.

Centuries should be spelled out: twelfth century, twenty-first century.

Dates should follow the US style (month, day, [comma] year): August 18, 2011.

Quotations
All quotations require a source to be cited.

Quotations should be given verbatim and with the spelling, capitalization, etc. of the original version, even including errors. Errors should be indicated by inserting [*sic*] (italicized, brackets) only where readers might otherwise assume the mistake is in the transcription rather than the original. *Sic* should not be used just to call attention to unconventional spellings, which should be explained (if required) in a note.
Whenever quotation marks are used (either to indicate quotations or to highlight specific words – “scare” quotes), double quotation marks are used first. Expressions that appear within text already delimited by quotation marks then take single quotation marks. Quotations of more than fifty words should be set off (displayed) from the main text, without quotation marks. In these cases the quotation source should appear on the following line:

Crumley focuses on the dynamic aspects of shifting power, like its distribution, or the conditions of stable and instable configurations of political actors:

While hierarchy undoubtedly characterizes power relations in some societies, it is equally true that coalitions, federations, and other examples of shared or counterpoised power abound. The addition of the term heterarchy to the vocabulary of power relations reminds us that forms of order exist that are not exclusively hierarchical and that interactive elements in complex societies need not be permanently ranked relative to another.

CRUMLEY 1995: 3

Ellipses

Brackets (parentheses or square brackets) are not required around ellipses when used to indicate omission. Square brackets should only be used where there are ellipses in the original and editorial ellipses need to be distinguished from these.

A period is added before an ellipsis to indicate the omission of the end of a sentence, unless the sentence is deliberately incomplete.

A period at the end of a sentence in the original is retained before an ellipsis indicating the omission of material immediately following the period.

Ellipses are not generally required at the start or end of a quotation.

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Quotations from a language other than English that are incorporated into an English text are treated like quotations in English. They do not need to be italicized and are punctuated as in the original except that quotation marks can usually replace guillemets (or their equivalents), and punctuation relative to quotation marks and spacing relative to punctuation are adjusted to conform to the surrounding text (CMS 11.12).

Generally, English translations should be provided for text passages that appear in languages other than English. A translation may follow the original in parentheses or the original may follow a translation, however the approach should be consistent within the article. Quotation marks are not repeated for the parenthetical translation (or parenthetical original, as the case may be): A line from Goethe, "Wer nie sein Brot mit Tränen aß" (Who never ate his bread with tears), comes to mind.

When quoting extended translations from original sources in languages other than English, e.g., Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Sanskrit, or others, the original text in the original language should be given in
footnotes. It is up to the author whether the original language is presented in the original script or in transcription. If transcription is used, an accepted model of conventions should be used (e.g., the SBL Handbook or similar accepted conventions in the relevant subfield).

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Unless an extensive review essay, book reviews should not include a list of references. Any references that are necessary should be parenthetical and consist of book/article title, place of publication (if a book), and year.

*Numen* follows the author-date/Harvard system for referencing. References should be by inline citation. Inline citations should be within parentheses (square brackets if nested within statements enclosed by parentheses). They stand outside of quotation marks (inasmuch as they are not part of the quote) but come before punctuation marks: As others have noted, “inventing historical lineages seems particularly prevalent in the world of religion” (Hammer and Lewis 2007: 2).

Inline citations consist of author's last name + space + year of publication + colon + space + page number. There is no space before the colon.

The author’s name is omitted from the citation if it appears directly in the text: According to Hammer and Lewis, “inventing historical lineages seems particularly prevalent in the world of religion” (2007: 2).

In such examples it aids readability for the citation to follow the quotation in question. Multiple references to the same author within a single citation are separated by a semicolon: (Eliade 1963: 25, 27; 1969: 12).

References to different authors within a single citation are separated by semicolons: (Bradby 2010: 700; Chryssides 2007: 118).

References to source texts and primary empirical materials appear in Roman text rather than italics. When those texts are divided into standard sections (e.g., chapters and verses), they are followed by a space (without punctuation) and the appropriate identifiers for the passage, separated by a colon: Exodus 20:2–3, Matthew 6:9–13, Bhagavadgītā 18:66.

Use abbreviations (with a period) rather than short forms for books of the Bible: Matt. not Mt, 1 Pet. not 1 Pt, Exod. not Ex.

Please mention which editions of empirical source materials (e.g., ancient texts or other materials) you are using.

cf. means “compare” or “see, by way of comparison”; it should not be used in place of “see.”

Ibid. and idem/eadem should not be used.

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