

Instructions for Contributors to the *Catholic Biblical Quarterly*

Instructions are also available on the World Wide Web at:
<<http://cba.cua.edu/cbqinstructions.cfm>>.

1. The manuscript of any article or book review submitted to this journal should conform to the instructions given here. The manuscript of a book review should also conform to the supplementary instructions sent to reviewers. If a manuscript departs from the instructions in major ways, it 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* (15th edition; Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2003) and *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary* (10th edition; Springfield, MA: Merriam-Webster, 1993), supplemented by *Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language, Unabridged* (Springfield, MA: G. & C. Merriam, 1967), are normative. American spelling is used. When a word has two or more spellings, the first spelling in *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate* is the one to be used. Spelling of biblical names should be according to the *NRSV* unless they are italicized as part of a linguistic argument.

3. The criteria for evaluating inclusive language issued by the National Conference of Catholic Bishops are observed in this journal. Words like "man," "men," "mankind," "family of man," or "brotherhood" should not be used generically; for designation of a generically individual person or a group of people, inclusive terms like "person," "human being," "people," "human family," or "humanity" should be used instead. Translations should not be more gender specific than the original text, ancient or modern. An author's repetition of the word "God" in order to avoid use of the masculine pronoun will be respected, but if, in an editor's judgment, such repetition becomes tiresome or stylistically clumsy, it may be changed editorially. As designations of the persons of the Trinity, the names Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are normally retained. The word "God" should not be abbreviated; the transliterated Tetragrammaton should be written Yhwh.

4. The manuscript of an article should be submitted in hard copy, without an accompanying computer disk. An electronic copy will be required later, if the article is accepted for publication. An author submitting the manuscript of an article should state that it is not being submitted elsewhere and has not been published elsewhere.

5. If the manuscript wins the approval of the editors of the journal, the author will be invited to submit an electronic copy of the work for processing by the typesetter. This e-copy should be composed in software compatible with up-to-date versions of either Microsoft Word for Windows or Word Perfect for Windows. Authors are asked to make the following provisions for the sake of the typesetting:

(a) The e-copy may be sent either on disk or, depending on the complexity of the fonts used, by e-mail attachment.

(b) Transcriptions of text in nonroman alphabets should be made in the family of specialized fonts available from the Society of Biblical Literature, which are all available

at the SBL Website under the “On-Line Resources” when one selects “Fonts.” Specialized fonts are: *SPTiberian* for Hebrew, *SPIonic* for Greek, *SPEdessa* for Syriac, *SPAchmim* for Coptic, etc. Alphabets for which no font exists in this family must be transliterated into the Roman alphabet with diacritical marks, which can be produced with the *SPAtlantis* font. N.B. Convenient as it has proved for many scholars, the *Nota bene* program is not serviceable for our typesetting process.

(c) Authors who wish to add tables to their presentations should use the “table” function in Microsoft Word, found in the “Insert–Reference” menu.

(d) Exceptions to these software 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.

6. Authors of articles receive an electronic copy of the edited manuscript, which they are expected to read carefully, check against the original copy, and correct. Proofs are not sent to reviewers of books.

BASIC FORMAT AND LENGTH

7. A manuscript must be printed on only one side of 8½-by-11-inch sheets of good, white paper, with margins of at least ¼ inches on all sides of each page. If the 8.27-by-11.69-inch (21-by-29.7-cm) sheets of A4 paper common outside North America are used, the upper and lower margins of each page should be increased to at least 1½ inches. Double spacing must be used for everything, including the footnotes and any block quotations set off from the text. Single-line or one-and-a-half-line spacing is not acceptable. The preferred font for the typing of the manuscript is Times New Roman, in which the symbol menu will furnish many diacritical marks for transcribing foreign words. Twelve-point type is preferred; a manuscript printed in type of 10 points or less will not be accepted. Special material such as tables, figures, and diagrams should be produced on separate pages, and the place where such material is to be inserted in the text should be indicated clearly (“insert table 1 here”).

8. Nothing should come between the first paragraph of an article and the author’s name and address above it. Within the text, however, headings marking sections and subsections are helpful and desirable. For the style used in headings, see recent issues of this journal.

9. Anything to be printed in italics should be underlined once, even if the printer is capable of producing italics. Anything to be printed in small capitals (e.g., B.C., A.D., B.C.E., C.E., MS) should be underlined twice.

10. The maximum acceptable length of the manuscript of an article is ca. 10,000 words. This amounts to ca. 38 pages of 12-point type when the norms of §7 have been followed. Preference will definitely be given to manuscripts shorter than the maximum acceptable length.

QUOTATIONS

11. 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.

12. 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

13. Footnotes should be numbered consecutively. *They should be gathered at the end of the manuscript as though they were endnotes.* 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.

14. 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.

15. 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.

16. 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

17. 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 §19 below.

18. 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 §§40-48 below.

19. 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.

20. 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

21. 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), 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 period and a space), 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), 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*.

22. A modern author's given name is preferable to its initial. If initials are substituted for given names, they should be substituted consistently throughout the article. If the author's middle name or initial is given in the book or article itself, it must be given in the reference (Patrick W. [or P. W.] Skehan and Raymond E. [or R. E.] Brown, not simply Patrick [or P.] Skehan and Raymond [or R.] Brown).

23. 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 (Liturgical Press, Neukirchener Verlag), or 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).

24. 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 N- dashes are used between page numbers [contrary to the *Chicago Manual*¹⁵], 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.) is followed by one in an ascending series (e.g., a year A.D.), ignore rules c and d and write all digits of the second number: 645-644 B.C.; 645-625 B.C.; 209-201 B.C.; 101 B.C.-A.D. 105. 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. or B.C.E.). (Note the use of en-dashes to separate the years in dating.)

25. In the following examples, §§21-24 are illustrated.

¹ Hans Walter Wolff, *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

26. *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 §§21-24, 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 underlined for italics 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.; 2d 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* (34 vols. in 6 parts + index; ed. I. Epstein; 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].

27. *Reference to a CD-ROM or other portable database which 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, underlined for italics. Publication information, in square brackets, 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].

28. *Reference to online reproduction of a printed source.* If an online database reproduces a printed source, reference to the printed version alone, according to §§21–24, 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 uniform resource locator (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 site on the World Wide Web, 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.lexis-nexis.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: T & T 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]).

29. *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 §§21–22, 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 underlined for italics. An online periodical’s underlined 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 §28. 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 Dodeka-propheten*, 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].

TREATMENT OF LANGUAGES NOT WRITTEN IN LATIN CHARACTERS

30. Hebrew, Aramaic, Greek, and Coptic should be typed, or at least written clearly, in the characters proper to the language (see the instructions for this in §5). Hebrew and Aramaic should be written without vowel points and *maqqup*, unless the vocalization is crucial to the discussion. Use of the vowel points (and of the masoretic *maqqup* associated with them) is often an unnecessary luxury which the editor may change. If transliteration is used, it should conform to the following rules.

31. *Hebrew in transliteration.* The transliterated forms of the Hebrew consonants are *ʔ b g d h w z ḥ ṭ y k l m n s ʿ p q r š ṣ t*. Spirantization of the letters *b g d k p t* is normally not indicated; if its indication is absolutely necessary, underline the letter once for italics and again with what is to be printed as underlining, but alert the editor.

A strong dagesh is represented by reduplication of the consonant (e.g., after an article, *hammelek*). A hyphen is used for *maqqup*. The presence of *mappiq* in a final *h* after *qames* is shown by transliterating the *h* (*āh* instead of *â*).

The Hebrew vowels in transliteration are *a* (*pataḥ*), *ā* (*qames*), *â* (final *qames hē*), *e* (*sēgôl*), *ē* (*šērê*), *ê* (final and medial *šērê yôd* and medial *sēgôl yôd*), *i* (short *ḥîreq* defectively written), *î* (medial or final *ḥîreq yôd*), *o* (*qames ḥāṭûp*), *ô* (*ḥôlem* defectively written), *ô* (*ḥôlem* fully written), *u* (short *qibbûs*), *û* (long *qibbûs* defectively written), *û* (*šûreq*). Thus, *qârâ* (final *qames hē*) is distinguished from *qârâʔ* (final *qames ʔālep*), but *sēgôl hē*, *šērê hē*, and *ḥôlem hē* are to be written as the appropriately transliterated vowel followed by *h* (e.g., *yigleh*, *hinnēh*, *šēlômôh*). Diphthongs are written as the transliterated vowel preceded or followed by *w* or *y* (both *y* and *w* are transliterated in a form like *sūsāyw*, “his horses”). Furtive *pataḥ* is to be recorded as *pataḥ* (e.g., *rûah*). A reduced vowel (*ḥāṭêp*) is written with the breve: *ă*, *ĕ*, *ô*. No distinction is made between simple vocal *šewāʔ* (*ĕ*) and *ḥāṭêp sēgôl*. Short vowels fully written should be shown as *o(w)*, *u(w)*, *i(y)*, an example being *bēqu(w)štāʔ*. Accents should normally not be indicated; if they are necessary, the acute should be used for the primary accent, the grave for the secondary accent.

32. *Aramaic (and Syriac) in transliteration.* For Aramaic in general, the system described for Hebrew should be followed, though *šērê* and *ḥôlem* often are not long vowels in Aramaic. The transliterated forms of Syriac consonants are the same as for Hebrew (minus *š*). Syriac consonants and, if strictly necessary, Syriac vowels should be transcribed by means of the *SPEdessa* font (see §5b above).

33. *Greek in transliteration.* *Th* is used for θ , *ph* for ϕ , *ch* for χ , *ps* for ψ , \bar{e} (not \hat{e}) for η , \bar{o} (not \hat{o}) for ω , *h* for a rough breathing (*rh* for ρ), and *y* for υ , except when it is part of a diphthong (*au*, *eu*, $\bar{e}u$, *ui*). If it is really necessary to indicate breathing over medial ρ , *rrh* will suffice. Iota subscript should be represented under the vowel concerned (*a* for α , \bar{e} for η , \bar{o} for ω). Nasal gamma (γ before another γ or before κ , ξ , or χ) is represented as *n*.

34. *Coptic in transliteration.* The system described above for Greek is used for the Coptic letters that are borrowed from Greek. The transliterated forms of the native Coptic letters are *š* for ω , *f* for φ , *h* for ς or ξ , *h* for ζ , *j* for χ , \check{c} for σ , and *ti* for τ . For the supralinear stroke a superscript italic *e* should be used (e.g., *empjoei*). If direct Coptic transcription is desired, the *SPAchmim* font should be used (see §5*b* above).

ABBREVIATIONS IN GENERAL

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

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

“Line(s)” should not be abbreviated. Other common abbreviations listed in *The Chicago Manual of Style*, 15.45-46 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 (§24), 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., A.D., 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.

36. 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 §§40-48. For abbreviations of classical and patristic titles, the lists at the beginning of *The Oxford Classical Dictionary* (3rd ed.; ed. S. Hornblower and A. Spawforth; Oxford/New York: Oxford University Press, 1996), *A Patristic Greek Lexicon* (ed. G. W. H. Lampe; Oxford: Clarendon, 1961), and A. Blaise, *Dictionnaire latin-français des auteurs chrétiens* (Turnhout: Brepols, 1954) are recommended, but capitalization and punctuation should be brought into conformity with the style of this journal.

37. The list of abbreviations and sigla for the titles of commonly used periodicals, serials, and reference works in §49 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.

38. 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 (Ph.D., B.C.). Exceptions to this rule are made after internal periods following single letters in the abbreviations of ancient writings (*T. Benj.*, *B. Bat.*) and of personal names (F. C. Grant).

39. An abbreviation closed by a period should not stand at the beginning of a sentence (except in a book review). No abbreviation of any kind should stand at the beginning of a paragraph. No numeral should stand at the beginning of a sentence.

ABBREVIATED NAMES OF BIBLICAL AND APOCRYPHAL BOOKS

40. 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 N-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 a biblical or apocryphal book’s name, it is written with an initial capital (the Book of Job).

Gen	Joel	Prov	Bel
Exod	Amos	Ruth	1, 2, 3, 4, Esdr
Lev	Obad	Cant	4, 5, 6 Ezra
Num	Jonah	Eccl (<i>or</i> Qoh)	Jdt
Deut	Mic	Lam	Let Jer
Josh	Nah	Esth	1, 2, 3, 4 Macc
Judg	Hab	Dan	Pr Azar
1, 2 Sam	Zeph	Ezra	Pr Man
1, 2 Kgs	Hag	Neh	Sir
Isa	Zech	1, 2 Chr	Sus
Jer	Mal	1, 2, 3, 4 Kgdms	Tob
Ezek	Ps (<i>pl.:</i> Pss)	Add Esth	Wis
Hos	Job	Bar	Matt

Mark	1, 2 Cor	1, 2 Thess	Jas
Luke	Gal	1, 2 Tim	1, 2 Pet
John	Eph	Titus	1, 2, 3 John
Acts	Phil	Phlm	Jude
Rom	Col	Heb	Rev

ABBREVIATED NAMES OF PSEUDEPIGRAPHA AND OF WRITINGS OF THE APOSTOLIC FATHERS

41. 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 underlined for italics. 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>

Ign. <i>Magn.</i>	Ignatius <i>Letter to the Magnesians</i>
Ign. <i>Phld.</i>	Ignatius <i>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>
Pol. <i>Phil.</i>	Polycarp <i>Letter to the Philippians</i>

ABBREVIATED NAMES AND SIGLA OF DEAD SEA SCROLLS AND RELATED DOCUMENTS

42. 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., 11QtgJob, 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. (For more information on citing the Scrolls, consult Appendix F, by Emanuel Tov, in *The SBL Handbook of Style: For Ancient Near Eastern, Biblical, and Early Christian Studies* [ed. P. H. Alexander et al.; Peabody, MA: Hendrickson, 1999].)

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
Ḥev	From Naḥal Ḥever
Ḥev/Se	From Naḥal Ḥever, formerly thought to be from Wadi Seiyal
Mas	From Masada
Mird	From Khirbet Mird
Mur	From Wadi Murabbaʿat
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	Peshet (followed by abbreviation of the biblical book)
paleo	Text in Paleo-Hebrew script
pag	Text on papyrus

43. Abbreviations of frequently cited documents and some other examples follow, but a complete list cannot be given here. An up-to-date list of documents with their abbreviations and their numbers can be found Appendix F (by Emanuel Tov) to the *SBL Handbook of Style*, cited above (§42), in which Tov partially revises several earlier lists he had prepared (cf. *Companion Volume to the Dead Sea Scrolls Microfiche Edition* [ed. E. Tov;

rev. ed.; Leiden: Brill, 1995] and *The Dead Sea Scrolls after Fifty Years: A Comprehensive Assessment* [ed. J. C. VanderKam and P. 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^d (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 Naḥal 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>Hôdâyôt^a</i> (<i>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>Peshar on Habakkuk</i> from Cave 1
1QM	<i>Milhâmâ</i> (<i>War Scroll</i>) from Cave 1
1QS	<i>Serek hayyahad</i> (<i>Rule of the Community</i> , formerly <i>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]	The <i>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>Peshar 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 suffixe, 4QExod ^{c-h} (4Q14-19)]
4QExod-Lev ^f	[abbreviation + number suffixe, 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 suffixe, 4QLXXNum (4Q121)]
4QMessAp	<i>Messianic Apocalypse</i> from Cave 4 (4Q521)
4QMezG	Mezuzah G from Cave 4 (4Q155)
4QMMT ^a	<i>Miqṣat ma‘asê hattôrâ^a</i> from Cave 4 (4Q394)
4QpapMMT ^c	<i>Miqṣat ma‘asê hattôrâ^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 ^a (<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

44. These abbreviated titles should be used only in complete references (references including numbers after the title), in the style described in §17. 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 solet</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

45. 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 §§42-43 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 Yerušalmi 1 (optional title)</i>
<i>Tg. Yer. 2</i>	<i>Targum Yerušalmi 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

46. 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.*, underlined for italics, 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. Zuckermandel, *Tosefta* (Pozevalk: Meir, 1880; reprint, Jerusalem: Bamberger & Vahrman, 1937; Vahrman, 1963, 1970), or in S. 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 Zuckermandel'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 G. Stemberger, *Introduction to the Talmud and Midrash* (Edinburgh: T & T 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>Bik.</i>	<i>Bikkurim</i>
<i>Abot</i>	<i>Abot</i> (not abbreviated)	<i>Dem.</i>	<i>Demai</i>
<i>Arak.</i>	<i>Arakin</i>	<i>Eduy.</i>	<i>Eduyot</i>
<i>B. Bat.</i>	<i>Baba Batra</i>	<i>Erub.</i>	<i>Erubin</i>
<i>B. Meš.</i>	<i>Baba Mešia</i>	<i>Git.</i>	<i>Gittin</i>
<i>B. Qam.</i>	<i>Baba Qamma</i>	<i>Ḥag.</i>	<i>Ḥagiga</i>
<i>Bek.</i>	<i>Bekhorot</i>	<i>Ḥal.</i>	<i>Hallah</i>
<i>Ber.</i>	<i>Berakhot</i>	<i>Hor.</i>	<i>Horayot</i>
<i>Bešah</i>	<i>Bešah (Yom Tob)</i>	<i>Ḥul.</i>	<i>Hullin</i>

<i>Kel.</i>	<i>Kelim</i>	<i>Pes.</i>	<i>Pesaḥim</i>
<i>Ker.</i>	<i>Keritot</i>	<i>Qid.</i>	<i>Qiddushin</i>
<i>Ket.</i>	<i>Ketubbot</i>	<i>Qin.</i>	<i>Qinnim</i>
<i>Kil.</i>	<i>Kilayim</i>	<i>Qod.</i>	<i>Qodashim</i>
<i>Maas.</i>	<i>Maaserot</i>	<i>Rosh ha-Sh.</i>	<i>Rosh ha-Shanah</i>
<i>Maas. Sh.</i>	<i>Maaser Sheni</i>	<i>Sanh.</i>	<i>Sanhedrin</i>
<i>Mak.</i>	<i>Makkot</i>	<i>Shab.</i>	<i>Shabbat</i>
<i>Makh.</i>	<i>Makhshirin</i>	<i>Shebi.</i>	<i>Shebiit</i>
<i>Meg.</i>	<i>Megillah</i>	<i>Shebu.</i>	<i>Shebuot</i>
<i>Meil.</i>	<i>Meilah</i>	<i>Sheq.</i>	<i>Sheqalim</i>
<i>Men.</i>	<i>Menahot</i>	<i>Sot.</i>	<i>Sotah</i>
<i>Mid.</i>	<i>Middot</i>	<i>Suk.</i>	<i>Sukkah</i>
<i>Miq.</i>	<i>Miqwaot</i>	<i>Taan.</i>	<i>Taanit</i>
<i>Moed</i>	<i>Moed</i> (not abbreviated)	<i>Tam.</i>	<i>Tamid</i>
<i>Moed Q.</i>	<i>Moed Qatan</i>	<i>Tem.</i>	<i>Temurot</i>
<i>Nashim</i>	<i>Nashim</i> (not abbreviated)	<i>Ter.</i>	<i>Terumot</i>
<i>Naz.</i>	<i>Nazir</i>	<i>Toh.</i>	<i>Toharot</i>
<i>Ned.</i>	<i>Nedarim</i>	<i>T. Yom</i>	<i>Tebul Yom</i>
<i>Neg.</i>	<i>Negaim</i>	<i>Uqṣin</i>	<i>Uqṣin</i>
<i>Nez.</i>	<i>Neziqin</i>	<i>Yad.</i>	<i>Yadayim</i>
<i>Nid.</i>	<i>Niddah</i>	<i>Yeb.</i>	<i>Yebamot</i>
<i>Ohal.</i>	<i>Ohalot</i>	<i>Yoma</i>	<i>Yoma</i> (not abbreviated)
<i>Orlah</i>	<i>Orlah</i> (not abbreviated)	<i>Zab.</i>	<i>Zabim</i>
<i>Parah</i>	<i>Parah</i> (not abbreviated)	<i>Zeb.</i>	<i>Zebaḥim</i>
<i>Peah</i>	<i>Peah</i> (not abbreviated)	<i>Zer.</i>	<i>Zeraim</i>

ABBREVIATED NAMES OF OTHER RABBINIC WORKS

47. 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 §46). 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 underlined for italics, 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>Batê Midr.</i>	<i>Wertheimer's Batei Midrashot</i>
<i>Bêt ha-Midr.</i>	<i>Jellinek's Bêt ha-Midrash</i>
<i>Der. Er. Rab.</i>	<i>Derekh Ereṣ Rabbah</i>
<i>Der. Er. Zuta</i>	<i>Derekh Ereṣ Zuta</i>
<i>Mek. R. Ish.</i>	<i>Mekhilta de-Rabbi Ishmael</i>
<i>Mek. R. Sim.</i>	<i>Mekhilta de-Rabbi Simeon b. Yoḥai</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>	<i>Hoffmann's Midrash Tannaim</i>
<i>Oṣar Midr.</i>	<i>Eisenstein's 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>Semaḥot</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>Tanḥuma</i>
<i>Tan. B.</i>	<i>Tanḥuma</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

48. 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</i> (not abbreviated)
<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

49. Titles of periodicals and books should be underlined for italics, 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	<i>AcOr</i>	<i>Acta orientalia</i>
		ACW	Ancient Christian Writers
		ADAJ	<i>Annual of the Department of Antiquities of Jordan</i>
AAS	<i>Acta apostolicae sedis</i>		
AASOR	<i>Annual of the American Schools of Oriental Research</i>	ADOG	Abhandlungen der Deutschen Orientgesellschaft
AB	Anchor Bible	<i>Aeg</i>	<i>Aegyptus</i>
ABD	D. N. Freedman et al. (eds.), <i>Anchor Bible Dictionary</i>	AER	<i>American Ecclesiastical Review</i>
		AfO	<i>Archiv für Orientforschung</i>
<i>AbrN</i>	<i>Abr-Nahrain</i>	AGAJU	Arbeiten zur Geschichte des antiken Judentums und des Urchristentums
ACNT	Augsburg Commentaries on the New Testament		

AHw	W. von Soden, <i>Akkadisches Handwörterbuch</i>	AP	J. Marouzeau (ed.), <i>L'Année philologique</i>
AION	<i>Annali dell'Istituto Orientale di Napoli</i>	APOT	R. H. Charles (ed.), <i>Apocrypha and Pseudepigrapha of the Old Testament</i>
AJA	<i>American Journal of Archaeology</i>	ARAB	D. D. Luckenbill (ed.), <i>Ancient Records of Assyria and Babylonia</i>
AJAS	<i>American Journal of Arabic Studies</i>	Arch	<i>Archaeology</i>
AJBA	<i>Australian Journal of Biblical Archaeology</i>	ARg	<i>Archiv für Reformationsgeschichte</i>
AJP	<i>American Journal of Philology</i>	ARM	Archives Royales de Mari
AJSL	<i>American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literatures</i>	ArOr	<i>Archiv orientální</i>
AJT	<i>American Journal of Theology</i>	ARw	<i>Archiv für Religionswissenschaft</i>
ALASPM	Abhandlungen zur Literatur Alt-Syrien-Palästinas und Mesopotamiens	AS	Assyriological Studies
ALBO	<i>Analecta Lovaniensia biblica et orientalia</i>	ASAE	<i>Annales du service des antiquités de l'Égypte</i>
ALGHJ	Arbeiten zur Literatur und Geschichte des hellenistischen Judentums	ASNU	<i>Acta Seminarii neotestamentici Upsaliensis</i>
ALUOS	<i>Annual of Leeds University Oriental Society</i>	ASP	<i>American Studies in Papyrology</i>
AnBib	<i>Analecta biblica</i>	ASS	<i>Acta sanctae sedis</i>
AnBoll	<i>Analecta Bollandiana</i>	ASSR	<i>Archives des sciences sociales des religions</i>
ANEP	J. B. Pritchard (ed.), <i>Ancient Near East in Pictures</i>	ASTI	<i>Annual of the Swedish Theological Institute</i>
ANESTP	J. B. Pritchard (ed.), <i>Ancient Near East, Supplementary Texts and Pictures</i>	ATAbh	Alttestamentliche Abhandlungen
ANET	J. B. Pritchard (ed.), <i>Ancient Near Eastern Texts</i>	ATANT	Abhandlungen zur Theologie des Alten und Neuen Testaments
ANF	The Ante-Nicene Fathers	ATD	Das Alte Testament Deutsch
Ang	<i>Angelicum</i>	ATDan	<i>Acta theologica danica</i>
AnGreg	<i>Analecta Gregoriana</i>	ATG	<i>Archivo teológico granadino</i>
AnOr	<i>Analecta orientalia</i>	ATR	<i>Anglican Theological Review</i>
ANRW	<i>Aufstieg und Niedergang der römischen Welt</i>	ATSAT	Arbeiten zu Text und Sprache im Alten Testament
ANTF	Arbeiten zur neutestamentlichen Textforschung	Aug	<i>Augustinianum</i>
ANTJ	Arbeiten zum Neuen Testament und Judentum	AusBR	<i>Australian Biblical Review</i>
Anton	<i>Antonianum</i>	AUSS	<i>Andrews University Seminary Studies</i>
AO	<i>Aula orientalis</i>	BA	<i>Biblical Archaeologist</i>
AOAT	Alter Orient und Altes Testament	BAC	Biblioteca de autores cristianos
AOS	American Oriental Series	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>
AOSTS	American Oriental Society Translation Series	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

<i>BASP</i>	<i>Bulletin of the American Society of Papyrologists</i>	<i>BIOSCS</i>	<i>Bulletin of the International Organization for Septuagint and Cognate Studies</i>
BASPSup	BASP, Supplements	BIS	Biblical Interpretation Series
BBB	Bonner biblische Beiträge	<i>BJPES</i>	<i>Bulletin of the Jewish Palestine Exploration Society</i>
BBET	Beiträge zur biblischen Exegese und Theologie	<i>BJRL</i>	<i>Bulletin of the John Rylands University Library of Manchester</i>
<i>BCSR</i>	<i>Bulletin of the Council on the Study of Religion</i>	BJS	Brown Judaic Studies
BDB	F. Brown, S. R. Driver, and C. A. Briggs, <i>Hebrew and English Lexicon of the Old Testament</i>	<i>BK</i>	<i>Bibel und Kirche</i>
BDF	F. Blass, A. Debrunner, and R. W. Funk, <i>A Greek Grammar of the NT</i>	BKAT	Biblischer Kommentar, Altes Testament
BDR	F. Blass, A. Debrunner, and F. Rehkopf, <i>Grammatik des neutestamentlichen Griechisch</i>	<i>BLE</i>	<i>Bulletin de littérature ecclésiastique</i>
BEATAJ	Beiträge zur Erforschung des Alten Testaments und des antiken Judentums	<i>BLit</i>	<i>Bibel und Liturgie</i>
<i>BeO</i>	<i>Bibbia e oriente</i>	BN	<i>Biblische Notizen</i>
BETL	Bibliotheca Ephemeridum theologiarum Lovaniensium	BNTC	Black's NT Commentaries
BEvT	Beiträge zur evangelischen Theologie	<i>BO</i>	<i>Bibliotheca Orientalis</i>
BFCT	Beiträge zur Förderung christlicher Theologie	<i>BR</i>	<i>Biblical Research</i>
BFT	Biblical Foundations in Theology	<i>BSac</i>	<i>Bibliotheca Sacra</i>
BGBE	Beiträge zur Geschichte der biblischen Exegese	<i>BSO(A)S</i>	<i>Bulletin of the School of Oriental (and African) Studies</i>
<i>BHEAT</i>	<i>Bulletin d'histoire et d'exégèse de l'Ancien Testament</i>	<i>BT</i>	<i>Bible Translator</i>
<i>BHK</i>	<i>Biblia Hebraica</i> (ed. R. Kittel)	<i>BTB</i>	<i>Biblical Theology Bulletin</i>
<i>BHS</i>	<i>Biblia Hebraica Stuttgartensia</i>	<i>BTS</i>	<i>Bible et Terre Sainte</i>
BHT	Beiträge zur historischen Theologie	<i>BurH</i>	<i>Buried History</i>
<i>Bib</i>	<i>Biblica</i>	<i>BVC</i>	<i>Bible et vie chrétienne</i>
BibB	Biblische Beiträge	BWA(N)T	Beiträge zur Wissenschaft vom Alten (und Neuen) Testament
<i>BibLeb</i>	<i>Bibel und Leben</i>	<i>BZ</i>	<i>Biblisches Zeitschrift</i>
BibOr	Biblica et orientalia	BZAW	Beihefte zur ZAW
BibS(F)	Biblisches Studien (Freiburg, 1895–)	BZNW	Beihefte zur ZNW
BibS(N)	Biblisches Studien (Neukirchen-Vluyn, 1951–)	BZRGG	Beihefte zur ZRGG
<i>BIES</i>	<i>Bulletin of the Israel Exploration Society (= Yediot)</i>	<i>CAD</i>	<i>The Assyrian Dictionary of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago</i>
<i>BIFAO</i>	<i>Bulletin de l'Institut français d'archéologie orientale</i>	<i>CAH</i>	<i>Cambridge Ancient History</i>
		CahRB	Cahiers de la Revue biblique
		CahThéol	Cahiers théologiques
		CAT	Commentaire de l'Ancien Testament
		<i>CB</i>	<i>Cultura biblica</i>
		CBC	Cambridge Bible Commentary on the <i>NEB</i>
		CBET	Contributions to Biblical Exegesis and Theology
		<i>CBQ</i>	<i>Catholic Biblical Quarterly</i>
		CBQMS	CBQ, Monograph Series
		CBSC	Cambridge Bible for Schools and Colleges

CC	Corpus christianorum	DJD	Discoveries in the Judaeen Desert
CCath	Corpus catholicorum		
CGTC	Cambridge Greek Testament Commentaries	<i>DOTT</i>	D. W. Thomas (ed.), <i>Documents from Old Testament Times</i>
<i>CH</i>	<i>Church History</i>	<i>DRev</i>	<i>Downside Review</i>
<i>CHJ</i>	<i>Cambridge History of Judaism</i>	DS	Denzinger-Schönmetzer, <i>Enchiridion symbolorum</i>
<i>CHR</i>	<i>Catholic Historical Review</i>		
<i>CIG</i>	<i>Corpus inscriptionum Graecarum</i>	<i>DTC</i>	<i>Dictionnaire de théologie catholique</i>
<i>CII</i>	<i>Corpus inscriptionum Iudaicarum</i>	<i>DTT</i>	<i>Dansk teologisk tidsskrift</i>
<i>CIL</i>	<i>Corpus inscriptionum Latinarum</i>	<i>DunRev</i>	<i>Dunwoodie Review</i>
<i>CIS</i>	<i>Corpus inscriptionum Semiticarum</i>	<i>EAEHL</i>	M. Avi-Yonah (ed.), <i>Encyclopedia of Archaeological Excavations in the Holy Land</i>
<i>CJ</i>	<i>Classical Journal</i>	EBib	Études bibliques
<i>CJT</i>	<i>Canadian Journal of Theology</i>	EchtB	Echter Bibel
CNT	Commentaire du Nouveau Testament	<i>EDB</i>	L. F. Hartman (ed.), <i>Encyclopedic Dictionary of the Bible</i>
ConBNT	Coniectanea biblica, New Testament	<i>EDNT</i>	H. Balz and G. Schneider (eds.), <i>Exegetical Dictionary of the New Testament</i>
ConBOT	Coniectanea biblica, Old Testament	EHAT	Exegetisches Handbuch zum Alten Testament
ConNT	Coniectanea neotestamentica	EKKNT	Evangelisch-katholischer Kommentar zum Neuen Testament
<i>CP</i>	<i>Classical Philology</i>		
<i>CPJ</i>	<i>Corpus papyrorum Iudaicarum</i>	<i>EKL</i>	<i>Evangelisches Kirchenlexikon</i>
<i>CQ</i>	<i>Church Quarterly</i>	<i>EnchBib</i>	<i>Enchiridion biblicum</i>
<i>CQR</i>	<i>Church Quarterly Review</i>	<i>EncJud</i>	<i>Encyclopedia Judaica</i> (1971–72)
<i>CRAIBL</i>	<i>Comptes rendus de l'Académie des inscriptions et belles-lettres</i>	EPROER	Études préliminaires aux religions orientales dans l'Empire romain
CRINT	Compendia rerum Iudaicarum ad Novum Testamentum	ErFor	Erträge der Forschung
CSCO	Corpus scriptorum christianorum Orientalium	ErIsr	Eretz Israel
CSEL	Corpus scriptorum ecclesiasticorum Latinorum	<i>ErJb</i>	<i>Eranos Jahrbuch</i>
CSHJ	Chicago Studies in the History of Judaism	<i>EstBib</i>	<i>Estudios bíblicos</i>
<i>CTA</i>	A. Herdner, <i>Corpus des tablettes en cunéiformes alphabétiques</i>	<i>EstEcl</i>	<i>Estudios eclesiásticos</i>
<i>DACL</i>	<i>Dictionnaire d'archéologie chrétienne et de liturgie</i>	<i>EstTeol</i>	<i>Estudios teológicos</i>
<i>DBSup</i>	<i>Dictionnaire de la Bible, Supplément</i>	<i>ETL</i>	<i>Ephemerides theologicae Lovanienses</i>
<i>DDD</i>	K. van der Toorn, B. Becking, and P. W. van der Horst (eds.), <i>Dictionary of Deities and Demons in the Bible</i>	<i>ETR</i>	<i>Études théologiques et religieuses</i>
<i>DISO</i>	C.-F. Jean and J. Hoftijzer, <i>Dictionnaire des inscriptions sémitiques de l'ouest</i>	EvK	Evangelische Kommentare
		<i>EvQ</i>	<i>Evangelical Quarterly</i>
		<i>EvT</i>	<i>Evangelische Theologie</i>
		<i>EWNT</i>	H. Balz and G. Schneider (eds.), <i>Exegetisches Wörterbuch zum Neuen Testament</i>
		<i>ExpTim</i>	<i>Expository Times</i>

FAT	Forschungen zum Alten Testament	HKAT	Handkommentar zum Alten Testament
FB	Forschung zur Bibel	HKNT	Handkommentar zum Neuen Testament
FBBS	Facet Books, Biblical Series	HNT	Handbuch zum Neuen Testament
FC	Fathers of the Church	HNTC	Harper's NT Commentaries
FF	Foundations and Facets	HO	Handbuch der Orientalistik
FOTL	Forms of the Old Testament Literature	HR	<i>History of Religions</i>
FRLANT	Forschungen zur Religion und Literatur des Alten und Neuen Testaments	HS	<i>Hebrew Studies</i>
GAG	W. von Soden, <i>Grundriss der akkadischen Grammatik</i>	HSM	Harvard Semitic Monographs
GAT	Grundrisse zum Alten Testament	HSS	Harvard Semitic Studies
GBS	Guides to Biblical Scholarship	HTKAT	Herders theologischer Kommentar zum Alten Testament
GCS	Die griechischen christlichen Schriftsteller	HTKNT	Herders theologischer Kommentar zum Neuen Testament
GKB	Gesenius-Kautzsch-Bergsträsser, <i>Hebräische Grammatik</i>	HTR	<i>Harvard Theological Review</i>
GKC	Gesenius' Hebrew Grammar, ed. E. Kautzsch, trans. A. E. Cowley	HTS	Harvard Theological Studies
GNB	<i>Good News Bible (TEV)</i>	HUCA	<i>Hebrew Union College Annual</i>
GNS	Good News Studies	HUT	Hermeneutische Untersuchungen zur Theologie
GNT	Grundrisse zum Neuen Testament	IB	<i>Interpreter's Bible</i>
GOTR	<i>Greek Orthodox Theological Review</i>	IBC	Interpretation: A Bible Commentary for Teaching and Preaching
GRBS	<i>Greek, Roman, and Byzantine Studies</i>	IBS	<i>Irish Biblical Studies</i>
Greg	<i>Gregorianum</i>	ICC	International Critical Commentary
GTA	Göttinger theologische Arbeiten	IDB	G. A. Buttrick (ed.), <i>Interpreter's Dictionary of the Bible</i>
HALAT	W. Baumgartner et al., <i>Hebräisches und aramäisches Lexikon zum Alten Testament</i>	IDBSup	Supplementary volume to IDB
HALOT	W. Baumgartner et al., <i>Hebrew and Aramaic Lexicon of the Old Testament</i>	IEJ	<i>Israel Exploration Journal</i>
HAR	<i>Hebrew Annual Review</i>	Int	<i>Interpretation</i>
HAT	Handbuch zum Alten Testament	ISBE	G. W. Bromiley (ed.), <i>International Standard Bible Encyclopedia</i>
HBC	J. L. Mays (ed.), <i>Harper's Bible Commentary</i>	ITC	International Theological Commentary
HBD	P. J. Achtemeier (ed.), <i>Harper's Bible Dictionary</i>	ITQ	<i>Irish Theological Quarterly</i>
HBT	<i>Horizons in Biblical Theology</i>	JA	<i>Journal asiatique</i>
HDR	Harvard Dissertations in Religion	JAAR	<i>Journal of the American Academy of Religion</i>
HeyJ	<i>Heythrop Journal</i>	JAC	<i>Jahrbuch für Antike und Christentum</i>
HibJ	<i>Hibbert Journal</i>	JANES(CU)	<i>Journal of the Ancient Near Eastern Society (of Columbia University)</i>
		JAOS	<i>Journal of the American Oriental Society</i>
		JAS	<i>Journal of Asian Studies</i>

<i>JB</i>	<i>Jerusalem Bible</i>	<i>JSP</i>	<i>Journal for the Study of the Pseudepigrapha</i>
<i>JBC</i>	R. E. Brown et al. (eds.), <i>The Jerome Biblical Commentary</i>	<i>JSPSup</i>	JSP, Supplement Series
<i>JBL</i>	<i>Journal of Biblical Literature</i>	<i>JSS</i>	<i>Journal of Semitic Studies</i>
<i>JBR</i>	<i>Journal of Bible and Religion</i>	<i>JSSR</i>	<i>Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion</i>
<i>JCS</i>	<i>Journal of Cuneiform Studies</i>	<i>JTS</i>	<i>Journal of Theological Studies</i>
<i>JDS</i>	Judean Desert Studies	<i>KAI</i>	H. Donner and W. Röllig (eds.), <i>Kanaanäische und aramäische Inschriften</i>
<i>JEA</i>	<i>Journal of Egyptian Archaeology</i>	<i>KAT</i>	E. Sellin (ed.), <i>Kommentar zum A. T.</i>
<i>JEH</i>	<i>Journal of Ecclesiastical History</i>	<i>KB</i>	L. Koehler and W. Baumgartner, <i>Lexicon in Veteris Testamenti libros</i> (3d ed.: HALAT)
<i>JEOL</i>	<i>Jaarbericht . . . Ex oriente lux</i>	<i>KD</i>	<i>Kerygma und Dogma</i>
<i>JES</i>	<i>Journal of Ecumenical Studies</i>	<i>KEK</i>	Kritisch-exegetischer Kommentar über das Neue Testament (Meyer-Kommentar)
<i>JETS</i>	<i>Journal of the Evangelical Theological Society</i>	<i>KJV</i>	<i>King James Version</i>
<i>JHNES</i>	Johns Hopkins Near Eastern Studies	<i>KIP</i>	K. Ziegler and W. Sontheimer (eds.), <i>Der kleine Pauly: Lexikon der Antike</i>
<i>JHS</i>	<i>Journal of Hellenic Studies</i>	<i>KIT</i>	Kleine Texte
<i>JJS</i>	<i>Journal of Jewish Studies</i>	<i>KS</i>	<i>Kirjath sepher</i>
<i>JMES</i>	<i>Journal of Middle Eastern Studies</i>	<i>KTU</i>	M. Dietrich, O. Loretz, and J. Sanmartín (eds.), <i>Die keilalphabetischen Texte aus Ugarit</i>
<i>JMS</i>	<i>Journal of Mithraic Studies</i>	<i>LAPO</i>	Littératures anciennes du Proche-Orient
<i>JNES</i>	<i>Journal of Near Eastern Studies</i>	<i>LB</i>	<i>Linguistica biblica</i>
<i>JNSL</i>	<i>Journal of Northwest Semitic Languages</i>	<i>LCC</i>	Library of Christian Classics
<i>JPOS</i>	<i>Journal of the Palestine Oriental Society</i>	<i>LCL</i>	Loeb Classical Library
<i>JPSV</i>	Jewish Publication Society Version (1917)	<i>LD</i>	Lectio divina
<i>JQR</i>	<i>Jewish Quarterly Review</i>	<i>LEC</i>	Library of Early Christianity
<i>JQRMS</i>	JQR, Monograph Series	<i>Leš</i>	<i>Lešonēnu</i>
<i>JR</i>	<i>Journal of Religion</i>	<i>LLAVT</i>	E. Vogt, <i>Lexicon linguae aramaicae Veteris Testamenti</i>
<i>JRAS</i>	<i>Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society</i>	<i>LQ</i>	<i>Lutheran Quarterly</i>
<i>JRE</i>	<i>Journal of Religious Ethics</i>	<i>LS</i>	<i>Louvain Studies</i>
<i>JRelS</i>	<i>Journal of Religious Studies</i>	<i>LSJ</i>	Liddell-Scott-Jones, <i>Greek-English Lexicon</i>
<i>JRH</i>	<i>Journal of Religious History</i>	<i>LTK</i>	<i>Lexikon für Theologie und Kirche</i>
<i>JRS</i>	<i>Journal of Roman Studies</i>	<i>LTP</i>	<i>Laval théologique et philosophique</i>
<i>JRT</i>	<i>Journal of Religious Thought</i>	<i>LUÅ</i>	Lunds universitets årsskrift
<i>JSHRZ</i>	Jüdische Schriften aus hellenistisch-römischer Zeit	<i>LW</i>	<i>Lutheran World</i>
<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		

MAIBL	<i>Mémoires présentés par divers savants à l'Académie des inscriptions et belles-lettres</i>	NICOT	New International Commentary on the Old Testament
MBS	Message of Biblical Spirituality	NIGTC	New International Greek Testament Commentary
McCQ	<i>McCormick Quarterly</i>	NIV	<i>New International Version</i>
MDB	<i>Le monde de la Bible</i>	NJB	<i>New Jerusalem Bible</i>
MDOG	<i>Mitteilungen der Deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft</i>	NJBC	R. E. Brown et al. (eds.), <i>New Jerome Biblical Commentary</i>
MGWJ	<i>Monatsschrift für Geschichte und Wissenschaft des Judentums</i>	NJPSV	New Jewish Publication Society Version, <i>Tanakh</i> (1985)
MHUC	Monographs of the Hebrew Union College	NKJV	<i>New King James Version</i>
MM	J. H. Moulton and G. Milligan, <i>The Vocabulary of the Greek Testament</i>	NKZ	<i>Neue kirchliche Zeitschrift</i>
MNTC	Moffatt New Testament Commentary	NorTT	<i>Norsk teologisk tidsskrift</i>
MScRel	<i>Mélanges de science religieuse</i>	NovT	<i>Novum Testamentum</i>
MTZ	<i>Münchener theologische Zeitschrift</i>	NovTSup	NovT, Supplements
Mus	<i>Muséon</i>	NPNF	Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers
MUSJ	<i>Mélanges de l'université Saint-Joseph</i>	NRSV	<i>New Revised Standard Version</i>
MVÄG	Mitteilungen der Vorderasiatisch-ägyptischen Gesellschaft	NRT	<i>Nouvelle revue théologique</i>
NAB	<i>New American Bible</i>	NTA	<i>New Testament Abstracts</i>
NASB	<i>New American Standard Bible</i>	NTAbh	Neutestamentliche Abhandlungen
NBI	<i>New Blackfriars</i>	NTApoc	E. Hennecke and W. Schneemelcher (eds.), <i>New Testament Apocrypha</i>
NCB	New Century Bible	NTD	Das Neue Testament Deutsch
NCCHS	R. D. Fuller et al. (eds.), <i>New Catholic Commentary on Holy Scripture</i>	NTF	Neutestamentliche Forschungen
NCE	M. R. P. McGuire et al. (eds.), <i>New Catholic Encyclopedia</i>	NTG	New Testament Guides
NEAEHL	E. Stern (ed.), <i>New Encyclopedia of Archaeological Excavations in the Holy Land</i>	NTL	New Testament Library
NEB	<i>New English Bible</i>	NTM	New Testament Message
NEchtB	Neue Echter Bibel	NTOA	Novum Testamentum et orbis antiquus
NedTTs	<i>Nederlands theologisch tijdschrift</i>	NTS	<i>New Testament Studies</i>
Neot	<i>Neotestamentica</i>	NTT	New Testament Theology
NFT	New Frontiers in Theology	NTTS	New Testament Tools and Studies
NH(M)S	Nag Hammadi (and Manichaean) Studies	OBO	Orbis biblicus et orientalis
NIB	<i>New Interpreter's Bible</i>	ÖBS	Österreichische biblische Studien
NIBC	New International Biblical Commentary	OBT	Overtures to Biblical Theology
NICNT	New International Commentary on the New Testament	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>

<i>OrSyr</i>	<i>L'Orient syrien</i>	RANE	Records of the Ancient Near East
<i>OTA</i>	<i>Old Testament Abstracts</i>		
<i>OTG</i>	<i>Old Testament Guides</i>	<i>RArch</i>	<i>Revue archéologique</i>
<i>OTL</i>	<i>Old Testament Library</i>	<i>RB</i>	<i>Revue biblique</i>
<i>OTM</i>	<i>Old Testament Message</i>	<i>RBén</i>	<i>Revue bénédictine</i>
<i>OTP</i>	J. H. Charlesworth (ed.), <i>The Old Testament Pseudepigrapha</i>	<i>RCB</i>	<i>Revista de cultura bíblica</i>
		<i>RE</i>	<i>Realencyclopädie für protestantische Theologie und Kirche</i>
<i>OTS</i>	<i>Oudtestamentische studiën</i>		
<i>PAAJR</i>	<i>Proceedings of the American Academy of Jewish Research</i>	<i>REA</i>	<i>Revue des études anciennes</i>
<i>PCB</i>	M. Black and H. H. Rowley (eds.), <i>Peake's Commentary on the Bible</i>	<i>REB</i>	<i>Revised English Bible</i>
		<i>RechBib</i>	<i>Recherches bibliques</i>
<i>PEFQS</i>	<i>Palestine Exploration Fund, Quarterly Statement</i>	<i>REg</i>	<i>Revue d'égyptologie</i>
		<i>REJ</i>	<i>Revue des études juives</i>
<i>PEQ</i>	<i>Palestine Exploration Quarterly</i>	<i>RelS</i>	<i>Religious Studies</i>
<i>PG</i>	J. Migne (ed.), <i>Patrologia graeca</i>	<i>RelSoc</i>	<i>Religion and Society</i>
		<i>RelSRev</i>	<i>Religious Studies Review</i>
<i>PGL</i>	G. W. H. Lampe, <i>Patristic Greek Lexicon</i>	<i>RES</i>	<i>Répertoire d'épigraphie sémitique</i>
		<i>ResQ</i>	<i>Restoration Quarterly</i>
<i>PGM</i>	K. Preisendanz (ed.), <i>Papyri Graecae magicae</i>	<i>RevExp</i>	<i>Review and Expositor</i>
		<i>RevistB</i>	<i>Revista bíblica</i>
<i>PhEW</i>	<i>Philosophy East and West</i>	<i>RevQ</i>	<i>Revue de Qumran</i>
<i>Phil</i>	<i>Philologus</i>	<i>RevScRel</i>	<i>Revue des sciences religieuses</i>
<i>PhRev</i>	<i>Philosophical Review</i>	<i>RevSém</i>	<i>Revue sémitique</i>
<i>PJ</i>	<i>Palästina Jahrbuch</i>	<i>RevThom</i>	<i>Revue thomiste</i>
<i>PL</i>	J. Migne (ed.), <i>Patrologia latina</i>	<i>RGG</i>	<i>Religion in Geschichte und Gegenwart</i>
<i>PO</i>	<i>Patrologia Orientalis</i>	<i>RHA</i>	<i>Revue hittite et asianique</i>
<i>PRU</i>	<i>Palais royal d'Ugarit</i>	<i>RHE</i>	<i>Revue d'histoire ecclésiastique</i>
<i>PSB</i>	<i>Princeton Seminary Bulletin</i>	<i>RHPR</i>	<i>Revue d'histoire et de philosophie religieuses</i>
<i>P(ST)J</i>	<i>Perkins (School of Theology) Journal</i>	<i>RHR</i>	<i>Revue de l'histoire des religions</i>
<i>PTMS</i>	<i>Pittsburgh Theological Monograph Series</i>	<i>RIDA</i>	<i>Revue internationale des droits de l'antiquité</i>
<i>PVTG</i>	<i>Pseudepigrapha Veteris Testamenti Graece</i>	<i>RivB</i>	<i>Rivista bíblica</i>
<i>PW</i>	Pauly-Wissowa, <i>Real-Encyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft</i>	<i>RNT</i>	<i>Regensburger Neues Testament</i>
		<i>RQ</i>	<i>Römische Quartalschrift für christliche Alterumskunde und Kirchengeschichte</i>
<i>PWSup</i>	<i>PW, Supplement</i>	<i>RSO</i>	<i>Rivista degli studi orientali</i>
<i>Qad</i>	<i>Qadmoniot</i>	<i>RSPT</i>	<i>Revue des sciences philosophiques et théologiques</i>
<i>QD</i>	<i>Quaestiones disputatae</i>	<i>RSR</i>	<i>Recherches de science religieuse</i>
<i>QDAP</i>	<i>Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities in Palestine</i>	<i>RST</i>	<i>Regensburger Studien zur Theologie</i>
<i>RA</i>	<i>Revue d'assyriologie et d'archéologie orientale</i>	<i>RSV</i>	<i>Revised Standard Version</i>
		<i>RTAM</i>	<i>Recherches de théologie ancienne et médiévale</i>
<i>RAC</i>	<i>Reallexikon für Antike und Christentum</i>	<i>RTL</i>	<i>Revue théologique de Louvain</i>

<i>RTP</i>	<i>Revue de théologie et de philosophie</i>	SBLWAW	SBL, Writings from the Ancient World
<i>RV</i>	<i>Revised Version</i>	SBM	Stuttgarter biblische Monographien
<i>SacEr</i>	<i>Sacris erudiri</i>	SBS	Stuttgarter Bibelstudien
SacPag	Sacra Pagina	SBT	Studies in Biblical Theology
SAKDQ	Sammlung ausgewählter kirchen- und dogmengeschichtlicher Quellenschriften	SC	Sources chrétiennes
SANT	Studien zum Alten und Neuen Testament	<i>ScEccI</i>	<i>Sciences ecclésiastiques</i>
SB	Sources bibliques	<i>ScEs</i>	<i>Science et esprit</i>
SBA	Studies in Biblical Archaeology	SCHNT	Studia ad corpus hellenicum Novi Testamenti
SBAW	Sitzungsberichte der Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften in München	<i>SCR</i>	<i>Studies in Comparative Religion</i>
SBB	Stuttgarter biblische Beiträge	<i>Scr</i>	<i>Scripture</i>
SBEC	Studies in the Bible and Early Christianity	<i>ScrB</i>	<i>Scripture Bulletin</i>
<i>SBFLA</i>	<i>Studii biblici franciscani liber annuus</i>	ScrHier	Scripta hierosolymitana
<i>SBJ</i>	<i>La Sainte Bible</i> ("Bible de Jérusalem")	SD	Studies and Documents
SBLABS	Society of Biblical Literature, Archaeology and Biblical Studies	SDAW	Sitzungsberichte der Deutschen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin
SBLAS	SBL, Aramaic Studies	<i>SE</i>	<i>Studia Evangelica</i> (<i>SE</i> 1, 2, 3 [etc.] = TU 73 [1959], 87 [1964], 88 [1964], 102 [1968], 103 [1968], 112 [1973], 126 [1982])
SBLBAC	SBL, The Bible in American Culture	<i>SEÅ</i>	<i>Svensk exegetisk årsbok</i>
SBLBMI	SBL, The Bible and Its Modern Interpreters	<i>Sef</i>	<i>Sefarad</i>
SBLBSNA	SBL, Biblical Scholarship in North America	<i>SEL</i>	<i>Studi epigrafici e linguistici</i>
SBLDS	SBL Dissertation Series	<i>Sem</i>	<i>Semitica</i>
SBLEJL	SBL, Early Judaism and Its Literature	SHAW	Sitzungsberichte der Heidelberger Akademie der Wissenschaften
SBLMasS	SBL, Masoretic Studies	SH(C)ANE	Studies in the History (and Culture) of the Ancient Near East
SBLMS	SBL Monograph Series	SHT	Studies in Historical Theology
SBLNTGF	SBL, The New Testament in the Greek Fathers	SJ	Studia judaica
SBLRBS	SBL, Resources for Biblical Study	SJLA	Studies in Judaism in Late Antiquity
SBL SBS	SBL, Sources for Biblical Study	<i>SJOT</i>	<i>Scandinavian Journal of the Old Testament</i>
SBLSCS	SBL, Septuagint and Cognate Studies	<i>SJT</i>	<i>Scottish Journal of Theology</i>
<i>SBLSP</i>	<i>SBL Seminar Papers</i> (the year should follow; e.g., <i>SBLSP</i> 1999)	SKKNT	Stuttgarter kleiner Kommentar, Neues Testament
SBLSS	SBL, Semeia Studies	<i>SMSR</i>	<i>Studi e materiali di storia delle religioni</i>
SBLSymS	SBL Symposium Series	SNT	Studien zum Neuen Testament
SBLTT	SBL, Texts and Translations	SNTA	Studiorum Novi Testamenti auxilia
		SNTSMS	Society for New Testament Studies Monograph Series

SNTSU	Studien zum Neuen Testament und seiner Umwelt	<i>TDOT</i>	G. J. Botterweck et al. (eds.), <i>Theological Dictionary of the Old Testament</i>
SO	Symbolae Osloenses		
SÖAW	Sitzungsberichte der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien	<i>TEV</i>	<i>Today's English Version (GNB)</i>
		TextsS	Texts and Studies
		<i>TF</i>	<i>Theologische Forschung</i>
SOTSMS	Society for Old Testament Study Monograph Series	<i>TGI</i>	<i>Theologie und Glaube</i>
<i>SPap</i>	<i>Studia papyrologica</i>	THKNT	Theologischer Handkommentar zum Neuen Testament
SPAW	Sitzungsberichte der Preußischen Akademie der Wissenschaften	<i>ThStud</i>	<i>Theologische Studiën</i>
		<i>TLZ</i>	<i>Theologische Literaturzeitung</i>
SPB	Studia postbiblica	<i>TP</i>	<i>Theologie und Philosophie</i>
SQAW	Schriften und Quellen der alten Welt	<i>T(P)APA</i>	<i>Transactions (and Proceedings) of the American Philological Association</i>
<i>SR</i>	<i>Studies in Religion/Sciences religieuses</i>		
SSN	Studia Semitica Neerlandica	<i>TPQ</i>	<i>Theologisch-praktische Quartalschrift</i>
SSS	Semitic Study Series		
<i>ST</i>	<i>Studia theologica</i>	<i>TQ</i>	<i>Theologische Quartalschrift</i>
StABH	Studies in American Biblical Hermeneutics	<i>TRE</i>	<i>Theologische Realenzyklopädie</i>
		<i>TRev</i>	<i>Theologische Revue</i>
STDJ	Studies on the Texts of the Desert of Judah	<i>TRu</i>	<i>Theologische Rundschau</i>
		<i>TS</i>	<i>Theological Studies</i>
<i>STK</i>	<i>Svensk teologisk kvartalskrift</i>	TSAJ	Texte und Studien zum antiken Judentum
Str-B	[H. Strack and] P. Billerbeck, <i>Kommentar zum Neuen Testament</i>	<i>TSK</i>	<i>Theologische Studien und Kritiken</i>
		<i>TSSI</i>	J. C. L. Gibson, <i>Textbook of Syrian Semitic Inscriptions</i>
StudBib	Studia biblica		
StudNeot	Studia neotestamentica	<i>TT</i>	<i>Teologisk tidsskrift</i>
StudOr	Studia Orientalia	<i>TTZ</i>	<i>Trierer theologische Zeitschrift</i>
SUNT	Studien zur Umwelt des Neuen Testaments	TU	Texte und Untersuchungen
		<i>TUAT</i>	O. Kaiser et al. (eds.), <i>Texte aus der Umwelt des Alten Testaments</i>
SVTP	Studia in Veteris Testamenti pseudepigrapha		
SWBA	Social World of Biblical Antiquity	<i>TWAT</i>	G. J. Botterweck et al. (eds.), <i>Theologisches Wörterbuch zum Alten Testament</i>
SymBU	Symbolae biblicae Upsalienses		
<i>TAD</i>	B. Porten and A. Yardeni (eds.), <i>Textbook of Aramaic Documents from Ancient Egypt</i>	<i>TWNT</i>	G. Kittel and G. Friedrich (eds.), <i>Theologisches Wörterbuch zum Neuen Testament</i>
<i>TBei</i>	<i>Theologische Beiträge</i>	<i>TynBul</i>	<i>Tyndale Bulletin</i>
<i>TBl</i>	<i>Theologische Blätter</i>	TynNTC	Tyndale New Testament Commentaries
Tbü	Theologische Bücherei		
<i>TBT</i>	<i>The Bible Today</i>	TynOTC	Tyndale Old Testament Commentaries
<i>TCGNT</i>	B. M. Metzger, <i>A Textual Commentary on the Greek New Testament</i>	<i>TZ</i>	<i>Theologische Zeitschrift</i>
		UBL	Ugaritisch-biblische Literatur
<i>TDNT</i>	G. Kittel and G. Friedrich (eds.), <i>Theological Dictionary of the New Testament</i>	<i>UBSGNT</i>	United Bible Societies <i>Greek New Testament</i>
		<i>UF</i>	<i>Ugarit-Forschungen</i>

UNT	Untersuchungen zum Neuen Testament	WVDOG	Wissenschaftliche Veröffentlichungen der Deutschen Orientgesellschaft
USQR	<i>Union Seminary Quarterly Review</i>	WZKM	<i>Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes</i>
UT	C. H. Gordon, <i>Ugaritic Textbook</i>	ZA	<i>Zeitschrift für Assyriologie</i>
UUÅ	Uppsala universitets årsskrift	ZAH	<i>Zeitschrift für Althebraistik</i>
VC	<i>Vigiliae christianae</i>	ZAW	<i>Zeitschrift für die alttestamentliche Wissenschaft</i>
VCaro	<i>Verbum caro</i>	ZBAT	Zürcher Bibelkommentare, Altes Testament
VCSup	Supplements to VC	ZBNT	Zürcher Bibelkommentare, Neues Testament
VD	<i>Verbum domini</i>	ZDMG	<i>Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft</i>
VF	<i>Verkündigung und Forschung</i>	ZDMGSup	ZDMG, Supplementbände
VKGNT	K. Aland (ed.), <i>Vollständige Konkordanz zum griechischen Neuen Testament</i>	ZDPV	<i>Zeitschrift des Deutschen Palästina-Vereins</i>
VP	<i>Vivre et penser</i> (= RB 1941–44)	ZEE	<i>Zeitschrift für evangelische Ethik</i>
VS	<i>Verbum salutis</i>	ZHT	<i>Zeitschrift für historische Theologie</i>
VT	<i>Vetus Testamentum</i>	ZKG	<i>Zeitschrift für Kirchengeschichte</i>
VTSup	VT, Supplements	ZKT	<i>Zeitschrift für katholische Theologie</i>
WA	M. Luther, Kritische Gesamtausgabe (= "Weimar" edition)	ZNW	<i>Zeitschrift für die neutestamentliche Wissenschaft</i>
WBC	Word Biblical Commentary	ZRGG	<i>Zeitschrift für Religions- und Geistesgeschichte</i>
WD	<i>Wort und Dienst</i>	ZST	<i>Zeitschrift für systematische Theologie</i>
WDB	<i>Westminster Dictionary of the Bible</i>	ZTK	<i>Zeitschrift für Theologie und Kirche</i>
WHAB	<i>Westminster Historical Atlas of the Bible</i>	ZWT	<i>Zeitschrift für wissenschaftliche Theologie</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		

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