

Instructions for Contributors to *The Catholic Biblical Quarterly*

1. The manuscript of any article or book review submitted to this journal should conform to the instructions given here. The manuscripts of a book review should also conform to the supplementary instructions sent to reviewers. Any manuscript that deviates significantly from the instructions may be returned to the author for revision before it is considered for publication.
2. In matters not covered by the specific instructions given below, the prescriptions of *The Chicago Manual of Style* (16th ed.; Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2010) and *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary* (11th ed.; Springfield, MA: Merriam-Webster, 2004), supplemented by *Webster's Third New International Dictionary Unabridged* (Springfield, MA: Merriam-Webster, 2000), are normative. American spelling is used. When a word has two or more spellings, the first spelling in *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary* is the one to be used. Spelling of biblical names should conform to that used by the *NRSV* unless they are italicized as part of a linguistic argument.
3. The manuscript of an article for consideration should be submitted as a PDF file to the General Editor of the journal at the email address indicated on the CBA Web site. As the *CBQ* employs a double-blind review process, the manuscripts should not include the name or institutional affiliation of its author. The author must state that the article is not being concurrently submitted elsewhere and has not been published elsewhere.
4. If the article is accepted for publication, the final version, which is to include any requested alteration, is to be sent in both Word and PDF files. Authors are asked to make the following provisions:
 - (a) Any text in nonroman alphabets (e.g., Hebrew, Greek) should use Unicode fonts.
 - (b) If the article is to include any photos, images, or maps, they should be submitted in a separate image file in a high-resolution format and not embedded in the Word file.
 - (c) Exceptions to these specifications can be discussed in individual cases, especially in the presence of special difficulties or where the volume of text transcribed in foreign alphabets is low.
 - (d) Authors of articles receive an electronic copy of the typeset proofs, which they are expected to read carefully, check against the original copy, and correct. Only necessary changes and corrections are allowed at this point. Proofs are not sent to reviewers of books.

BASIC FORMAT

5. The maximum acceptable length of the manuscript of an article, inclusive of footnotes, is 10,000 words. The minimum acceptable length is ca. 4,500 words. Footnotes should not typically exceed one-third of the total word count. Preference is given to manuscripts shorter than the maximum acceptable length.
6. A manuscript should be formatted with 1½" side margins and 1" top and bottom margins, with no right justification. Pages should be numbered. Footnotes, not endnotes, should be used. Below the title of the article, provide a short abstract and a few key words.

7. There is to be no heading at the beginning of the article. Within the text, however, headings marking sections and subsections are helpful and desirable. For the style used in headings, see recent issues of the journal.

8. Hebrew, Aramaic, Greek, Syriac, and Coptic should be written in the original alphabets and not transliterated into roman script. The Semitic languages should be written with no vowel points except where the vocalization is crucial to the discussion. If exceptions to this rule are made, any transliteration of ancient languages should follow the guidelines in *The SBL Handbook of Style: For Ancient Near Eastern, Biblical, and Early Christian Studies* (ed. Patrick J. Alexander et al.; Peabody, MA: Hendrickson, 1999).

9. Gender-inclusive language for humanity and deity is to be observed. Exclusively masculine pronouns referring to God should be avoided as much as possible. The word “God” should not be abbreviated. The tetragrammaton should be rendered as “Yhwh”; “the LORD” should not be used to render the tetragrammaton except in instances of direct quotation from a translation that uses it. A pronoun whose antecedent is the noun God, the name Yhwh, or a person who would not be identified by gender should be in the plural (they/theirs/them) to avoid gender-specific language.

QUOTATIONS

10. A quotation of eight or more typed lines, or a shorter quotation of material to be subjected to detailed scrutiny in what follows, should usually be typed as a set-off (indented) paragraph without opening and closing quotation marks. Quotation at such length should be resorted to sparingly. Any quotation may be adjusted editorially.

11. In direct quotations the spelling, capitalization, punctuation, and abbreviations of the original must be reproduced exactly, even if they differ from the style of this journal. Direct quotation of material departing significantly from the style of this journal should be avoided, however, with accurate paraphrase used instead. An error in a text quoted directly may be indicated by [*sic*], at the quoting author’s discretion.

FOOTNOTES

12. Footnotes should be numbered consecutively in arabic numerals. In book reviews, footnotes are not used; if reference to another book or article must be made in a review, it should be made in the text itself, with complete bibliographical information, in parentheses.

13. The number referring to a footnote is a superscript numeral placed in the text after a punctuation mark (outside a closing parenthesis, never after a dash), preferably at the end of a sentence or clause. Footnotes are not to be appended to the title of an article or to a heading or subheading within it.

14. Normally, no more than one footnote should be appended to a single sentence in the text. If bibliographical references must be given for several names or words occurring in a single sentence, a single footnote should be used for all of them, not a separate footnote for each. In the text, reference to such a footnote should occur after the last name or word, preferably at the end of the sentence.

15. When another author's thought or position is stated in a footnote, that author's name is followed immediately, or as soon as is grammatically possible, by the rest of the publication information, in parentheses; for example, G. N. Stanton ("The Fourfold Gospel," *NTS* 43 [1997] 317-46, here 337) thinks that it was the availability of the codex manuscript that facilitated the emergence of the four-gospel collection as a Christian Scripture.

REFERENCES TO ANCIENT WRITINGS

16. Abbreviated names and titles of ancient literary works are to be used only in complete references (those in which numerical reference to two or more levels of the work's division follows the title). Thus, Homer *Il.* 24.200, but Homer *Iliad* 24 and Homer's *Iliad*. See §18 below.

17. For the style to be observed in complete references to biblical, apocryphal, and pseudepigraphical books; writings of the Apostolic Fathers; documents from Qumran or related to Qumran; works of Josephus, Philo, and Pseudo-Philo; targums; orders and tractates in the Mishnah, the Talmuds, or the Tosefta; rabbinic works; and tractates from Nag Hammadi, see §§34-42 below.

18. In complete references to the works of classical and patristic authors, the author's name should be followed, without a comma, by the current Latin or English title of the work (abbreviated, if possible), itself followed, without a comma, by the numbers indicating the different levels (book, chapter, section, line) into which the particular work is divided: Homer *Od.* 9.266-71; Eusebius *Hist. eccl.* 3.3.2; 4.15.3-5.

19. References to ancient texts are usually placed in the text itself, but a footnote may be used for them if they are numerous. A complete reference identifying a quoted ancient text should be enclosed in parentheses and placed immediately after the quotation.

REFERENCES TO MODERN WRITINGS

20. At the first reference to a modern work, complete bibliographical information should be given, with such abbreviations as pp. and cols. omitted (unless they are needed for clarity).

(a) The elements to be included in a complete reference to a *book* are, in the following order, the author or editor's full name, the book's title and subtitle (both italicized, with a colon following a title before a subtitle; if there are two subtitles, a period follows the first subtitle), the translator (if there is reason to mention the translator), the number of volumes having the same title, the series and subseries (separated from each other by a comma), the book's number in the series or subseries, the number of the edition (if it is not the first), the city of publication (American spelling; multiple cities are separated by slashes), publisher, and year of publication, the number of the volume (followed by a colon), and the page(s). Not all of these elements will occur in a given case.

(b) The elements to be included in a complete reference to an *article in a periodical* are the author's full name, the article's title and subtitle (in quotation marks, with a colon following a title before a subtitle; if there are two subtitles, a period follows the first subtitle), the name of the periodical, the number of the volume (or of the issue, if there is no volume number), the year in

parentheses, and the *inclusive pagination* of the article, followed by “here” or “esp.” and the specific page(s) being cited. (If the issues of the journal being cited are separately paginated, the number of the issue may be added to that of the volume after a slash.)

(c) In a complete reference to an *article in a volume* of articles by different authors, indication of the author, title, and subtitle of the individual article as in *b* is followed by “in,” the title of the volume, and the remaining elements of reference to a book as in *a*, with the full name of the editor of the volume added in the position preceding the title of the series. *Inclusive pagination* should be given for these articles also, following the form given in *b*.

21. A modern author’s given name is preferable to its initial. If the author’s middle name or initial is given in the book or article itself, it must be given in the reference (e.g., Patrick W. Skehan and Raymond E. Brown, not simply Patrick [or P.] Skehan and Raymond [or R.] Brown.

22. In names of publishing houses, words like “Press,” “Verlag,” and “Editions” are omitted, except when they are modified by an adjective or a true possessive (e.g., Liturgical Press, Neukirchener Verlag), when they are part of the name of a university’s or institute’s press, or when their omission might result in ambiguity. In the case of a reprinted volume, the original publisher and date are preferred, but reference to the reprint may be added after them (e.g., ...1926; reprint, New York: Greenwood, 1968). Indication of an original in another language, normally unnecessary, may be added after the publisher and date of the translation (e.g., ...1958; German original, Freiburg: Herder, 1956).

23. When indication of pages or years involves inclusive (continued) arabic numbers, use the following rules for expressing the second number. (Note that hyphens rather than en dashes are used between page numbers [contrary to *The Chicago Manual of Style*], as between biblical verses.)

(a) If the first number is less than 100, write all digits of the second number: 1-21; 23-24 (rather than 23-4); 95-120.

(b) If the first number is exactly 100 or a multiple of 100 (200, 300, etc.), write all digits of the second number: 100-168 (not 100-68); 300-309 (neither 300-9 nor 300-09) 1900-1901 (neither 1900-1, nor 1900-01, nor 1900-901).

(c) If the first number is from 101 to 109 in multiples of 100 (201 to 209, 301 to 309, etc.), write only the changed part of the second number’s last two digits: 101-2 (neither 101- 02 nor 101-102); 301-10; 1801-8 (not 301-310 or 1801-08); 1801-28.

(d) If the first number is from 110 to 199 in multiples of 100 (210 to 299, 310 to 399 etc.) and the change in the second number is limited to one or both of the last two digits, write the second number’s last two digits: 110-22; 644-45; 1810-11 (not 644-5 or 1810-1); 810-911 (but not 1810-911, because of rule *e*).

(e) If the second number consists of four digits and its change with respect to the first number affects the hundreds digit, the thousands digit, or both, write all four digits of the second number: 970-1070; 999-1182; 1056-2056; 1810-1911; 1899-1999.

(f) When the numbers are in *descending* order, or when a first number in a descending series (e.g., a year B.C.E.) is followed by one in an ascending series (e.g., a year C.E.), ignore rules *c* and *d* and write all digits of the second number: 645–644 B.C.E.; 645–625 B.C.E.; 209–201 B.C.E.; 101 B.C.E.–105 C.E. In writing the Julian equivalent of another system’s year beginning in one Julian year and ending in another, two forms are acceptable: the Julian equivalent of the year

176 of the Seleucid Era, for example, may be written either as 136/5 or as 136–135 B.C.E.). (Note the use of en dashes to separate the years in dating.)

24. In the following examples, §§20-23 are illustrated.

¹ HansWalterWolff, *Dodekapropheton 1: Hosea* (BKAT 14/1; 2nd ed.; Neukirchen-Vluyn: Neukirchener Verlag, 1965) xiv-xvii.

² Joachim Gnilka, *Das Evangelium nach Markus* (2 vols.; EKKNT 2; Zurich: Benziger; Neukirchen-Vluyn: Neukirchener Verlag, 1978–79) 1:143.

³ Stanley K. Stowers, *A Rereading of Romans: Justice, Jews, and Gentiles* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1994) 100-103, 108-9.

⁴ Warren Carter, *Households and Discipleship: A Study of Matthew 19–20* (JSNTSup 103; Sheffield: JSOT Press, 1994) 111-16.

⁵ Theodore A. Bergren, “Christian Influence on the Transmission History of 4, 5, and 6 Ezra,” in *The Jewish Apocalyptic Heritage in Early Christianity* (ed. James C. VanderKam and William Adler; CRINT, section 3: Jewish Traditions in Early Christian Literature 4; Assen: Van Gorcum; Minneapolis: Fortress, 1996) 102-27, here 109-10.

⁶ E. Lohse, “πεντηκοστή,” *TWNT*, 6:44-53.

⁷ John S. Kselman and Michael L. Barré, “Psalm 55: Problems and Proposals,” *CBQ* 60 (1998) 440-62, esp. 460 n. 79.

⁸ A. Kuschke, “Tempel,” in *Biblisches Reallexikon* (ed. Kurt Galling; HAT 1/1; 2nd ed.; Tübingen: Mohr [Siebeck], 1977) 333-42.

⁹ Nancy Pardee, “The Curse That Saves (*Didache* 16.5),” in *The Didache in Context: Essays on Its Text, History, and Transmission* (ed. Clayton N. Jefford; NovTSup 77; Leiden: Brill, 1995) 156-76, here 159-60 n. 9. [Example of a note beginning on one page and carried over to the next.]

¹⁰ Gary N. Knoppers, “‘What Share Have We in David?’: The Division of the Kingdom in Kings and Chronicles” (Ph.D. diss., Harvard University, 1988; available from University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, MI) 360-63.

REFERENCES TO DATABASES

25. *Reference to a CD-ROM or other portable database reproducing a printed source.* If a portable database (CD-ROM or disk) reproduces a printed source, reference to the printed source alone, according to §§20-23, is preferred. If reference must also be made to a portable database, the reference to the printed source should be followed, in square brackets, by the medium of electronic publication (e.g., CD-ROM), its edition, release, or version (if it is not the first), and the date of electronic publication. If the title of the database is different from that of the printed source, it should be italicized and placed before the medium of publication. If the vendor of the database is different from the publisher of the printed source, the name and place of the vendor should precede the date of electronic publication. Examples follow.

¹ *The Oxford English Dictionary* (20 vols.; 2nd ed.; Oxford/New York: Oxford University Press, 1989) 14. 322 [CD-ROM, 1992].

² J. N. Wilford, “Archeologists Find Celts in Unlikely Spot: Turkey,” *New York Times*, Dec. 25, 2001, section F p. 1 [*New York Times Ondisc*; CD-ROM; Ann Arbor, MI: UMI-ProQuest, 1992].

³ *The Babylonian Talmud* (ed. I. Epstein; 34 vols. in 6 parts + index; London: Soncino, 1935–52) 1/6:44 [*The Soncino Talmud*; CD-ROM + 2 diskettes version 2c2; Chicago: Institute for Computers in Jewish Life/Davka, 1991–1995].

26. *Reference to a CD-ROM or other portable database that does not reproduce a printed source.* If no printed source is indicated, the (author and) title of the work, with any reference according to the work's own divisions, should be followed by the title of the database, italicized. Publication information, in parentheses, should include the medium of publication with its edition, release, or version, identification of the provider, and information on any interfacing application used for working with the database, including identification of its provider. For example,

¹ *Acta Phileae* 1–2, *Thesaurus Linguae Graecae* (CD-ROM D; Irvine: University of California Irvine, TLG Project, 1992; used with *TLG Workplace* version 6.0; Cedar Hill, TX: Silver Mountain Software, 1997).

27. *Reference to online reproduction of a printed source.* If an online database reproduces a printed source, reference to the printed version alone, according to §§20–23, suffices and is always preferred. If there is serious reason to refer to such a source in its online version, the information on the original printed version should be followed, in square brackets, by information on the online version introduced by the medium (online) and a colon. Such information should include, in the following order, (a) the underlined title of the electronic publication (if it is different from that of the printed source), (b) its edition or version (if it is not the first), (c) the name of an online subscription service providing access to the database, (d) the URL used to access the source, including indication of the mode of accession (e.g., http or ftp), in angle brackets (<>), (e) the date when the online version was last modified, (f) the name of a scholarly project, (g) the name of an editor, (h) the name of a server, site, sponsoring institution or sponsoring organization, and (i) the date (in parentheses) when the source was accessed for citation. Not all of these details will occur in a given reference. Details not available from the online version itself or from the material to which it is linked are not required.

The URL of the article or the part of a work actually referred to is the one that should be given if it differs from the URL of a larger part of the publication or from that of a project as a whole. When a document is a specific file linked from a Web site, however, the URL of the contextual site may be given instead, with “linked from” preceding the contextual site's name. If the source is lengthy and the pagination of the original printed version does not appear online, the location of the passage referred to online (e.g., the number of the screen) should be indicated after the URL of the source or of the host document from which the source is linked. Examples follow.

¹ J. N. Wilford, “New Access to Scrolls Fuels Scholars' Warfare,” *New York Times*, Dec. 22, 1992, section C p. 1 [online: *New York Times Online*; available at Lexis-Nexis Academic Universe (Bethesda, MD: Congressional Information Service), <<http://web.lexisnexis.com/universe/>> accessed Jan. 3, 1999].

² Joseph Jensen, “Inclusive Language and the Bible,” *America*, Nov. 5, 1994, 14-18 [online: linked from “The Catholic Biblical Association of America” home page, <<http://www.cua.edu/students/org/cbib/>> last modified Dec. 5, 1998, at “NAB Lectionary Watch”; Washington, DC: Catholic University of America; accessed Dec. 5, 1998].

³ Irenaeus *Adv. haer.* 1.10.2, *The Apostolic Fathers with Justin Martyr and Irenaeus* (ed. Alexander Roberts and James Donaldson; ANF 1; reprint, Edinburgh: Clark; Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1989 [online: linked from *Christian Classics Ethereal Library: Early Church Fathers* version 2.0, <<http://ccel.wheaton.edu/fathers2>> last modified Sept. 16, 1998, at “Ante-Nicene Fathers, Volume I; Irenaeus, Book 1”; screens 37-38; Wheaton, IL: Christian Classics Ethereal Library server at Wheaton College; accessed Dec. 7, 1998]).

28. *Reference to a source published primarily online.* In a reference to a source published primarily online, the author (if one is indicated), title, and date of original publication, basically according to §§20–21, should be given first. The title of a Web page, in quotation marks, should be followed by specification of the type of page (e.g., home page). The title of a posting, also in quotation marks, should be followed by its specification as an online posting and by the date of posting. The title of an electronic bulletin board is not italicized. An online periodical’s italicized title and the number of its volume or issue (if there is one) should be followed, in parentheses, by the year (if it can be determined at least from the date of copyright). Occasionally, the name of a scholarly project is the title of the electronic source in which an article or entry is published.

The elements just mentioned should be followed, in square brackets, by the remaining publication information introduced by the type of publication (e.g., database, bulletin board, periodical), the medium (online), and a semicolon, according to the norms given in §27. It should be clear whether the URL given is that of the source itself or of its host document. After the material in square brackets, location of a particular place within the source should be indicated if the source occupies more than one or two screens online. Examples follow.

¹ David Kovacs, “Euripides,” in *Perseus Encyclopedia* [database online; article at <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/cgi-bin/text?lookup=encyclopedia+Euripides&vers=english> Perseus Project; ed. Gregory Crane; Medford, MA: Tufts University, Classics Department; accessed Jan. 2, 1999] screens 4-5.

² David Goldman, “Sabbath Laws,” online posting, Nov. 27, 1997, Qumran, Essene, Dead Sea Scrolls Discussion Forum [bulletin board online; posting linked from screen 9 of <<http://qumran.com/qumran/>> last modified Nov. 16, 1998; accessed Nov. 30, 1998].

³ Christopher Begg, review of *Hosea und Amos: Studien zu den Anfängen des Dodekapropheten*, by Jörg Jeremias, *Review of Biblical Literature* (1998) [periodical online; review at <<http://www.sbl-site.org/SBL/Reviews/8jun15.html>> last modified June 29, 1998; accessed Dec. 3, 1998].

ABBREVIATIONS IN GENERAL

29. For the two testaments and certain ancient texts and versions these abbreviations are used, each preceded by “the” if “the” would precede the unabbreviated form:

LXX	Septuagint
MT	Masoretic Text
NT	New Testament
OT	Old Testament
Vg	(Latin) Vulgate
VL	Vetus Latina

The following abbreviations are used before a numerical reference, except in titles and headings or at the beginning of a sentence:

chap(s).	chapter(s)	n(n).	note(s)
col(s).	column(s)	no(s).	number(s)
ep(s).	epistle(s)	p(p).	page(s)
fig(s).	figure(s)	pl(s).	plate(s)
fol(s).	folio(s)	v(v).	verse(s)
frag(s).	fragment(s)	vol(s).	volume(s)

“Line(s)” should not be abbreviated. Other common abbreviations listed in *The Chicago Manual of Style*, 10.43-44 may be used, with the qualifications that follow. Outside of parenthetical material, “for example,” “and so forth,” “that is,” and “namely,” respectively, are preferable to “e.g.,” “etc.,” “i.e.,” and “viz.” Instead of *op. cit.* and *loc. cit.*, the author’s surname followed by a shortened title of the book or article must always be used. Instead of “f.” or “ff.” after a number, inclusive numbers must be used (§23), the second number being that of the last page or verse intended. Instead of *ad loc.*, the page(s) of the commentary must be given. A period is placed after each letter in the abbreviation of an era (B.C.E. or C.E.). A period is placed after MS(S) for “manuscript(s)” only when a number or letter identifying a particular manuscript follows.

30. Abbreviated titles of biblical, apocryphal, and pseudepigraphical books; writings of the Apostolic Fathers; documents from Qumran or related to Qumran; works of Josephus, Philo, and Pseudo-Philo; targums; orders and tractates in the Mishnah, the talmuds, and the Tosefta; rabbinic works; and tractates from Nag Hammadi are given below in §§34-42. For abbreviations of classical and patristic titles, the lists in *The SBL Handbook of Style*, *The Oxford Classical Dictionary* (3rd ed.; ed. Simon Hornblower and Antony Spawforth; Oxford/New York: Oxford University Press, 1996), and *A Patristic Greek Lexicon* (ed. G. W. H. Lampe; Oxford: Clarendon, 1961) are recommended, but capitalization and punctuation should be brought into conformity with the style of this journal.

31. The list of abbreviations and sigla for the titles of commonly used periodicals, serials, and reference works in §43 is revised each year and the annual revision is published at the end of each volume. If the abbreviation of a title of a periodical, serial, or reference work is found in the most recent revision of this list, it should be used.

32. In compound abbreviations, no space should be left after an internal period if one or more of the abbreviated elements consists of a single letter (e.g., Ph.D., B.C.E.). Exceptions to this rule are made after internal periods following single letters in the abbreviations of ancient writings (e.g., *T. Benj.*, *B. Bat.*) and of personal names (e.g., F. C. Grant).

33. An abbreviation closed by a period should not stand at the beginning of a sentence (except for abbreviating an author’s name in a book review). No abbreviation of any kind should stand at the beginning of a paragraph.

ABBREVIATED NAMES OF BIBLICAL AND APOCRYPHAL BOOKS

34. The abbreviated name of a biblical or apocryphal book is to be used only when numerical reference to *both* chapter *and* verse follows: Genesis 1; Exodus 19–24 (chaps. 19–24), but Gen 1:2; Exod 3:4, 6, 8; 13:9–14:4. Exceptions to this rule are Obadiah, Bel and the Dragon, the Letter of Jeremiah, the Prayer of Manasseh, the Prayer of Azariah and the Song of the Three Young Men, Susanna, and Philemon; in references to these books, each of which consists of a single chapter, the number of a verse may be preceded by the abbreviated name of the book. (Jude, 2 John, and 3 John also consist of a single chapter, but their names are not abbreviated in this journal.)

Neither the full name nor the abbreviated name of a biblical or apocryphal book should be italicized. No punctuation should follow the abbreviated name. A colon separates the number of a chapter from the number of a verse in it. The subsequent number of a verse in the same chapter is separated from the previous number of a verse by a comma followed by a space. Inclusive citations of chapters and verses should employ a hyphen between the verse numbers but an en dash between numbers of chapters (e.g., Matt 5:3-12; Mark 8:34–9:1). When the word “book” is used as part of the name of a biblical or apocryphal book, it is written with an initial capital (e.g., the Book of Job).

Gen	Ps (<i>pl.</i> : Pss)	Sus
Exod	Job	Tob
Lev	Prov	Wis
Num	Ruth	Matt
Deut	Song (<i>or</i> Cant)	Mark
Josh	Qoh (<i>or</i> Eccl)	Luke
Judg	Lam	John
1, 2 Sam	Esth	Acts
1, 2 Kgs	Dan	Rom
Isa	Ezra	1, 2 Cor
Jer	Neh	Gal
Ezek	1, 2 Chr	Eph
Hos	1, 2, 3, 4 Kgdms	Phil
Joel	Add Esth	Col
Amos	Bar	1, 2 Thess
Obad	Bel	1, 2 Tim
Jonah	1, 2, 3, 4, Esdr	Titus
Mic	4, 5, 6 Ezra	Phlm
Nah	Jdt	Heb
Hab	Let Jer	Jas
Zeph	1, 2, 3, 4 Macc	1, 2 Pet
Hag	Pr Azar	1, 2, 3 John
Zech	Pr Man	Jude
Mal	Sir	Rev

ABBREVIATED NAMES OF PSEUDEPIGRAPHA AND OF WRITINGS OF THE APOSTOLIC FATHERS

35. Like the abbreviated names of biblical books, abbreviated titles of pseudepigrapha and writings of the Apostolic Fathers are to be used only when numerical references to *both* chapter *and* verse follow. Unlike the names of biblical books, the names of these writings are italicized. A colon should separate the number of a chapter from the number of a verse or subdivision in it (but references to Hermas should have the form Herm. *Mand.* 12.1.2).

A. Pseudepigrapha

<i>Adam and Eve</i>	<i>Life of Adam and Eve</i>
<i>2, 3 Apoc. Bar.</i>	<i>Syriac, Greek Apocalypse of Baruch</i>
<i>Apoc. Mos.</i>	<i>Apocalypse of Moses</i>
<i>Ass. Mos</i>	<i>Assumption of Moses</i>
<i>1, 2, 3 Enoch</i>	<i>First (Ethiopic), Second (Slavonic), Third Enoch</i>
<i>Jos. Asen.</i>	<i>Joseph and Aseneth</i>
<i>Jub.</i>	<i>Jubilees</i>
<i>Let. Arist.</i>	<i>Letter of Aristeas</i>
<i>Mart. Asc. Isa.</i>	<i>Martyrdom and Ascension of Isaiah</i>
<i>Odes Sol.</i>	<i>Odes of Solomon</i>
<i>Pss. Sol.</i>	<i>Psalms of Solomon</i>
<i>Sib. Or.</i>	<i>Sibylline Oracles</i>
<i>T. 12 Patr.</i>	<i>Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs</i>
<i>T. Levi</i>	<i>Testament of Levi</i>
<i>T. Benj. (etc.)</i>	<i>Testament of Benjamin (etc.)</i>
<i>Acts Pil.</i>	<i>Acts of Pilate</i>
<i>Apoc. Pet.</i>	<i>Apocalypse of Peter</i>
<i>Gos. Eb.</i>	<i>Gospel of the Ebionites</i>
<i>Gos. Eg.</i>	<i>Gospel of the Egyptians</i>
<i>Gos. Heb.</i>	<i>Gospel of the Hebrews</i>
<i>Gos. Naass.</i>	<i>Gospel of the Naassenes</i>
<i>Gos. Pet.</i>	<i>Gospel of Peter</i>
<i>Gos. Thom.</i>	<i>Gospel of Thomas</i>
<i>Prot. Jas.</i>	<i>Protevangelium of James</i>

B. Works of the Apostolic Fathers

<i>1, 2 Clem.</i>	<i>First, Second Clement</i>
<i>Did.</i>	<i>Didache</i>
<i>Herm. Mand.</i>	<i>Hermas The Shepherd, Mandate(s)</i>
<i>Herm. Sim.</i>	<i>Hermas The Shepherd, Similitude(s)</i>
<i>Herm. Vis.</i>	<i>Hermas The Shepherd, Vision(s)</i>
<i>Ign. Eph.</i>	<i>Ignatius Letter to the Ephesians</i>
<i>Ign. Magn.</i>	<i>Ignatius Letter to the Magnesians</i>
<i>Ign. Phld.</i>	<i>Ignatius Letter to the Philadelphians</i>

Ign. <i>Pol.</i>	Ignatius <i>Letter to Polycarp</i>
Ign. <i>Rom.</i>	Ignatius <i>Letter to the Romans</i>
Ign. <i>Smyrn.</i>	Ignatius <i>Letter to the Smyrnaeans</i>
Ign. <i>Trall.</i>	Ignatius <i>Letter to the Trallians</i>
<i>Let. Barn.</i>	<i>Letter of Barnabas</i>
<i>Let. Diogn.</i>	<i>Letter to Diognetus</i>
<i>Mart. Pol.</i>	<i>Martyrdom of Polycarp</i>
<i>Pol. Phil.</i>	Polycarp <i>Letter to the Philippians</i>

ABBREVIATED NAMES AND SIGLA OF DEAD SEA SCROLLS AND RELATED DOCUMENTS

36. There are several systems used to refer to Dead Sea Scrolls and related documents. Most scholarly publications will employ one of the following systems: (1) The document may be referred to by its title or descriptive name (e.g., *Rule of the Community*, *Genesis Apocryphon*, *War Scroll*, etc.). These titles are italicized. (2) The document may be referred to by its abbreviation (e.g., 11Q_tgJob), in which the number of the Cave (11) and the location (Q) are followed by abbreviations indicating the type and content of the text (targum of Job). These abbreviations are not italicized. (3) The document may be identified by its number (e.g., 4Q177, 11Q13, etc.).

If the descriptive name or abbreviation is used, it is helpful to add the document's number in parentheses. In discussions of this literature, the following general abbreviations, most of them used as components of particular abbreviations, may be useful:

C	From Cairo
DSS	Dead Sea Scrolls
H _I ev	From NahIal H _I ever
H _I ev/Se	From NahIal H _I ever, formerly thought to be from Wadi Seiyal
Mas	From Masada
Mird	From Khirbet Mird
Mur	From Wadi Murabba>at
Q	Qumran
1Q, 2Q, 3Q, etc.	From Qumran Cave 1, Cave 2, Cave 3, etc.
XII	Minor Prophets
ar	Text in Aramaic
gr	Text in Greek
p	Pesher (followed by abbreviation of the biblical book)
paleo	Text in Paleo-Hebrew script
pap	Text on papyrus

37. Abbreviations of frequently cited documents and some other examples follow, but a complete list cannot be given here. More information on citing the scrolls and an up-to-date list of documents with their abbreviations and their numbers can be found in Appendix F (by Emanuel Tov) to *The SBL Handbook of Style* (cited above) and *The Dead Sea Scrolls after Fifty Years: A Comprehensive Assessment* [ed. James C. VanderKam and Peter W. Flint; Leiden: Brill, 1998]).

Normally, arabic numerals are used for caves, columns, and lines. A period separates a line number from a column number: 1QM 9.3. In some joined fragmentary texts, however, lowercase roman numerals are used for column numbers, to distinguish them from the fragment numbers and line numbers; thus, 4Q177 12-13 ii.3, 5-8 means text 177 from Qumran Cave 4, joined fragments 12-13, column ii lines 3 and 5-8, and 4Q185 1-2 i.9–ii.2 means text 185 from Qumran Cave 4, joined fragments 1-2, from column i line 9 to column ii line 2.

Different documents from the same cave bearing texts of the same work are indicated by superscript letters following the work's full or abbreviated name; thus, 4QJudg^b and 4QJub^c (or Judges^b and *Jubilees*^c from Cave 4) means Qumran Cave 4's document 2 of Judges and document 3 of *Jubilees*. In references to documents containing fragmentary biblical texts, the abbreviation and number suffice: 4QExod^b (4Q13); 4QExod^{c-h, j-k} (4Q14–21); 4QExod-Lev^f (4Q17); 4QpaleoGen-Exod^l (4Q11). Identification should be checked by consultation of the latest lists, especially when the material in question is from Cave 4.

In the next three sections, the column to the left contains a document's abbreviation and the column to the right contains that document's title or descriptive name, followed, in sections A and C, by its number.

A. Documents from Places Other Than Qumran (Examples)

CD	<i>Damascus Document</i> from the Genizah in Cairo (no number used)
MasShirShabb	<i>Songs of the Sabbath Sacrifice</i> from Masada (Mas1k)
8HevXIIgr	Greek manuscript of the Minor Prophets from Nahal Hever (8Hev1)

B. Documents from Qumran Whose Number Usually Is Not Indicated

1QapGen ar	<i>Genesis Apocryphon</i> from Cave 1, in Aramaic
1QH ^a	<i>Hodayot^a (Thanksgiving Hymns^a)</i> from Cave 1
1QIsa ^{a,b}	Isaiah ^a (<i>The Great Isaiah Scroll</i>) and Isaiah ^b (<i>The Second Scroll of Isaiah</i>) from Cave 1
1QpHab	<i>Pesher on Habakkuk</i> from Cave 1
1QM	<i>Milhama (War Scroll)</i> from Cave 1
1QS	<i>Serek hayyahad (Rule of the Community, formerly Manual of Discipline)</i> from Cave 1

C. Numbered Documents from Qumran (Examples)

In the following examples the document's number is given in parentheses after its title or descriptive name.

1QSa	<i>Rule of the Congregation</i> (appendix A to 1QS; 1Q28a)
1QSB	<i>Rule of the Blessings</i> (appendix B to 1QS; 1Q28b)
[no abbreviation]	<i>The Copper Scroll</i> from Cave 3 (3Q15)
4QapocrDan ar	<i>Apocryphon of Daniel</i> from Cave 4, in Aramaic (4Q246)
4QapocrJosh ^a	<i>Apocryphon of Joshua^a</i> , formerly <i>Psalms of Joshua^b</i> from Cave 4 (4Q379)
4QCatena ^a (MidrEschat ^b)	<i>Catena^a</i> , or <i>Midrash on Eschatology^b</i> , from Cave 4 (4Q177)

4QCommGen A	<i>Commentary on Genesis</i> , text A, from Cave 4, formerly <i>Pesher on Genesis A</i> or <i>Patriarchal Blessings</i> (4Q252)
4QD ^a	<i>Damascus Document^a</i> from Cave 4 (4Q266)
4QExod ^b	[abbreviation + number suffice, 4QExod ^b (4Q13)]
4QExod ^{c-h}	[abbreviation + number suffice, 4QExod ^{c-h} (4Q14-19)]
4QExod-Lev ^f	[abbreviation + number suffice, 4QExod-Lev ^f (4Q17)]
4QEn ^g ar	<i>Enoch^g</i> from Cave 4, in Aramaic (4Q212)
4QFlor (MidrEschat ^a)	<i>Florilegium</i> , or <i>Midrash on Eschatology^a</i> , from Cave 4 (4Q174)
4QInstruction ^d	<i>Instruction^d</i> , formerly <i>Sapiential Work A^a</i> , from Cave 4 (4Q418)
4QLXXNum	[abbreviation + number suffice, 4QLXXNum (4Q121)]
4QMessAp	<i>Messianic Apocalypse</i> from Cave 4 (4Q521)
4QMezG	Mezuzah G from Cave 4 (4Q155)
4QMMT ^a	<i>Miqsat ma'ase hattora^a</i> from Cave 4 (4Q394)
4QpapMMT ^c	<i>Miqsat ma'ase hattora^c</i> from Cave 4, on papyrus (4Q398)
4QpapPrQuot	<i>Daily Prayers</i> from Cave 4, on papyrus (4Q503)
4QpapRitMar	<i>Marriage Ritual</i> from Cave 4, on papyrus (4Q502)
4QPhylK	Phylactery K from Cave 4 (4Q138)
4QPrFêtes ^a	<i>Prayers for Feasts^a</i> from Cave 4 (4Q507)
4QPrNab ar	<i>Prayer of Nabonidus</i> from Cave 4, in Aramaic (4Q242)
4QRitPur A	<i>Ritual Purity</i> , text A, formerly <i>Baptismal Liturgy</i> , from Cave 4 (4Q414)
4QRP ^b	<i>Reworked Pentateuch^b</i> from Cave 4 (4Q364)
4QSD	<i>Serek hayyahad</i> and <i>Damascus Document</i> from Cave 4 (4Q265)
4QShir ^a	<i>Songs of the Sage^a</i> from Cave 4 (4Q510)
4QShirShabb ^a	<i>Songs of the Sabbath Sacrifice^a</i> from Cave 4 (4Q400)
4QTest	<i>Testimonia</i> from Cave 4 (4Q175)
4QtgLev	<i>Targum of Leviticus</i> from Cave 4 (4Q156)
4QTLevi ^a	<i>Testament of Levi^a</i> from Cave 4 (4Q213)
4QTohorot A,B ^c	<i>Tohorot (Purification Rules)</i> from Cave 4, text A (4Q274) and document 3 of text B (4Q277)
11QApPs ^a	<i>Apocryphal Psalms^a</i> from Cave 11 (11Q11)
11QMelch	<i>Melchizedek Text</i> from Cave 11 (11Q13)
11QNJ ar	<i>The New Jerusalem</i> from Cave 11, in Aramaic (11Q18)
11QpaleoLev ^a	Leviticus ^a in Paleo-Hebrew script (<i>The Paleo-Hebrew Leviticus Scroll</i>) from Cave 11 (11Q1)
11QPs ^a	Psalms (<i>The Psalms Scroll</i>) from Cave 11 (11Q5)
11QShirShabb	<i>Songs of the Sabbath Sacrifice</i> from Cave 11 (11Q17)
11QT ^a	<i>The Temple Scroll^a</i> from Cave 11 (11Q19)
11QtgJob	<i>Targum of Job</i> from Cave 11 (11Q10)

ABBREVIATED TITLES OF WORKS BY JOSEPHUS, PHILO, AND PSEUDO-PHILO

38. These abbreviated titles should be used only in complete references (references including numbers after the title), in the style described in §16. A complete reference to Josephus should conclude with the paragraph number(s) in the Niese system, preceded by §: Josephus *B.J.* 2.8.13

§160; neither the Niese number alone (e.g., Josephus *B.J.* §160) nor the Niese number with partial omission of what should precede (e.g., Josephus *B.J.* 2.8 §160 or 2.8.160) is sufficient.

A. Works of Josephus

<i>A.J.</i>	<i>Antiquitates judaicae</i>
<i>Ap.</i>	<i>Contra Apionem</i>
<i>B.J.</i>	<i>Bellum judaicum</i>
<i>Vita</i>	<i>Vita</i> (not abbreviated)

B. Works of Philo

<i>Abr.</i>	<i>De Abrahamo</i>
<i>Aet.</i>	<i>De aeternitate mundi</i>
<i>Agr</i>	<i>De agricultura</i>
<i>Anim.</i>	<i>De animalibus</i>
<i>Cher.</i>	<i>De Cherubim</i>
<i>Conf.</i>	<i>De confusione linguarum</i>
<i>Congr.</i>	<i>De congressu quaerendae eruditionis gratia</i>
<i>Contempl</i>	<i>De vita contemplativa</i>
<i>Decal.</i>	<i>De decalogo</i>
<i>Deo</i>	<i>De Deo</i>
<i>Det.</i>	<i>Quod deterius potiori insidiari soleat</i>
<i>Deus</i>	<i>Quod Deus sit immutabilis</i>
<i>Ebr.</i>	<i>De ebrietate</i>
<i>Flacc.</i>	<i>In Flaccum</i>
<i>Fug.</i>	<i>De fuga et inventione</i>
<i>Gig.</i>	<i>De Gigantibus</i>
<i>Her.</i>	<i>Quis rerum divinarum heres sit</i>
<i>Hypoth</i>	<i>Hypothetica</i>
<i>Jos.</i>	<i>De Josepho</i>
<i>Leg.</i>	<i>Legum allegoriae</i>
<i>Legat.</i>	<i>De legatione ad Gaium</i>
<i>Migr.</i>	<i>De migratione Abrahami</i>
<i>Mos</i>	<i>De vita Moysis</i>
<i>Mut.</i>	<i>De mutatione nominum</i>
<i>Opif.</i>	<i>De opificio mundi</i>
<i>Plant.</i>	<i>De plantatione</i>
<i>Post.</i>	<i>De posteritate Caini</i>
<i>Praem</i>	<i>De praemiis et poenis</i>
<i>Prob.</i>	<i>Quod omnis probus liber sit</i>
<i>Prov.</i>	<i>De providentia</i>
<i>Q.E.</i>	<i>Quaestiones et solutiones in Exodum</i>
<i>Q.G.</i>	<i>Quaestiones et solutiones in Genesim</i>
<i>Sacr.</i>	<i>De sacrificiis Abelis et Caini</i>
<i>Sobr.</i>	<i>De sobrietate</i>

<i>Somn.</i>	<i>De somniis</i>
<i>Spec.</i>	<i>De specialibus legibus</i>
<i>Virt</i>	<i>De virtutibus</i>

C. The Work of Pseudo-Philo

<i>L.A.B.</i>	<i>Liber antiquitatum biblicarum</i>
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ABBREVIATIONS OF TARGUMIC MATERIAL

39. The title of a targum is abbreviated only when a numerical reference to a biblical chapter and verse or to a Qumran targum's column and line follows: *Tg. Onq.* Gen 1:3-4; *Tg. Neof.* Exod 12:1-2; 11QtgJob 38.3-4. Otherwise, the title is written out: "*Targums Neofiti* and *Onqelos*, like the *Targum of Job* from Qumran Cave 11 (11Q10), contain . . ." For the Qumran targums, the system described in §§36-37 is used. If it is necessary to specify the biblical passage also, it is added in parentheses, in this form: 11QtgJob 38.3-4 (= Job 42:10).

<i>Frg. Tg.</i>	<i>Fragmentary Targum</i>
<i>Sam. Tg.</i>	<i>Samaritan Targum</i>
<i>Tg. Esth. 1, 2</i>	<i>First, Second Targum of Esther</i>
<i>Tg. Isa.</i>	<i>Targum of Isaiah</i>
<i>Tg. Ket.</i>	<i>Targum of the Writings</i>
<i>Tg. Neb.</i>	<i>Targum of the Prophets</i>
<i>Tg. Neof.</i>	<i>Targum Neofiti 1</i>
<i>Tg. Onq.</i>	<i>Targum Onqelos</i>
<i>Tg. Ps.-J.</i>	<i>Targum Pseudo-Jonathan</i>
<i>Tg. Yer. 1</i>	<i>Targum Yerusalmi 1 (optional title)</i>
<i>Tg. Yer. 2</i>	<i>Targum Yerusalmi 2 (optional title)</i>
<i>Yem. Tg.</i>	<i>Yemenite Targum</i>

ABBREVIATIONS OF ORDERS AND TRACTATES IN THE MISHNAH, THE TALMUDS, AND THE TOSEFTA

40. Normally, in referring to talmudic literature it suffices to cite the tractate without the order. The name of a tractate should be abbreviated when a number follows. To distinguish tractates of the same abbreviated name in the Mishnah, the Babylonian Talmud, the Palestinian Talmud (Talmud of Jerusalem), and the Tosefta, use, respectively, *m.*, *b.*, *y.*, or *t.* italicized, before the abbreviated name of the tractate. A period should stand between the number of a chapter and the number of a halakah within it. After a reference to the Tosefta, the page number, either in M. S. Zuckermann, *Tosefta* (Pozevalk: Meir, 1880; reprint, Jerusalem: Bamberger & Vahrman, 1937; Vahrman, 1963, 1970), or in Saul Lieberman, *The Tosefta* (5 vols.; New York: Meir Lev Rabinovitch Foundation/Jewish Theological Seminary, 1955-73), should be added in parentheses.

For example, *m. Peah* 8.2 means tractate *Peah* in the Mishnah, chap. 8 halakah 2; *b. Shab.* 31a means tractate *Shabbat* in the Babylonian Talmud, side a of fol. 31; *y. Yeb.* 8.2, 9b means

tractate *Yebamot* in the Palestinian Talmud, chap. 8 halakah 2, side b of fol. 9; *t. Peah* 1.4 (Zuck. 18) [or] (Lieb. Zer. 41-42) means tractate *Peah* in the Tosefta, chap. 1 halakah 4, on p. 18 in Zuckerman's edition (or) on pp. 41-42 of vol. 1, *Zeraim*, in Lieberman's edition.

When the full name of an order or tractate must be used because no number concludes the reference, it should be spelled as it is in H. L. Strack and Günter Stemberger, *Introduction to the Talmud and Midrash* (Edinburgh: Clark, 1991) 120-32, with suppression of any aleph or ayin. Such spellings of the full names are used in the following list.

<i>Abod. Zar.</i>	<i>Abodah Zarah</i>
<i>Abot</i>	<i>Abot</i> (not abbreviated)
<i>Arak.</i>	<i>Arakin</i>
<i>B. Bat.</i>	<i>Baba Batra</i>
<i>B. Mes.</i>	<i>Baba Mesia</i>
<i>B. Qam.</i>	<i>Baba Qamma</i>
<i>Bek.</i>	<i>Bekhorot</i>
<i>Ber.</i>	<i>Berakhot</i>
<i>Besah</i>	<i>Besah (Yom Tob)</i>
<i>Bik.</i>	<i>Bikkurim</i>
<i>Dem.</i>	<i>Demai</i>
<i>Eduy.</i>	<i>Eduyot</i>
<i>Erub.</i>	<i>Erubin</i>
<i>Git.</i>	<i>Gittin</i>
<i>Hag.</i>	<i>Hagiga</i>
<i>Hal.</i>	<i>Hallah</i>
<i>Hor.</i>	<i>Horayot</i>
<i>Hul</i>	<i>Hullin</i>
<i>Kel.</i>	<i>Kelim</i>
<i>Ker.</i>	<i>Keritot</i>
<i>Ket.</i>	<i>Ketubbot</i>
<i>Kil.</i>	<i>Kilayim</i>
<i>Maas.</i>	<i>Maaserot</i>
<i>Maas. Sh.</i>	<i>Maaser Sheni</i>
<i>Mak.</i>	<i>Makkot</i>
<i>Makh.</i>	<i>Makhshirin</i>
<i>Meg.</i>	<i>Megillah</i>
<i>Meil.</i>	<i>Meilah</i>
<i>Men.</i>	<i>Menahot</i>
<i>Mid.</i>	<i>Middot</i>
<i>Miq.</i>	<i>Miqwaot</i>
<i>Moed</i>	<i>Moed</i> (not abbreviated)
<i>Moed Q.</i>	<i>Moed Qatan</i>
<i>Nashim</i>	<i>Nashim</i> (not abbreviated)
<i>Naz.</i>	<i>Nazir</i>
<i>Ned.</i>	<i>Nedarim</i>
<i>Neg.</i>	<i>Negaim</i>
<i>Nez.</i>	<i>Neziqin</i>

<i>Nid.</i>	<i>Niddah</i>
<i>Ohal.</i>	<i>Ohalot</i>
<i>Orlah</i>	<i>Orlah</i> (not abbreviated)
<i>Parah</i>	<i>Parah</i> (not abbreviated)
<i>Peah</i>	<i>Peah</i> (not abbreviated)
<i>Pes.</i>	<i>Pesahim</i>
<i>Qid.</i>	<i>Qiddushin</i>
<i>Qin.</i>	<i>Qinnim</i>
<i>Qod.</i>	<i>Qodashim</i>
<i>Rosh ha-Sh.</i>	<i>Rosh ha-Shanah</i>
<i>Sanh.</i>	<i>Sanhedrin</i>
<i>Shab.</i>	<i>Shabbat</i>
<i>Shebi.</i>	<i>Shebiit</i>
<i>Shebu.</i>	<i>Shebuot</i>
<i>Sheq.</i>	<i>Sheqalim</i>
<i>Sot.</i>	<i>Sotah</i>
<i>Suk.</i>	<i>Sukkah</i>
<i>Taan.</i>	<i>Taanit</i>
<i>Tam.</i>	<i>Tamid</i>
<i>Tem.</i>	<i>Temurot</i>
<i>Ter.</i>	<i>Terumot</i>
<i>Toh.</i>	<i>Toharot</i>
<i>T. Yom</i>	<i>Tebul Yom</i>
<i>Uqsi</i>	<i>Uqsin</i>
<i>Yad.</i>	<i>Yadayim</i>
<i>Yeb.</i>	<i>Yebamot</i>
<i>Yoma</i>	<i>Yoma</i> (not abbreviated)
<i>Zab.</i>	<i>Zabim</i>
<i>Zeb.</i>	<i>Zebahim</i>
<i>Zer.</i>	<i>Zeraim</i>

ABBREVIATED NAMES OF OTHER RABBINIC WORKS

41. The full names of these rabbinic works should be spelled as they are in Strack and Stemberger, *Introduction to the Talmud and Midrash*, with alephs and ayins suppressed (see §40). Those included in the following list are spelled accordingly, after regulation of some inconsistencies. When the full or abbreviated name of a biblical book is part of the name of one of these works, it is italicized and its abbreviated form is followed by a period.

<i>Abot R. Nat.</i>	<i>Abot de-Rabbi Nathan</i>
<i>Ag. Ber.</i>	<i>Aggadat Bereshit</i>
<i>Bate Midr.</i>	Wertheimer's <i>Batei Midrashot</i>
<i>Bet ha-Midr.</i>	Jellinek's <i>Bet ha-Midrash</i>
<i>Der. Er. Rab.</i>	<i>Derekh Eres Rabbah</i>
<i>Der. Er. Zuta</i>	<i>Derekh Eres Zuta</i>
<i>Mek. R. Ish.</i>	<i>Mekhilta de-Rabbi Ishmael</i>

<i>Mek. R. Sim.</i>	<i>Mekhilta de-Rabbi Simeon b. Yohai</i>
<i>Midr.</i>	<i>Midrash(im/ot)</i> (when abbreviation of biblical book follows, <i>Midr. Qoh.</i> = <i>Midrash Qohelet</i>)
<i>Midr. ha-G.</i>	<i>Midrash ha-Gadol</i>
<i>Midr. Tann.</i>	Hoffmann's <i>Midrash Tannaim</i>
<i>OsIar Midr.</i>	Eisenstein's <i>Ozar Midrashim</i>
<i>Pesiq. Rabbati</i>	<i>Pesiqta Rabbati</i>
<i>Pesiq. Rb. Kah.</i>	<i>Pesiqta de-Rab Kahana</i>
<i>Pirqe R. El.</i>	<i>Pirqe de-Rabbi Eliezer</i>
<i>Rab.</i>	<i>Rabbah</i> (when abbreviation of biblical book precedes, <i>Gen. Rab.</i> = <i>Genesis Rabbah</i>)
<i>S. Eli. Rab.</i>	<i>Seder Eliyahu Rabbah</i>
<i>S. Eli. Zuta</i>	<i>Seder Eliyahu Zuta</i>
<i>Sem.</i>	<i>Semahot</i>
<i>Sifra</i>	<i>Sifra</i> (not abbreviated)
<i>Sifre</i>	<i>Sifre</i> (not abbreviated)
<i>S. Olam Rab.</i>	<i>Seder Olam Rabbah</i>
<i>Tan.</i>	<i>Tanhuma</i>
<i>Tan. B.</i>	<i>Tanhuma</i> , ed. Buber
<i>Yal.</i>	<i>Yalqut</i>
<i>Yal. Sh.</i>	<i>Yalqut Shimoni</i>
<i>Yal. ha-Mak.</i>	<i>Yalqut ha-Makhiri</i>
<i>Yal. ha-Reub.</i>	<i>Yalqut ha-Reubeni</i>

ABBREVIATED NAMES OF NAG HAMMADI TRACTATES

42. The number of a codex from Nag Hammadi is a capital roman number; if the arabic number of a tractate follows, it is italicized. Reference to the page is preceded by a space. A complete reference should be in the following form: II,4. 91,12–92,3 (which means codex II, the fourth tractate in the codex, from page 91 line 12, to page 92 line 3). But it is often unnecessary to specify the number of the tractate; a reference in the form II. 91,12–92,3 sufficing.

<i>Act Pet.</i>	<i>Act of Peter</i>
<i>Acts Pet. 12 Apost.</i>	<i>Acts of Peter and the Twelve Apostles</i>
<i>Allogenes</i>	<i>Allogenes</i> (not abbreviated)
<i>Ap. Jas.</i>	<i>Apocryphon of James</i>
<i>Ap. John</i>	<i>Apocryphon of John</i>
<i>Apoc. Adam</i>	<i>Apocalypse of Adam</i>
<i>1 Apoc. Jas.</i>	<i>First Apocalypse of James</i>
<i>2 Apoc. Jas.</i>	<i>Second Apocalypse of James</i>
<i>Apoc. Paul</i>	<i>Apocalypse of Paul</i>
<i>Apoc. Pet.</i>	<i>Apocalypse of Peter</i>
<i>Asclepius</i>	<i>Asclepius 21–29</i>
<i>Auth. Teach.</i>	<i>Authoritative Teaching</i>
<i>Dial. Sav.</i>	<i>Dialogue of the Savior</i>
<i>Disc. 8–9</i>	<i>Discourse on the Eighth and Ninth</i>

<i>Eugnostos</i>	<i>Eugnostos the Blessed</i>
<i>Exeg. Soul</i>	<i>Exegesis on the Soul</i>
<i>Frm.</i>	<i>Fragments</i>
<i>Gos. Eg.</i>	<i>Gospel of the Egyptians</i>
<i>Gos. Mary</i>	<i>Gospel of Mary</i>
<i>Gos. Phil.</i>	<i>Gospel of Philip</i>
<i>Gos. Thom.</i>	<i>Gospel of Thomas</i>
<i>Gos. Truth</i>	<i>Gospel of Truth</i>
<i>Great Pow.</i>	<i>Concept of Our Great Power</i>
<i>Hyp. Arch.</i>	<i>Hypostasis of the Archons</i>
<i>Hypsiph.</i>	<i>Hypsiphron</i>
<i>Interp. Know.</i>	<i>Interpretation of Knowledge</i>
<i>Let. Pet. Phil.</i>	<i>Letter of Peter to Philip</i>
<i>Marsanes</i>	<i>Marsanes (not abbreviated)</i>
<i>Melch.</i>	<i>Melchizedek</i>
<i>Norea</i>	<i>Thought of Norea</i>
<i>On Anoint.</i>	<i>On the Anointing</i>
<i>On Bap. A</i>	<i>On Baptism A</i>
<i>On Bap. B</i>	<i>On Baptism B</i>
<i>On Bap. C</i>	<i>On Baptism C</i>
<i>On Euch. A</i>	<i>On the Eucharist A</i>
<i>On Euch. B</i>	<i>On the Eucharist B</i>
<i>Orig. World</i>	<i>On the Origin of the World</i>
<i>Paraph. Shem</i>	<i>Paraphrase of Shem</i>
<i>Pr. Paul</i>	<i>Prayer of the Apostle Paul</i>
<i>Pr. Thanks.</i>	<i>Prayer of Thanksgiving</i>
<i>Sent. Sextus</i>	<i>Sentences of Sextus</i>
<i>Soph. Jes. Chr.</i>	<i>Sophia of Jesus Christ</i>
<i>Steles Seth</i>	<i>Three Steles of Seth</i>
<i>Teach. Silv.</i>	<i>Teachings of Silvanus</i>
<i>Testim. Truth</i>	<i>Testimony of Truth</i>
<i>Thom. Cont.</i>	<i>Book of Thomas the Contender</i>
<i>Thund.</i>	<i>Thunder: Perfect Mind</i>
<i>Treat. Res.</i>	<i>Treatise on Resurrection</i>
<i>Treat. Seth</i>	<i>Second Treatise of the Great Seth</i>
<i>Tri. Trac.</i>	<i>Tripartite Tractate</i>
<i>Trim. Prot.</i>	<i>Trimorphic Protennoia</i>
<i>Val. Exp.</i>	<i>A Valentinian Exposition</i>
<i>Zost.</i>	<i>Zostrianos</i>

ABBREVIATIONS AND SIGLA FOR COMMONLY USED PERIODICALS, SERIALS, AND REFERENCE WORKS

43. Titles of periodicals and books should be italicized, but titles of series are set in roman characters, as are initials of authors' surnames used as sigla. A title not found in this list should be written out fully; if it is the title of a book, complete publication information should be given.

ABBREVIATIONS OF MODERN PUBLICATIONS

AARSBLVR	American Academy of Religion and Society of Biblical Literature, Ventures in Religion
AAS	<i>Acta apostolicae sedis</i>
AASOR	<i>Annual of the American Schools of Oriental Research</i>
AB	Anchor Bible
ABD	D. N. Freedman et al. (eds.), <i>Anchor Bible Dictionary</i>
<i>AbrN</i>	<i>Abr-Nahrain</i>
ABRL	Anchor Bible Reference Library
ACNT	Augsburg Commentaries on the New Testament
<i>AcOr</i>	<i>Acta orientalia</i>
ACW	Ancient Christian Writers
ADAJ	<i>Annual of the Department of Antiquities of Jordan</i>
ADOG	Abhandlungen der Deutschen Orientgesellschaft
<i>Aeg</i>	<i>Aegyptus</i>
AER	<i>American Ecclesiastical Review</i>
<i>AfO</i>	<i>Archiv für Orientforschung</i>
AGAJU	Arbeiten zur Geschichte des antiken Judentums und des Urchristentums
AHw	W. von Soden, <i>Akkadisches Handwörterbuch</i>
AION	<i>Annali dell'Istituto Orientale di Napoli</i>
AJA	<i>American Journal of Archaeology</i>
AJAS	<i>American Journal of Arabic Studies</i>
AJBA	<i>Australian Journal of Biblical Archaeology</i>
AJP	<i>American Journal of Philology</i>
AJSL	<i>American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literatures</i>
AJT	<i>American Journal of Theology</i>
ALASPM	Abhandlungen zur Literatur Alt-Syrien-Palästinas und Mesopotamiens
ALBO	Analecta Lovaniensia biblica et orientalia
ALGHJ	Arbeiten zur Literatur und Geschichte des hellenistischen Judentums
ALUOS	<i>Annual of Leeds University Oriental Society</i>
AnBib	Analecta biblica
AnBoll	Analecta Bollandiana
ANEP	J. B. Pritchard (ed.), <i>Ancient Near East in Pictures</i>
ANESTP	J. B. Pritchard (ed.), <i>Ancient Near East, Supplementary Texts and Pictures</i>
ANET	J. B. Pritchard (ed.), <i>Ancient Near Eastern Texts</i>
ANF	The Ante-Nicene Fathers
<i>Ang</i>	<i>Angelicum</i>
AnGreg	Analecta Gregoriana
AnOr	Analecta orientalia
ANRW	<i>Aufstieg und Niedergang der römischen Welt</i>
ANTC	Abingdon New Testament Commentaries
ANTF	Arbeiten zur neutestamentlichen Textforschung
ANTJ	Arbeiten zum Neuen Testament und Judentum
<i>Anton</i>	<i>Antonianum</i>
AO	<i>Aula orientalis</i>

AOAT	Alter Orient und Altes Testament
AOS	American Oriental Series
AOSTS	American Oriental Society Translation Series
AOTC	Abingdon Old Testament Commentaries
AP	J. Marouzeau (ed.), <i>L'Année philologique</i>
APOT	R. H. Charles (ed.), <i>Apocrypha and Pseudepigrapha of the Old Testament</i>
ARAB	D. D. Luckenbill (ed.), <i>Ancient Records of Assyria and Babylonia</i>
ArBib	The Aramaic Bible
Arch	<i>Archaeology</i>
ARg	<i>Archiv für Reformationsgeschichte</i>
ARM	Archives Royales de Mari
ArOr	<i>Archiv orientální</i>
ARw	<i>Archiv für Religionswissenschaft</i>
AS	Assyriological Studies
ASAE	<i>Annales du service des antiquités de l'Égypte</i>
ASNU	Acta Seminarii neotestamentici Upsaliensis
ASP	American Studies in Papyrology
ASS	<i>Acta sanctae sedis</i>
ASSR	<i>Archives des sciences sociales des religions</i>
ASTI	<i>Annual of the Swedish Theological Institute</i>
ATAbh	Alttestamentliche Abhandlungen
ATANT	Abhandlungen zur Theologie des Alten und Neuen Testaments
ATD	Das Alte Testament Deutsch
ATDan	Acta theologica danica
ATG	<i>Archivo teológico granadino</i>
ATR	<i>Anglican Theological Review</i>
ATSAT	Arbeiten zu Text und Sprache im Alten Testament
Aug	<i>Augustinianum</i>
AusBR	<i>Australian Biblical Review</i>
AUSS	<i>Andrews University Seminary Studies</i>
AYBRL	Anchor Yale Bible Reference Library
BA	<i>Biblical Archaeologist</i>
BAC	Biblioteca de autores cristianos
BDAG	W. Bauer, W. F. Arndt, and F. W. Gingrich (3d ed.; rev. by F. W. Danker), <i>Greek-English Lexicon of the NT</i>
BAR	<i>Biblical Archaeologist Reader</i>
BARev	<i>Biblical Archaeology Review</i>
BASOR	<i>Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research</i>
BASORSup	BASOR, Supplemental Studies
BASP	<i>Bulletin of the American Society of Papyrologists</i>
BASPSup	BASP, Supplements
BBB	Bonner biblische Beiträge
BBET	Beiträge zur biblischen Exegese und Theologie
BCNH	Bibliothèque copte de Nag Hammadi
BCSR	<i>Bulletin of the Council on the Study of Religion</i>

BDB	F. Brown, S. R. Driver, and C. A. Briggs, <i>Hebrew and English Lexicon of the Old Testament</i>
BDF	F. Blass, A. Debrunner, and R. W. Funk, <i>A Greek Grammar of the NT</i>
BDR	F. Blass, A. Debrunner, and F. Rehkopf, <i>Grammatik des neutestamentlichen Griechisch</i>
BEATAJ	Beiträge zur Erforschung des Alten Testaments und des antiken Judentums
<i>BeO</i>	<i>Bibbia e oriente</i>
BETL	Bibliotheca Ephemeridum theologiarum Lovaniensium
BEvT	Beiträge zur evangelischen Theologie
BFCT	Beiträge zur Förderung christlicher Theologie
BFT	Biblical Foundations in Theology
BGBE	Beiträge zur Geschichte der biblischen Exegese
<i>BHEAT</i>	<i>Bulletin d'histoire et d'exégèse de l'Ancien Testament</i>
<i>BHK</i>	<i>Biblia Hebraica</i> (ed. R. Kittel)
<i>BHS</i>	<i>Biblia Hebraica Stuttgartensia</i>
BHT	Beiträge zur historischen Theologie
<i>Bib</i>	<i>Biblica</i>
BibB	Biblische Beiträge
<i>BibLeb</i>	<i>Bibel und Leben</i>
BibOr	Biblica et orientalia
BibS(F)	Biblische Studien (Freiburg, 1895–)
BibS(N)	Biblische Studien (Neukirchen- Vluyn, 1951–)
<i>BIES</i>	<i>Bulletin of the Israel Exploration Society</i> (= <i>Yediot</i>)
<i>BIFAO</i>	<i>Bulletin de l'Institut français d'archéologie orientale</i>
<i>BIOSCS</i>	<i>Bulletin of the International Organization for Septuagint and Cognate Studies</i>
BIS	Biblical Interpretation Series
<i>BJPES</i>	<i>Bulletin of the Jewish Palestine Exploration Society</i>
<i>BJRL</i>	<i>Bulletin of the John Rylands University Library of Manchester</i>
BJS	Brown Judaic Studies
<i>BK</i>	<i>Bibel und Kirche</i>
BKAT	Biblischer Kommentar, Altes Testament
<i>BLE</i>	<i>Bulletin de littérature ecclésiastique</i>
<i>BLit</i>	<i>Bibel und Liturgie</i>
<i>BN</i>	<i>Biblische Notizen</i>
BNTC	Black's NT Commentaries
<i>BO</i>	<i>Bibliotheca Orientalis</i>
<i>BR</i>	<i>Biblical Research</i>
<i>BSac</i>	<i>Bibliotheca Sacra</i>
<i>BSO(A)S</i>	<i>Bulletin of the School of Oriental (and African) Studies</i>
<i>BT</i>	<i>Bible Translator</i>
<i>BTB</i>	<i>Biblical Theology Bulletin</i>
<i>BTS</i>	<i>Bible et Terre Sainte</i>
<i>BurH</i>	<i>Buried History</i>
<i>BVC</i>	<i>Bible et vie chrétienne</i>
BWA(N)T	Beiträge zur Wissenschaft vom Alten (und Neuen) Testament

<i>BZ</i>	<i>Biblische Zeitschrift</i>
<i>BZAW</i>	Beihefte zur ZAW
<i>BZNW</i>	Beihefte zur ZNW
<i>BZRGG</i>	Beihefte zur ZRGG
<i>CAD</i>	<i>The Assyrian Dictionary of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago</i>
<i>CAH</i>	<i>Cambridge Ancient History</i>
<i>CahRB</i>	Cahiers de la Revue biblique
<i>CahThéol</i>	Cahiers théologiques
<i>CAT</i>	Commentaire de l'Ancien Testament
<i>CB</i>	<i>Cultura bíblica</i>
<i>CBC</i>	Cambridge Bible Commentary on the <i>NEB</i>
<i>CBET</i>	Contributions to Biblical Exegesis and Theology
<i>CBQ</i>	<i>Catholic Biblical Quarterly</i>
<i>CBQMS</i>	CBQ, Monograph Series
<i>CBSC</i>	Cambridge Bible for Schools and Colleges
<i>CC</i>	Corpus christianorum
<i>CCath</i>	Corpus catholicorum
<i>CGTC</i>	Cambridge Greek Testament Commentaries
<i>CH</i>	<i>Church History</i>
<i>CHJ</i>	<i>Cambridge History of Judaism</i>
<i>CHR</i>	<i>Catholic Historical Review</i>
<i>CIG</i>	<i>Corpus inscriptionum Graecarum</i>
<i>CII</i>	<i>Corpus inscriptionum Iudaicarum</i>
<i>CIL</i>	<i>Corpus inscriptionum Latinarum</i>
<i>CIS</i>	<i>Corpus inscriptionum Semiticarum</i>
<i>CJ</i>	<i>Classical Journal</i>
<i>CJT</i>	<i>Canadian Journal of Theology</i>
<i>CNT</i>	Commentaire du Nouveau Testament
<i>ConBNT</i>	Coniectanea biblica, New Testament
<i>ConBOT</i>	Coniectanea biblica, Old Testament
<i>ConNT</i>	Coniectanea neotestamentica
<i>CP</i>	<i>Classical Philology</i>
<i>CPJ</i>	<i>Corpus papyrorum Judaicarum</i>
<i>CQ</i>	<i>Church Quarterly</i>
<i>CQR</i>	<i>Church Quarterly Review</i>
<i>CRAIBL</i>	<i>Comptes rendus de l'Académie des inscriptions et belles-lettres</i>
<i>CRINT</i>	Compendia rerum Iudaicarum ad Novum Testamentum
<i>CSCO</i>	Corpus scriptorum christianorum Orientalium
<i>CSEL</i>	Corpus scriptorum ecclesiasticorum Latinorum
<i>CSHJ</i>	Chicago Studies in the History of Judaism
<i>CTA</i>	A. Herdner, <i>Corpus des tablettes en cunéiformes alphabétiques</i>
<i>DACL</i>	<i>Dictionnaire d'archéologie chrétienne et de liturgie</i>
<i>DBSup</i>	<i>Dictionnaire de la Bible, Supplément</i>
<i>DCH</i>	D. J. A. Clines (ed.), <i>Dictionary of Classical Hebrew</i>

DDD	K. van der Toorn, B. Becking, and P. W. van der Horst (eds.), <i>Dictionary of Deities and Demons in the Bible</i>
DISO	C.-F. Jean and J. Hoftijzer, <i>Dictionnaire des inscriptions sémitiques de l'ouest</i>
DJD	Discoveries in the Judaeen Desert
DOTT	D.W. Thomas (ed.), <i>Documents from Old Testament Times</i>
DRev	<i>Downside Review</i>
DS	Denzinger-Schönmetzer, <i>Enchiridion symbolorum</i>
DTC	<i>Dictionnaire de théologie catholique</i>
DTT	<i>Dansk teologisk tidsskrift</i>
DSD	<i>Dead Sea Discoveries</i>
DunRev	<i>Dunwoodie Review</i>
EAEHL	M. Avi-Yonah (ed.), <i>Encyclopedia of Archaeological Excavations in the Holy Land</i>
EBib	Études bibliques
EchtB	Echter Bibel
EDB	L. F. Hartman (ed.), <i>Encyclopedic Dictionary of the Bible</i>
EDNT	H. Balz and G. Schneider (eds.), <i>Exegetical Dictionary of the New Testament</i>
EHAT	Exegetisches Handbuch zum Alten Testament
EKKNT	Evangelisch-katholischer Kommentar zum Neuen Testament
EKL	<i>Evangelisches Kirchenlexikon</i>
EnchBib	<i>Enchiridion biblicum</i>
EncJud	<i>Encyclopedia Judaica</i> (1971–72)
EPROER	Études préliminaires aux religions orientales dans l'Empire romain
ErFor	Erträge der Forschung
ErIsr	Eretz Israel
ErJb	<i>Eranos Jahrbuch</i>
EstBib	<i>Estudios bíblicos</i>
EstEcl	<i>Estudios eclesiásticos</i>
EstTeol	<i>Estudios teológicos</i>
ETL	<i>Ephemerides theologicae Lovanienses</i>
ETR	<i>Études théologiques et religieuses</i>
EvK	Evangelische Kommentare
EvQ	<i>Evangelical Quarterly</i>
EvT	<i>Evangelische Theologie</i>
EWNT	H. Balz and G. Schneider (eds.), <i>Exegetisches Wörterbuch zum Neuen Testament</i>
ExpTim	<i>Expository Times</i>
FAT	Forschungen zum Alten Testament
FB	Forschung zur Bibel
FBBS	Facet Books, Biblical Series
FC	Fathers of the Church
FF	Foundations and Facets
FOTL	Forms of the Old Testament Literature
FRLANT	Forschungen zur Religion und Literatur des Alten und Neuen Testaments

GAG	W. von Soden, <i>Grundriss der akkadischen Grammatik</i>
GAT	Grundrisse zum Alten Testament
GBS	Guides to Biblical Scholarship
GCS	Die griechischen christlichen Schriftsteller
GKB	Gesenius-Kautzsch-Bergsträsser, <i>Hebräische Grammatik</i>
GKC	Gesenius' Hebrew Grammar, ed. E. Kautzsch, trans. A. E. Cowley
GNB	<i>Good News Bible (TEV)</i>
GNS	Good News Studies
GNT	Grundrisse zum Neuen Testament
GOTR	<i>Greek Orthodox Theological Review</i>
GRBS	<i>Greek, Roman, and Byzantine Studies</i>
Greg	<i>Gregorianum</i>
GTA	Göttinger theologische Arbeiten
HALAT	W. Baumgartner et al., <i>Hebräisches und aramäisches Lexikon zum Alten Testament</i>
HALOT	W. Baumgartner et al., <i>Hebrew and Aramaic Lexicon of the Old Testament</i>
HAR	<i>Hebrew Annual Review</i>
HAT	Handbuch zum Alten Testament
HBC	J. L. Mays (ed.), <i>Harper's Bible Commentary</i>
HBD	P. J. Achtemeier (ed.), <i>Harper's Bible Dictionary</i>
HBT	<i>Horizons in Biblical Theology</i>
HDR	Harvard Dissertations in Religion
HeyJ	<i>Heythrop Journal</i>
HibJ	<i>Hibbert Journal</i>
HKAT	Handkommentar zum Alten Testament
HKNT	Handkommentar zum Neuen Testament
HNT	Handbuch zum Neuen Testament
HNTC	Harper's NT Commentaries
HO	Handbuch der Orientalistik
HR	<i>History of Religions</i>
HS	<i>Hebrew Studies</i>
HSM	Harvard Semitic Monographs
HSS	Harvard Semitic Studies
HTKAT	Herders theologischer Kommentar zum Alten Testament
HTKNT	Herders theologischer Kommentar zum Neuen Testament
HTR	<i>Harvard Theological Review</i>
HTS	Harvard Theological Studies
HUCA	<i>Hebrew Union College Annual</i>
HUT	Hermeneutische Untersuchungen zur Theologie
IB	<i>Interpreter's Bible</i>
IBC	Interpretation: A Bible Commentary for Teaching and Preaching
IBS	<i>Irish Biblical Studies</i>
ICC	International Critical Commentary
IDB	G. A. Buttrick (ed.), <i>Interpreter's Dictionary of the Bible</i>
IDBSup	Supplementary volume to <i>IDB</i>
IEJ	<i>Israel Exploration Journal</i>

<i>Int</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>
<i>ISBE</i>	G. W. Bromiley (ed.), <i>International Standard Bible Encyclopedia</i>
<i>ITC</i>	International Theological Commentary
<i>ITQ</i>	<i>Irish Theological Quarterly</i>
<i>JA</i>	<i>Journal asiatique</i>
<i>JAAR</i>	<i>Journal of the American Academy of Religion</i>
<i>JAC</i>	<i>Jahrbuch für Antike und Christentum</i>
<i>JANES(CU)</i>	<i>Journal of the Ancient Near Eastern Society (of Columbia University)</i>
<i>JAOS</i>	<i>Journal of the American Oriental Society</i>
<i>JAS</i>	<i>Journal of Asian Studies</i>
<i>JB</i>	<i>Jerusalem Bible</i>
<i>JBC</i>	R. E. Brown et al. (eds.), <i>The Jerome Biblical Commentary</i>
<i>JBL</i>	<i>Journal of Biblical Literature</i>
<i>JBR</i>	<i>Journal of Bible and Religion</i>
<i>JCS</i>	<i>Journal of Cuneiform Studies</i>
<i>JDS</i>	Judean Desert Studies
<i>JEA</i>	<i>Journal of Egyptian Archaeology</i>
<i>JECS</i>	<i>Journal of Early Christian Studies</i>
<i>JEH</i>	<i>Journal of Ecclesiastical History</i>
<i>JEOL</i>	<i>Jaarbericht . . . Ex oriente lux</i>
<i>JES</i>	<i>Journal of Ecumenical Studies</i>
<i>JETS</i>	<i>Journal of the Evangelical Theological Society</i>
<i>JHNES</i>	Johns Hopkins Near Eastern Studies
<i>JHS</i>	<i>Journal of Hellenic Studies</i>
<i>JJS</i>	<i>Journal of Jewish Studies</i>
<i>JMES</i>	<i>Journal of Middle Eastern Studies</i>
<i>JMS</i>	<i>Journal of Mithraic Studies</i>
<i>JNES</i>	<i>Journal of Near Eastern Studies</i>
<i>JNSL</i>	<i>Journal of Northwest Semitic Languages</i>
<i>JPOS</i>	<i>Journal of the Palestine Oriental Society</i>
<i>JPSV</i>	Jewish Publication Society Version (1917)
<i>JQR</i>	<i>Jewish Quarterly Review</i>
<i>JQRMS</i>	JQR, Monograph Series
<i>JR</i>	<i>Journal of Religion</i>
<i>JRAS</i>	<i>Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society</i>
<i>JRE</i>	<i>Journal of Religious Ethics</i>
<i>JReS</i>	<i>Journal of Religious Studies</i>
<i>JRH</i>	<i>Journal of Religious History</i>
<i>JRS</i>	<i>Journal of Roman Studies</i>
<i>JRT</i>	<i>Journal of Religious Thought</i>
<i>JSHRZ</i>	Jüdische Schriften aus hellenistisch-römischer Zeit
<i>JSJ</i>	<i>Journal for the Study of Judaism in the Persian, Hellenistic, and Roman Periods</i>
<i>JSJSup</i>	Supplements to JSJ
<i>JSNT</i>	<i>Journal for the Study of the New Testament</i>
<i>JSNTSup</i>	JSNT, Supplement Series

<i>JSOT</i>	<i>Journal for the Study of the Old Testament</i>
<i>JSOTSup</i>	JSOT, Supplement Series
<i>JSP</i>	<i>Journal for the Study of the Pseudepigrapha</i>
<i>JSPSup</i>	JSP, Supplement Series
<i>JSS</i>	<i>Journal of Semitic Studies</i>
<i>JSSR</i>	<i>Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion</i>
<i>JTS</i>	<i>Journal of Theological Studies</i>
<i>KAI</i>	H. Donner and W. Röllig (eds.), <i>Kanaanäische und aramäische Inschriften</i>
<i>KAT</i>	E. Sellin (ed.), <i>Kommentar zum A.T.</i>
<i>KB</i>	L. Koehler and W. Baumgartner, <i>Lexicon in Veteris Testamenti libros</i> (3d ed.: HALAT)
<i>KD</i>	<i>Kerygma und Dogma</i>
<i>KEK</i>	Kritisch-exegetischer Kommentar über das Neue Testament (Meyer-Kommentar)
<i>KJV</i>	<i>King James Version</i>
<i>KIP</i>	K. Ziegler and W. Sontheimer (eds.), <i>Der kleine Pauly: Lexikon der Antike</i>
<i>KIT</i>	Kleine Texte
<i>KS</i>	<i>Kirjath sepher</i>
<i>KTU</i>	M. Dietrich, O. Loretz, and J. Sanmartín (eds.), <i>Die keilalphabetischen Texte aus Ugarit</i>
<i>LAPO</i>	Littératures anciennes du Proche-Orient
<i>LB</i>	<i>Linguistica biblica</i>
<i>LCC</i>	Library of Christian Classics
<i>LCL</i>	Loeb Classical Library
<i>LD</i>	Lectio divina
<i>LEC</i>	Library of Early Christianity
<i>LEH</i>	J. Lust, E. Eynikel, and K. Hauspie (eds.), <i>Greek-English Lexicon of the Septuagint</i>
<i>Leš</i>	<i>Lešonēnu</i>
<i>LHB/OTS</i>	Library of Hebrew Bible/Old Testament Studies
<i>LLAVT</i>	E. Vogt, <i>Lexicon linguae aramaicae Veteris Testamenti</i>
<i>LNTS</i>	Library of New Testament Studies
<i>LQ</i>	<i>Lutheran Quarterly</i>
<i>LS</i>	<i>Louvain Studies</i>
<i>LSJ</i>	Liddell-Scott-Jones, <i>Greek-English Lexicon</i>
<i>LTK</i>	<i>Lexikon für Theologie und Kirche</i>
<i>LTP</i>	<i>Laval théologique et philosophique</i>
<i>LUÅ</i>	Lunds universitets årsskrift
<i>LW</i>	<i>Lutheran World</i>
<i>MAIBL</i>	<i>Mémoires présentés par divers savants à l'Académie des inscriptions et belles-lettres</i>
<i>MBS</i>	Message of Biblical Spirituality
<i>McCQ</i>	<i>McCormick Quarterly</i>
<i>MDB</i>	<i>Le monde de la Bible</i>
<i>MDOG</i>	<i>Mitteilungen der Deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft</i>
<i>MGWJ</i>	<i>Monatsschrift für Geschichte und Wissenschaft des Judentums</i>

MHUC	Monographs of the Hebrew Union College
MM	J. H. Moulton and G. Milligan, <i>The Vocabulary of the Greek Testament</i>
MNTC	Moffatt New Testament Commentary
MScRel	<i>Mélanges de science religieuse</i>
MTZ	<i>Münchener theologische Zeitschrift</i>
Mus	<i>Muséon</i>
MUSJ	<i>Mélanges de l'université Saint-Joseph</i>
MVÄ	G Mitteilungen der Vorderasiatisch-Ägyptischen Gesellschaft
NAB	<i>New American Bible</i>
NASB	<i>New American Standard Bible</i>
NBI	<i>New Blackfriars</i>
NCB	New Century Bible
NCCHS	R. D. Fuller et al. (eds.), <i>New Catholic Commentary on Holy Scripture</i>
NCE	M. R. P. McGuire et al. (eds.), <i>New Catholic Encyclopedia</i>
NEAEHL	E. Stern (ed.), <i>New Encyclopedia of Archaeological Excavations in the Holy Land</i>
NEB	<i>New English Bible</i>
NEchtB	Neue Echter Bibel
NedTTs	<i>Nederlands theologisch tijdschrift</i>
Neot	<i>Neotestamentica</i>
NETS	<i>New English Translation of the Septuagint</i>
NFT	New Frontiers in Theology
NH(M)S	Nag Hammadi (and Manichaean) Studies
NIB	<i>New Interpreter's Bible</i>
NIBC	New International Biblical Commentary
NICNT	New International Commentary on the New Testament
NICOT	New International Commentary on the Old Testament
NIDB	<i>New Interpreter's Dictionary of the Bible</i>
NIGTC	New International Greek Testament Commentary
NIV	<i>New International Version</i>
NJB	<i>New Jerusalem Bible</i>
NJBC	R. E. Brown et al. (eds.), <i>New Jerome Biblical Commentary</i>
NJPSV	New Jewish Publication Society Version, <i>Tanakh</i> (1985)
NKJV	<i>New King James Version</i>
NKZ	<i>Neue kirchliche Zeitschrift</i>
NorTT	<i>Norsk teologisk tidsskrift</i>
NovT	<i>Novum Testamentum</i>
NovTSup	NovT, Supplements
NPNF	Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers
NRSV	<i>New Revised Standard Version</i>
NRT	<i>Nouvelle revue théologique</i>
NTA	<i>New Testament Abstracts</i>
NTAbh	Neutestamentliche Abhandlungen
NTApoc	E. Hennecke and W. Schneemelcher (eds.), <i>New Testament Apocrypha</i>
NTD	Das Neue Testament Deutsch
NTF	Neutestamentliche Forschungen

NTG	New Testament Guides
NTL	New Testament Library
NTM	New Testament Message
NTOA	Novum Testamentum et orbis antiquus
NTS	<i>New Testament Studies</i>
NTT	New Testament Theology
NTTS	New Testament Tools and Studies
OBO	Orbis biblicus et orientalis
ÖBS	Österreichische biblische Studien
OBT	Overtures to Biblical Theology
OCD	<i>Oxford Classical Dictionary</i>
OEANE	E. M. Meyers (ed.), <i>Oxford Encyclopedia of Archaeology in the Near East</i>
OIP	Oriental Institute Publications
OLP	<i>Orientalia Lovaniensia periodica</i>
OLZ	<i>Orientalistische Literaturzeitung</i>
Or	<i>Orientalia</i> (Rome)
OrAnt	<i>Oriens antiquus</i>
OrChr	<i>Oriens christianus</i>
OrSyr	<i>L'Orient syrien</i>
OTA	<i>Old Testament Abstracts</i>
OTG	Old Testament Guides
OTL	Old Testament Library
OTM	Old Testament Message
OTP	J. H. Charlesworth (ed.), <i>The Old Testament Pseudepigrapha</i>
OTS	Oudtestamentische studiën
PAAJR	<i>Proceedings of the American Academy of Jewish Research</i>
PCB	M. Black and H. H. Rowley (eds.), <i>Peake's Commentary on the Bible</i>
PEFQS	<i>Palestine Exploration Fund, Quarterly Statement</i>
PEQ	<i>Palestine Exploration Quarterly</i>
PG	J. Migne (ed.), <i>Patrologia graeca</i>
PGL	G. W. H. Lampe, <i>Patristic Greek Lexicon</i>
PGM	K. Preisendanz (ed.), <i>Papyri Graecae magicae</i>
PhEW	<i>Philosophy East and West</i>
Phil	<i>Philologus</i>
PhRev	<i>Philosophical Review</i>
PJ	<i>Palästinajahrbuch</i>
PL	J. Migne (ed.), <i>Patrologia latina</i>
PO	Patrologia Orientalis
PRU	<i>Palais royal d'Ugarit</i>
PSB	<i>Princeton Seminary Bulletin</i>
P(ST)J	<i>Perkins (School of Theology) Journal</i>
PTMS	Pittsburgh Theological Monograph Series
PVTG	Pseudepigrapha Veteris Testamenti Graece
PW	Pauly-Wissowa, <i>Real-Encyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft</i>
PWSup	PW, Supplement
Qad	<i>Qadmoniot</i>

QD	Quaestiones disputatae
QDAP	<i>Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities in Palestine</i>
RA	<i>Revue d'assyriologie et d'archéologie orientale</i>
RAC	<i>Reallexikon für Antike und Christentum</i>
RANE	Records of the Ancient Near East
RArch	<i>Revue archéologique</i>
RB	<i>Revue biblique</i>
RBén	<i>Revue bénédictine</i>
RCB	<i>Revista de cultura bíblica</i>
RE	<i>Realencyclopädie für protestantische Theologie und Kirche</i>
REA	<i>Revue des études anciennes</i>
REB	<i>Revised English Bible</i>
RechBib	Recherches bibliques
REg	<i>Revue d'égyptologie</i>
REJ	<i>Revue des études juives</i>
RelS	<i>Religious Studies</i>
RelSoc	<i>Religion and Society</i>
RelSRev	<i>Religious Studies Review</i>
RES	<i>Répertoire d'épigraphie sémitique</i>
ResQ	<i>Restoration Quarterly</i>
RevExp	<i>Review and Expositor</i>
RevistB	<i>Revista bíblica</i>
RevQ	<i>Revue de Qumran</i>
RevScRel	<i>Revue des sciences religieuses</i>
RevSém	<i>Revue sémitique</i>
RevThom	<i>Revue thomiste</i>
RGG	<i>Religion in Geschichte und Gegenwart</i>
RHA	<i>Revue hittite et asianique</i>
RHE	<i>Revue d'histoire ecclésiastique</i>
RHPR	<i>Revue d'histoire et de philosophie religieuses</i>
RHR	<i>Revue de l'histoire des religions</i>
RIDA	<i>Revue internationale des droits de l'antiquité</i>
RivB	<i>Rivista biblica</i>
RNT	Regensburger Neues Testament
RQ	<i>Römische Quartalschrift für christliche Alterumskunde und Kirchengeschichte</i>
RSO	<i>Rivista degli studi orientali</i>
RSPT	<i>Revue des sciences philosophiques et théologiques</i>
RSR	<i>Recherches de science religieuse</i>
RST	Regensburger Studien zur Theologie
RSV	<i>Revised Standard Version</i>
RTAM	<i>Recherches de théologie ancienne et médiévale</i>
RTL	<i>Revue théologique de Louvain</i>
RTP	<i>Revue de théologie et de philosophie</i>
RV	<i>Revised Version</i>
SacEr	<i>Sacris erudiri</i>

SacPag	Sacra Pagina
SAKDQ	Sammlung ausgewählter kirchen- und dogmengeschichtlicher Quellenschriften
SANT	Studien zum Alten und Neuen Testament
SB	Sources bibliques
SBA	Studies in Biblical Archaeology
SBAW	Sitzungsberichte der Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften in München
SBB	Stuttgarter biblische Beiträge
SBEC	Studies in the Bible and Early Christianity
<i>SBF</i>	<i>Studii biblici franciscani liber annuus</i>
<i>SBJ</i>	<i>La Sainte Bible</i> (“Bible de Jérusalem”)
SBLABS	Society of Biblical Literature, Archaeology and Biblical Studies
SBLAS	SBL, Aramaic Studies
SBLBAC	SBL, The Bible in American Culture
SBLBMI	SBL, The Bible and Its Modern Interpreters
SBLBSNA	SBL, Biblical Scholarship in North America
SBLDS	SBL Dissertation Series
SBLEJL	SBL, Early Judaism and Its Literature
SBLMasS	SBL, Masoretic Studies
SBLMS	SBL Monograph Series
SBLNTGF	SBL, The New Testament in the Greek Fathers
SBLRBS	SBL, Resources for Biblical Study
SBLSBS	SBL, Sources for Biblical Study
SBLSCS	SBL, Septuagint and Cognate Studies
<i>SBLSP</i>	<i>SBL Seminar Papers</i> (the year should follow; e.g., <i>SBLSP 1999</i>)
SBLSS	SBL, Semeia Studies
SBLSymS	SBL Symposium Series
SBLTT	SBL, Texts and Translations
SBLWAW	SBL, Writings from the Ancient World
SBM	Stuttgarter biblische Monographien
SBS	Stuttgarter Bibelstudien
SBT	Studies in Biblical Theology
SC	Sources chrétiennes
<i>ScEccl</i>	<i>Sciences ecclésiastiques</i>
<i>ScEs</i>	<i>Science et esprit</i>
SCHNT	Studia ad corpus hellenicum Novi Testamenti
<i>SCR</i>	<i>Studies in Comparative Religion</i>
<i>Scr</i>	<i>Scripture</i>
<i>ScrB</i>	<i>Scripture Bulletin</i>
ScrHier	Scripta hierosolymitana
SD	Studies and Documents
SDAW	Sitzungsberichte der Deutschen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin
<i>SE</i>	<i>Studia Evangelica</i> (<i>SE 1, 2, 3</i> [etc.] = TU 73 [1959], 87 [1964], 88 [1964], 102 [1968], 103 [1968], 112 [1973], 126 [1982])
<i>SEÅ</i>	<i>Svensk exegetisk årsbok</i>

<i>Sef</i>	<i>Sefarad</i>
SEL	<i>Studi epigrafici e linguistici</i>
<i>Sem</i>	<i>Semitica</i>
SHAW	Sitzungsberichte der Heidelberger Akademie der Wissenschaften
SH(C)ANE	Studies in the History (and Culture) of the Ancient Near East
SHT	Studies in Historical Theology
SJ	Studia judaica
SJLA	Studies in Judaism in Late Antiquity
<i>SJOT</i>	<i>Scandinavian Journal of the Old Testament</i>
<i>SJT</i>	<i>Scottish Journal of Theology</i>
SKKNT	Stuttgarter kleiner Kommentar, Neues Testament
<i>SMSR</i>	<i>Studi e materiali di storia delle religioni</i>
SNT	Studien zum Neuen Testament
SNTA	Studiorum Novi Testamenti auxilia
SNTSMS	Society for New Testament Studies Monograph Series
SNTSU	Studien zum Neuen Testament und seiner Umwelt
SO	Symbolae Osloenses
SÖAW	Sitzungsberichte der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien
SOTSMS	Society for Old Testament Study Monograph Series
<i>SPap</i>	<i>Studia papyrologica</i>
SPAW	Sitzungsberichte der Preußischen Akademie der Wissenschaften
SPB	Studia postbiblica
SQAW	Schriften und Quellen der alten Welt
SR	<i>Studies in Religion/Sciences religieuses</i>
SSN	Studia Semitica Neerlandica
SSS	Semitic Study Series
<i>ST</i>	<i>Studia theologica</i>
StABH	Studies in American Biblical Hermeneutics
STDJ	Studies on the Texts of the Desert of Judah
<i>STK</i>	<i>Svensk teologisk kvartalskrift</i>
Str-B	[H. Strack and] P. Billerbeck, <i>Kommentar zum Neuen Testament</i>
StudBib	Studia biblica
StudNeot	Studia neotestamentica
StudOr	Studia Orientalia
SUNT	Studien zur Umwelt des Neuen Testaments
SVTP	Studia in Veteris Testamenti pseudepigrapha
SWBA	Social World of Biblical Antiquity
SymBU	Symbolae biblicae Upsalienses
TAD	B. Porten and A. Yardeni (eds.), <i>Textbook of Aramaic Documents from Ancient Egypt</i>
<i>TBei</i>	<i>Theologische Beiträge</i>
<i>TBl</i>	<i>Theologische Blätter</i>
TBü	Theologische Bücherei
<i>TBT</i>	<i>The Bible Today</i>
TCGNT	B. M. Metzger, <i>A Textual Commentary on the Greek New Testament</i>

<i>TDNT</i>	G. Kittel and G. Friedrich (eds.), <i>Theological Dictionary of the New Testament</i>
<i>TDOT</i>	G. J. Botterweck et al. (eds.), <i>Theological Dictionary of the Old Testament</i>
<i>TEV</i>	<i>Today's English Version (GNB)</i>
TextsS	Texts and Studies
<i>TF</i>	<i>Theologische Forschung</i>
<i>TGI</i>	<i>Theologie und Glaube</i>
THKNT	Theologischer Handkommentar zum Neuen Testament
<i>ThStud</i>	<i>Theologische Studien</i>
<i>TLZ</i>	<i>Theologische Literaturzeitung</i>
<i>TP</i>	<i>Theologie und Philosophie</i>
<i>T(P)APA</i>	<i>Transactions (and Proceedings) of the American Philological Association</i>
<i>TPQ</i>	<i>Theologisch-praktische Quartalschrift</i>
<i>TQ</i>	<i>Theologische Quartalschrift</i>
<i>TRE</i>	<i>Theologische Realenzyklopädie</i>
<i>TRev</i>	<i>Theologische Revue</i>
<i>TRu</i>	<i>Theologische Rundschau</i>
<i>TS</i>	<i>Theological Studies</i>
<i>TSAJ</i>	Texte und Studien zum antiken Judentum
<i>TSK</i>	<i>Theologische Studien und Kritiken</i>
<i>TSSI</i>	J. C. L. Gibson, <i>Textbook of Syrian Semitic Inscriptions</i>
<i>TT</i>	<i>Teologisk tidsskrift</i>
<i>TTZ</i>	<i>Trierer theologische Zeitschrift</i>
TU	Texte und Untersuchungen
<i>TUAT</i>	O. Kaiser et al. (eds.), <i>Texte aus der Umwelt des Alten Testaments</i>
<i>TWAT</i>	G. J. Botterweck et al. (eds.), <i>Theologisches Wörterbuch zum Alten Testament</i>
<i>TWNT</i>	G. Kittel and G. Friedrich (eds.), <i>Theologisches Wörterbuch zum Neuen Testament</i>
<i>TynBul</i>	<i>Tyndale Bulletin</i>
TynNTC	Tyndale New Testament Commentaries
TynOTC	Tyndale Old Testament Commentaries
<i>TZ</i>	<i>Theologische Zeitschrift</i>
UBL	Ugaritisch-biblische Literatur
<i>UBSGNT</i>	United Bible Societies <i>Greek New Testament</i>
<i>UF</i>	<i>Ugarit-Forschungen</i>
UNT	Untersuchungen zum Neuen Testament
<i>USQR</i>	<i>Union Seminary Quarterly Review</i>
<i>UT</i>	C. H. Gordon, <i>Ugaritic Textbook</i>
UUA	Uppsala universitets årsskrift
<i>VC</i>	<i>Vigiliae christianae</i>
<i>VCaro</i>	<i>Verbum caro</i>
VCSup	Supplements to VC
<i>VD</i>	<i>Verbum domini</i>
<i>VF</i>	<i>Verkündigung und Forschung</i>

VKGNT	K. Aland (ed.), <i>Vollständige Konkordanz zum griechischen Neuen Testament</i>
VP	<i>Vivre et penser</i> (= RB 1941–44)
VS	Verbum salutis
VT	<i>Vetus Testamentum</i>
VTSup	VT, Supplements
WA	M. Luther, Kritische Gesamtausgabe (= “Weimar” edition)
WBC	Word Biblical Commentary
WD	<i>Wort und Dienst</i>
WDB	<i>Westminster Dictionary of the Bible</i>
WHAB	<i>Westminster Historical Atlas of the Bible</i>
WHJP	World History of the Jewish People
WMANT	Wissenschaftliche Monographien zum Alten und Neuen Testament
WO	<i>Welt des Orients</i>
WTJ	<i>Westminster Theological Journal</i>
WUNT	Wissenschaftliche Untersuchungen zum Neuen Testament
WVDOG	Wissenschaftliche Veröffentlichungen der Deutschen Orientgesellschaft
WZKM	<i>Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes</i>
ZA	<i>Zeitschrift für Assyriologie</i>
ZAH	<i>Zeitschrift für Althebraistik</i>
ZAW	<i>Zeitschrift für die alttestamentliche Wissenschaft</i>
ZBAT	Zürcher Bibelkommentare, Altes Testament
ZBNT	Zürcher Bibelkommentare, Neues Testament
ZDMG	<i>Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft</i>
ZDMGSup	ZDMG, Supplementbände
ZDPV	<i>Zeitschrift des Deutschen Palästina-Vereins</i>
ZEE	<i>Zeitschrift für evangelische Ethik</i>
ZHT	<i>Zeitschrift für historische Theologie</i>
ZKG	<i>Zeitschrift für Kirchengeschichte</i>
ZKT	<i>Zeitschrift für katholische Theologie</i>
ZNW	<i>Zeitschrift für die neutestamentliche Wissenschaft</i>
ZRGG	<i>Zeitschrift für Religions- und Geistesgeschichte</i>
ZST	<i>Zeitschrift für systematische Theologie</i>
ZTK	<i>Zeitschrift für Theologie und Kirche</i>
ZWT	<i>Zeitschrift für wissenschaftliche Theologie</i>