**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](http://www.iahr.dk).

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Instructions for Authors

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Submission Requirements

Language

Articles in Numen follow the conventions of American English. Use American rather than British spelling: honor, not honour; center, not centre; realize, not realise. Note that American conventions place periods after abbreviations where British conventions do not, thus not only: ed. (= editor), p. (= page), but also Dr. (= Doctor), not Dr, St. (= Saint), not St, and so on. Avoid contractions, split infinitives, and second person pronouns (unless there is a compelling reason to use them), thus: did not, not didn’t.

The surgery allowed him to see properly, not ... to properly see.

One would think that ..., not You would think that ...

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. For example, instead of “s/he” or “him/her,” use “he or she” or “him or her.” Authors should ensure that articles are written in fluent, standard written English. Authors whose first language is not English are strongly encouraged to have their texts checked for grammar, spelling, and style before submitting their final versions to Numen.

General

Text following a colon should not normally have an initial capital letter.

For dashes in the text, use “space + em-dash + space”:
This story is probably unhistorical — as Bultmann said long ago. Commas should be used to separate all words in a series with more than two elements, thus:
red, white, and blue not red, white and blue
Generally, commas separate clauses but not phrases, thus:
not: only the big red dog but also the small purple one dug a hole
but: not only did the big red dog dig a hole, but the small purple one did, too, and then jumped into it
As in the example above, “too” is set off by a comma when it modifies a clause rather than an adjective. The abbreviations “e.g.” and “i.e.” are followed by commas, as are the adverbial expressions “on the one hand” and “on the other hand,” thus:

One should seek help in cases of urgent need, e.g., severe illness.
On the one hand, it is generally warm in summer. On the other, it is generally dry.
The phrase “on the other hand” should only be used if “on the one hand” has been used first.

Length
Manuscripts should not exceed 10,000 words.

Unicode and Non-Roman Fonts
All manuscripts should be set in a complete Unicode font in an MS Word-compatible format. Brill has its own Unicode font, the Brill which should be used if possible brill.com/about/brill-fonts.
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For more information on handling non-Roman scripts, please also see the sections on Fonts and Unicode (brill.com/fileasset/downloads_static/static_fonts_metricalunicode.pdf), and on Special Scripts and Transliteration (brill.com/page/fonts/fonts-scripts-and-unicode).

Manuscript Structure

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

Headings
Format headings as follows, all are flush left:
First Heading (bold)[Line break]
Second heading (flush left, bold italics) [Line break]
Third heading (flush left, roman, followed by a period) [run in; no line break]
Text following a first or second level heading should not be indented but set flush left.
Avoid the heading “Introduction,” as it is obvious.
Footnotes
Footnotes should be numbered consecutively within each article. They should be used only to convey further information. When, however, a footnote is used, the reference citation should appear in the note, not in the text. References to footnotes are via superscript numbers, which generally follow any punctuation. Hence: Von Rad makes this clear.\(^3\) and not: Von Rad makes this clear.\(^4\)

Text References
References should be by inline citation. They are marked off by parentheses (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, thus:

As others have noted, “inventing historical lineages seems particularly prevalent in the world of religion” (Hammer and Lewis 2007:2).

As in the example above, inline citations consist of author's last name + space + year of publication + colon + page number. There is no space either before or after the colon. The author's name is omitted from the citation if it comes in the text, thus:


Multiple references to the same author within a single citation are separated by a comma, with the exception that they are separated by a semi-colon in cases when multiple pages from a single work are separated by commas: (Eliade 1963:25, 1969:12) (Eliade 1963:25, 27, 53; 1969:12)


Page numbers should be inclusive. Do not use the abbreviations “f.” or “ff.”

Reference List
A list entitled References appears at the end of the article. It contains all works cited in the body of the text, but only works cited. All references should be to the edition or version used or cited.

References are formatted with a hanging indent. The general order and formatting of elements in a reference list follows the formatting examples below.

Works appear alphabetically by author's name (family name, given [first and middle] names), then chronologically by year of publication. When more than one work by the same author appears in a single year, the works are listed in alphabetical order by title, and the year is followed without space by a lowercase letter, beginning with “a” and continuing sequentially (2007a, 2007b, etc.).

Authors' family names are separated from their given names by a comma. The full name is followed by a period.

Authors should be identified by full first name, not by initials, thus: Lewis, James M., not Lewis, J. M.
Instructions for Authors

Authors who routinely use a first initial followed by a personal name should be listed in the reference list accordingly, thus: Fulbright, J. William.

In cases where the author's first name is unknown or where the author routinely uses only her or his initials, initials should be separated by spaces, thus: Barrett, C. K. not Barrett, C.K.

If multiple works by the same author appear in the reference list, the name of the author is given for all works cited. For cross-referencing reasons, we no longer use 3 em-dashes for subsequent works (———).

If it is deemed necessary to highlight the original year of publication (e.g., of a non-English work cited in translation), this can be added in brackets following the year the translation was published; Otto, Rudolf. 1958 [1917]. *The Idea of the Holy.* ...

Titles of books and journals are given in *italics*.

Titles of individual articles, essays, and unpublished dissertations and theses are given in double quotation marks (" ").

Capitalize titles as follows:

**English titles:** The first words of both title and subtitle, and all other significant words (generally, all words except copulas, articles, and prepositions).

**French titles:** Only the first word; all else is lower case.

**German titles:** The first words of both title and subtitle and all nouns.

**Latin titles:** Generally only the first word.

In cases of doubt, follow the Harvard University Library listing.

Identify editions by abbreviation: 2nd ed., not second edition

Do not indicate editions by superscript numbers (e.g., "1958"), and do not make the suffix of ordinal numbers superscript: not 3rd but 3rd.

Publishers' place names should be in English when the English name differs from the original: Munich, not München.

Dates in references to the last time a URL was accessed, should be written out: Last accessed 18 August 2019.

**Books**


**Books, Chapter in**


**Journal Articles**

At the end of journal references, please also insert the DOI number, whenever available.

**Dates and Numbers**

Dates should be given as B.C.E./C.E. (in small caps). Avoid dating in B.C./A.D.

Numbers up to twenty should be spelled out in words in the text (“the twelve disciples of Jesus”).

Numbers greater than twenty should be given in figures (“he appeared to more than 500 people”), except for multiples of ten less than 100 (“not seven times but seventy times seven”).

In ranges of numbers, separate figures with en-dashes, not hyphens. All figures should be complete, not elided, thus: 43–47 (not 43–7), 106–109 (not 106–9), and so on.

**Quotations**

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 and in brackets).

Whenever quotation marks are used (either to indicate quotations or to highlight specific words), double quotation marks (") are used first. Expressions that appear within text already delimited by quotation marks take single quotation marks (‘). Cases of further nesting alternate between double and single quotations marks. Thus:

“In the beginning, when God created the heavens and the earth ....”

“Jesus answered, ‘You know neither me nor my Father.’”

The above statements are “facts.”

An unfinished quotation should employ an ellipsis (...) preceded by a space if the preceding word is complete (as in the example above). An ellipsis used in the middle of quotations to indicate something which has been omitted should be preceded and followed by a space, thus:

“Honor your father and mother ... that it may go well with you”

**Block Quotations**

Quotations involving three or more lines of typescript are normally separated from the main body of the text by line breaks and indented without quotation marks, thus:

As Bultmann says,

The message of Jesus is a presupposition for the theology of the New Testament rather than a part of that theology itself. For New Testament theology consists in the unfolding of those ideas by means of which ...
Instructions for Authors

Publication

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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 to note their corrections directly on the proofs. At this stage in the production process only minor corrections are allowed. Alterations to the original manuscript at this stage will result in considerable delay in publication and, therefore, are not accepted unless charged to the author. Proofs should be returned promptly. If proofs are not returned in time, the editors will send their own corrected proofs to the printers.

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