

Example of Annotated Bibliography

Below I have given some examples of how the annotated bibliography should be written for the book proposal. I have divided the annotated bibliography into primary and secondary sources. In your three to five sentence description of the source be sure to include a sentence or two addressing why this source is important for your research. Remember, primary sources for our purposes are restricted to ancient sources (texts, inscriptions, papyri, etc.) while secondary sources include modern books and articles. Biblical texts count as primary sources. Start the annotated bibliography on a new page of the research paper proposal and be sure to list “Annotated Bibliography” at the top of the page in the center.

Primary Sources

Gospel of Luke

Give brief description of source and why it is important for your research.

Ignatius of Antioch, *Letter to the Ephesians*

Give brief description of source and why it is important for your research.

Martyrdom of Polycarp

Give brief description of source and why it is important for your research.

Epistle of 1 Clement

Give brief description of source and why it is important for your research.

Secondary Sources

Lincoln H. Blumell, *Lettered Christians: Christians, Letters, and Late Antique Oxyrhynchus*. New Testament Tools, Studies and Documents 39. Leiden/Boston: Brill, 2012.

This book examines the extant Christian epistolary remains from Oxyrhynchus between the third and seventh centuries AD. Drawing upon this unique corpus of evidence, which until this point has never been collectively nor systematically treated, this book attempts to break new ground as it employs the letters to consider various questions relating to Christianity in the Oxyrhynchite. Not only does this study fill a void in scholarship but it also makes a number of insights that have larger implications for Christianity in late antiquity.

Lincoln H. Blumell and Thomas A. Wayment, *Christian Oxyrhynchus: Texts, Documents, and Sources (Second through Fourth Centuries)*. Waco: Baylor University Press, 2015.

This book is in some ways a continuation of my previous book on Oxyrhynchus. Here Thomas Wayment and myself bring together in one volume all the papyrological

and literary evidence for Christianity at Oxyrhynchus with new editions, bibliography, and commentary.

Lincoln H. Blumell, “Luke 22:43–44: An Anti-Docetic Interpolation or an Apologetic Omission?” *TC: A Journal of Biblical Textual Criticism* 19 (2014): 1–35.

This article examines the text-critical history of Luke 22:43–44 and argues, primarily on external grounds, that it is more likely that this passage was deliberately excised from Luke rather than interpolated. Along these lines it argues that this passage was excised from some early manuscripts of Luke prior to the end of the third century for apologetic reasons. Additionally, this article will question the anti-docetic interpolation theory, which is seemingly held by the majority of interpreters of this passage, and will argue that this is not the only way to understand the text-critical evidence.

Lincoln H. Blumell, “A Jewish Epitaph from the Fayum.” *Journal for the Study of Judaism in the Persian, Hellenistic, and Roman Periods* 45 (2014): 1–16.

In this article I publish the first extant Jewish epitaph from the Fayum. The Epitaph is for an individual named Jonathon and dates to the early Ptolemaic period, thus elucidating the Jewish community in Hellenistic Egypt.

Lincoln H. Blumell, “The Message and the Medium: Some Observations on Epistolary Communication in Late Antiquity.” *Journal of Greco-Roman Christianity and Judaism* 10 (2014): 24–67.

This article considers in detail the respective roles scribes and letter carriers played in the whole epistolary process in late antiquity. Specifically this article seeks to elucidate how scribes and letter carriers influenced and affected the epistolary message and argues that New Testament letters are in many ways no different from non-Christian letters of the same period.