

## Harvard Theological Review

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The scope of the *Review* embraces history and philosophy of religious thought in all traditions and periods – including the areas of Hebrew Bible, New Testament, Christianity, Jewish studies, theology, ethics, archaeology and comparative religious studies. It seeks to publish original research that contributes to the development of scholarly understanding and interpretation.

Manuscripts and communications on editorial matters should be directed to the attention of the managing editor at the following address:

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*Harvard Theological Review* considers submitted articles for publication if they conform to the following guidelines:

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Articles must not have been previously published elsewhere and must differ significantly and substantially from other material the author may have published. The *Review* does not consider articles currently submitted to other journals, nor articles which will be published later as part of a book.

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We recommend, however, that you include a brief cover letter, introducing yourself and your topic either electronically or in print. Abstracts may be included.

The *Review* rarely publishes papers longer than about 40-50 double-spaced pages.

A copy of the *HTR* style sheet originally published in *HTR* 80:2 (1987), pages 243-60 (see below), and a brief outline of further changes in style will be mailed on request. The *HTR* style follows closely that of the *Society of Biblical Literature Handbook of Style* and the *Chicago Manual of Style*, published by Chicago University Press.

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Once the editing process is complete, authors receive page proofs electronically, which they are expected to read carefully and return to the office within the week. Authors may be asked to provide further bibliographic information.

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## INSTRUCTIONS FOR CONTRIBUTORS

1. All articles and critical notes submitted for publication in this journal are expected to conform to the requirements of these instructions. If they depart from it in major ways, the MS may be returned to the author for retyping before it is considered for publication. It is assumed that submitted MSS are in final form with no changes expected later. Authors of articles receive galley proofs that they are expected to read carefully, check against the MS, and correct.

2. The first typed copy (or ribbon copy) of a MS and one clear photocopy of the original must be submitted to the editor.

3. Save for the specific instructions given in this style sheet, the directives of *The Chicago Manual of Style: The 13th Edition of A Manual of Style Revised and Expanded* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1982) and *Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language Unabridged* (Springfield, MA: Merriam-Webster) are to be followed. The American style of spelling is to be used. When there is more than one way of spelling a word, the first choice in *Webster's Third* is to be preferred.

4. The MS must be typewritten, on one side of the sheet only, on white paper of good quality and standard size (8½ x 11 in. or 21½ x 28 cm.). Legal size or erasable paper is not to be used. Typewriters with italic characters only or with small caps only should not be used. Words to be italicized should be underlined, not typed in italics (e.g., with the IBM italic element). See § 13 below. MSS produced on word processing equipment should not have justified right margins. All lines are to be typed double-spaced, even those of footnotes and indented quotations. Ample margins, of at least 1¼ ins., are to be left on all edges of the page.

5. Quotations of five or more lines in any language should be double-spaced in the typed MS and indented.

6. The use of masculine pronouns when referring to persons generically, and the use of such terms as “man” when referring to human beings should be avoided. The editors realize that it is not always possible or appropriate to use inclusive language when referring to deity.

7. Respect for accuracy in verbatim quotations demands that the spelling, punctuation, and abbreviations of the original publication be reproduced exactly, even if they differ from the style of this journal. The only exceptions are altering capitalization of initial letters to fit the syntax of the text within which the quotation appears and the

omission of punctuation with ellipsis points. Should the quotation contain an error, this may be indicated by [*sic*] or [?], at the author's discretion.

8. Special material to be printed on a separate page (e.g., lists, tables, charts, diagrams, blocks of Greek or Hebrew text) should be typed (or drawn) on sheets separate from the main text. However, the location of such material in the main text must be indicated clearly (e.g., "insert chart 1 here").

9. Greek, Hebrew, and Coptic text can be set in their proper characters. Whenever possible, the unpointed consonantal text of Hebrew or Aramaic is to be used. The vocalized form of Hebrew and Aramaic should be used only when absolutely necessary.

10. Transliterated words are always to be underlined in the MS. See below for the system of transliteration to be used. However, as far as possible, mixing the use of foreign type faces and transliteration in the same article should be avoided.

11. Whenever possible, Greek, Hebrew, Aramaic, and Coptic words nontransliterated should be typewritten; if a foreign typewriter is not available, the author should write the words *clearly* and carefully in ink, and in forms of the letters that correspond to the font of Hebrew and Greek used in this journal.

12. Quotations from primary sources in foreign languages normally should be accompanied by English translations, set in quotations marks, at least at their first occurrence in the discussion. For example, either: According to Minucius Felix, "Such practices are not sacred rites, but tortures" (Haec iam non sunt sacra, tormenta sunt); or: Haec iam non sunt sacra, tormenta sunt ("Such practices are not sacred rites, but tortures").

13. Words to be printed in italics are to be underlined once (e.g., titles of books and periodicals, transliterations, foreign words).

14. Common abbreviations may be used (e.g., viz., *ibid.* [always roman, not italics], cf., etc. [see the list in the *Chicago Manual of Style*, 14.32]). However, instead of *op. cit.*, *loc. cit.*, and *art. cit.*, a shortened title (but not an acronym!) is to be used, once the full information for a book or article has been given (see § 19 below). Also to be avoided are f. or ff. for "following" pages or verses; the proper page numbers or verse numbers are to be cited. Similarly, *ad loc.* is to be avoided.

15. The following abbreviations are to be used for frequent terminology.

HB	Hebrew Bible	chap(s).	chapter(s)
OT	Old Testament	col(s).	column(s)
NT	New Testament	frg(s).	fragment(s)
LXX	Septuagint	ms(s).	manuscript(s)
MT	Masoretic Text	n(n).	note(s)
QL	Qumran Literature	no(s).	number(s)
Vg	Vulgate	p(p).	page(s)

VL	Vetus Latina	pl(s).	plate(s)
G, OG	(Old) Greek	vs(s)	verse(s)
ET	English Translation	n.s.	new series
DSS	Dead Sea Scrolls		

Chronological references should be made with the abbreviations BCE and CE (in capital letters, without punctuation) following the year number. Date numbers should precede the name of the month (spelled out in full) and the year number (e.g., 3 July 1957).

16. Roman numerals are to be avoided whenever possible.

17. Titles of biblical books (i.e., those listed in § 26) are not to be italicized. The abbreviations for them in the accompanying list are to be used (without punctuation), but only when chapter *and* verse references follow. Thus:

Gen 1:2; Exod 3:4, 5, 8; 13:9–14:4.

But:

“in Romans 8 we read . . .”

Ordinarily, such references should be included in the text itself, enclosed in parentheses. A reference to three or more passages should take the form of a footnote.

Titles of tractates of the Mishna and the Talmuds and of other Rabbinic literature should be abbreviated according to the lists given below (see §§ 30–31).

In references to Philo and to classical and patristic literature, Latin titles are to be used (italicized and abbreviated, if possible, according to or adapted from the list of abbreviations in the *TDNT* 1), followed by appropriate book, chapter, and paragraph numbers, where available, separated by periods (but note the exceptions in the examples below). Names of classical authors are not to be abbreviated. Thus:

Homer *Il.* 24.200  
 Aristotle *Eth. Nic.* 4.3, 1157a 23–24  
 Plato *Apol.* 21b–22e.  
 Plutarch *Solon* 185, 88e  
 Clement Alex. *Strom.* 4.12, 89.2–3  
 Eusebius *Hist. eccl.* 3.3.2; 4.15.3–5  
 Josephus *Bell.* 2.160  
 Aquinas *S.th.* 1, q.2, a.3

In Latin titles of ancient and medieval works, only the first word, proper nouns, and proper adjectives are to be capitalized. For example, *De bello Gallico*, *De legibus*, *Oratio pro Marcello*, *De viris illustribus*, *Cur Deus homo*?

In references to commentaries, the biblical passage, not the page number, should be cited. Note, too, the following examples:

Origen *Comm. in Matt.* 5.29, on Matt 27:9  
 Luther, *Magnificat* (LW 21. 303) on Luke 1:46

When referring to dictionary articles, the following form should be used: BAG, s.v. ἡμέρα, 3b.

18. Footnotes must be numbered consecutively for an entire article or chapter of a book, typed with double-spacing, and gathered at the end of the MS. A raised arabic numeral (without punctuation or parentheses) should follow the appropriate word in the text (and its punctuation, if any) to call attention to the note. No period is to be used after the number at the beginning of the footnote itself.

19. In giving bibliographical references in footnotes, the author should eliminate punctuation and unnecessary words as much as possible, especially commas and such abbreviations as pp. and cols. The words "series," "press," "Verlag" should be eliminated wherever possible. But note the following representative examples for exceptions: Yale University Press; Scholars Press; Akademie-Verlag; Neukirchener Verlag. Place, name of publisher, and date of publication should be included. The names of authors should be cited as they appear in the original source of publication (i.e., initials should not be substituted for full first names).

*Footnote Samples*

BOOK (simple title, not in series)

Sydney E. Ahlstrom, *A Religious History of the American People* (New Haven/London: Yale University Press, 1972) 99–100.

BOOK (title and subtitle, not in series)

Elaine Hiesey Pagels, *The Gnostic Paul: Gnostic Exegesis of the Pauline Letters* (Philadelphia: Fortress, 1975) 100–101.

BOOK (two authors)

Jocelyn Toynbee and John Ward Perkins, *The Shrine of St. Peter and the Vatican Excavations* (London: Longmans, Green, 1956) 101–9.

BOOK (two publishers)

Marc Bloch, *Feudal Society* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press; London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1961) 109–10.

BOOK IN A SERIES (with series in list of abbreviations)

Demetrius C. Trakatellis, *The Pre-Existence of Christ in the Writings of Justin Martyr* (HDR 6; Missoula: Scholars Press, 1976) 110–99.

BOOK IN A SERIES (with series not in list of abbreviations)

R. W. Southern, *Western Society and the Church in the Middle Ages* (Pelican History of the Church 2; Baltimore: Penguin, 1970) 123.

## BOOK TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH

Martin Buber, *I and Thou* (New York: Scribners, 1970) 22–31.

## BOOK TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH (when identity of editor or translator is significant)

F. Blass and A. Debrunner, *A Greek Grammar of the New Testament and Other Early Christian Literature* (trans. and rev. Robert W. Funk; Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1961) § 280.

## BOOK IN MORE THAN ONE VOLUME

Paul Tillich, *Systematic Theology* (3 vols.; Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1951–63) 3. 27–29.

## BOOK IN MORE THAN ONE VOLUME (with different subtitles)

Hans Lietzmann, *A History of the Early Church*, vol. 3: *From Constantine to Julian* (London: Lutterworth, 1961) 67–68.

## BOOK IN MORE THAN ONE EDITION

Kathleen M. Kenyon, *Archaeology in the Holy Land* (2d ed.; New York/Washington: Praeger, 1966) 143–44.

## BOOK REPRINTED

T. R. Glover, *The Conflict of Religions in the Early Roman Empire* (1909; reprinted Washington, DC: Canon, 1974).

## ARTICLE IN A JOURNAL (with journal in list of abbreviations)

Margaret Visser, “Worship Your Enemies: Aspects of the Cult Worship in Ancient Greece,” *HTR* 75 (1982) 406–7.

## ARTICLE IN A JOURNAL (with journal not in list of abbreviations)

Duane E. Smith, “Romanticism in America: The Transcendentalists,” *Review of Politics* 35 (1973) 302–25.

## ARTICLE REPRINTED

A. N. Sherwin-White, “Why Were the Early Christians Persecuted? An Amendment,” *Past and Present* 27 (1964) 23–27, reprinted in M. I. Finley, ed., *Studies in Ancient Society* (London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1974) 250–55.

## ARTICLE IN A VOLUME OF COLLECTED ESSAYS

Thomas Schafer, “Solomon Stoddard and the Theology of Revival,” in S. C. Henry, ed., *A Miscellany of American Christianity* (Durham: Duke University Press, 1963) 357.

## ARTICLE IN A FESTSCHRIFT OR MEMORIAL VOLUME

Rudolf Bultmann, "Zur Frage nach den Quellen der Apostelgeschichte," in A. J. B. Higgins, ed., *New Testament Essays: Studies in Memory of Thomas Walter Manson* (Manchester: Manchester University Press, 1959) 68–80.

## ARTICLE IN AN ENCYCLOPEDIA

Rudolf Bultmann, "πιστεύω," *TDNT* 6 (1968) 212.  
Elizabeth Achtemeier, "Typology," *IDBSup* 926–27.

## UNPUBLISHED DISSERTATION

Sung-Hae Kim, "The Righteous and the Sage: A Comparative Study of the Ideal Images of Man in Biblical Israel and Classical China" (Th.D. diss., Harvard University, 1981) 9–12.

## SHORT TITLES (of items in examples above)

Kenyon, *Archaeology*, 139.  
Trakatellis, *Pre-existence of Christ*, 178.  
Schafer, "Solomon Stoddard," 358.

20. In references to the opinions of one or several authors, the name of the author and the bibliographical citation should not be separated. Note that the latter should be set entirely within parentheses, not commas, if it occurs within a sentence. Short bibliographical references should always follow the name of the author. Longer references should be set apart so that they do not diminish the readability of the sentence.

But Cadbury ("Testimonium Linguae," *HTR* 58 [1965] 164–65) disagrees with Hartman's conclusions.

J. Robert Barth, S.J., and Thomas McFarland may be mentioned especially in this connection. See Barth's *Coleridge and Christian Doctrine* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1969) and McFarland's *Coleridge and the Pantheist Tradition* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1969).

H. Richard Niebuhr's famous dictum that "a God without wrath brought men without sin into a kingdom without judgment through the ministration of a Christ without a cross" (*The Kingdom of God in America* [New York: Harper & Row, 1937] 193–94) is often interpreted as a criticism of the social gospel, although the context of the statement is actually ambiguous.

Cicero *De off.* 2.2.5: "Wisdom, moreover, as the word has been defined by the philosophers of old, is the knowledge of things human and divine and of the causes by which they are controlled" (*Sapientia*

autem est, ut a veteribus philosophis definitum est, rerum divinarum et humanarum causarumque, quibus eae res continentur, scientia).

21. In articles or critical notes in which a particular text from a primary source is discussed (i.e., biblical texts), the author should provide the reader with the text (at least in English translation) at the beginning of the discussion.

22. Authors should try to be consistent in their use of capitalization. In general, when adjectives are derived from proper names they should be capitalized. Composite nouns are not hyphenated, except those listed in the *Chicago Manual*, table 6.1.

### 23. *Transliteration of Biblical Hebrew (= BH)*

If the author chooses to transliterate BH, either one of two systems should be used consistently:

(A) Transliteration of the consonantal text with ‘ *b g d h w z ḥ ṭ y k l m n s ṣ p ṣ q r š ṣ t* (‘āleph and ‘ayin should be written in with a pen, if the raised semicircle is not available on the typewriter—do not use an apostrophe mark (‘) for ‘āleph or raised <sup>c</sup> for ‘ayin).

(B) Transcription of the vocalized text; here use the consonants as in the transliterational system; as for vowels, use *a* (*pataḥ*), *ā* (*qāmeṣ*), *â* (final *qāmeṣ* with *mater*), *e* (*sēgōl*), *ē* (*šērê*), *ê* (e.g., final and medial *šērê yōd* and medial *sēgōl yōd*), *i* (short *ḥîreq* defectively written), *î* (medial or final *ḥîreq yōd*), *o* (*qāmeṣ ḥâtûp*), *ô* (*ḥōlem* defectively written), *ô* (*ḥōlem* fully written), *u* (short *qibbûṣ*), *û* (long *qibbûṣ* defectively written), *û* (*šûreq*). *Matres lectionis* with vowels are to be written with the appropriate vowel sign, with only the circumflex added to indicate the presence of a *mater lectionis* (e.g., Šēlômô, yiglē, qārā‘ [but qārâ], sŷsâw). In short vowels written with *matres*, the *mater* should not be indicated (e.g., b<sup>e</sup> quštā‘)—if necessary, append the transliterated form of the same word. Furtive *pataḥ* is to be recorded as *pataḥ* (e.g., rūaḥ). Reduced vowels are to be written with the breve: *ă, ě, ǝ*—no distinction is to be made between the simple *šewâ* and *ḥâtêp sēgōl*. The spirant forms of *b g d k p t* are normally not indicated; if absolutely necessary, use *ḡ ḡ ḡ ḡ ḡ ḡ*. *Dāgeš forte* is shown by doubling the consonant (e.g., *hammelek*). Accents are usually not indicated; if really needed, the acute is to be used for the primary accent and the grave for the secondary. A hyphen is to be used for *maqṣep*; normally, *mappiq* is not indicated.

### 24. *Transliteration of Aramaic*

The system described above for Hebrew is to be followed.

### 25. *Transliteration of Greek and Coptic*

Greek and Coptic are not customarily transliterated in the *HTR*.

### 26. *Abbreviations of the Names of Biblical Books (with the Apocrypha)*

Gen	Nah	1–2–3–4 Kgdms	Acts
Exod	Hab	Add Esth	Rom

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

27. *Abbreviations of the Names of Pseudepigraphical and Early Patristic Books*

<i>Adam and Eve</i>	<i>Books of Adam and Eve</i>	<i>1 – 2 Clem.</i>	<i>1 – 2 Clement</i>
<i>2 – 3 Bar.</i>	<i>Syriac, Greek Apocalypse of Baruch</i>	<i>Did.</i>	<i>Didache</i>
<i>Apoc. Mos.</i>	<i>Apocalypse of Moses</i>	<i>Diogn.</i>	<i>Diognetus</i>
<i>T. Mos.</i>	<i>Testament (or Assumption) of Moses</i>	<i>Herm. Man.</i>	<i>Hermas, Mandate</i>
		<i>Sim.</i>	<i>Similitude</i>
		<i>Vis.</i>	<i>Vision</i>
<i>1 – 2 – 3 Enoch</i>	<i>Ethiopic, Slavonic, Hebrew Enoch</i>	<i>Apoc. Pet.</i>	<i>Apocalypse of Peter</i>
		<i>Gos. Eb.</i>	<i>Gospel of the Ebionites</i>
<i>Ep. Arist.</i>	<i>Epistle of Aristeas</i>	<i>Gos. Eg.</i>	<i>Gospel of the Egyptians</i>
<i>Jub.</i>	<i>Jubilees</i>	<i>Gos. Heb.</i>	<i>Gospel of the Hebrews</i>
<i>Mart. Isa.</i>	<i>Martyrdom of Isaiah</i>	<i>Gos. Naass.</i>	<i>Gospel of the Naassenes</i>
<i>Odes Sol.</i>	<i>Odes of Solomon</i>	<i>Gos. Pet.</i>	<i>Gospel of Peter</i>
<i>Pss. Sol.</i>	<i>Psalms of Solomon</i>	<i>Ignatius</i>	<i>Ignatius,</i>
<i>Sib. Or.</i>	<i>Sibylline Oracles</i>	<i>Eph.</i>	<i>Letter to the Ephesians</i>
<i>T. 12 Patr.</i>	<i>Testament of the Twelve Patriarchs</i>	<i>Magn.</i>	<i>Letter to the Magnesians</i>
		<i>Phld.</i>	<i>Letter to the Philadelphians</i>
<i>T. Levi</i>	<i>Testament of Levi</i>	<i>Poly.</i>	<i>Letter to Polycarp</i>
<i>T. Benj.</i>	<i>Testament of Benjamin, etc.</i>	<i>Rom.</i>	<i>Letter to the Romans</i>
<i>Bib. Ant.</i>	<i>Ps.-Philo, Biblical Antiquities</i>	<i>Smyrn.</i>	<i>Letter to the Smyrnaeans</i>
<i>Acts Pil.</i>	<i>Acts of Pilate</i>	<i>Trall.</i>	<i>Letter to the Trallians</i>
<i>Gos. Pet.</i>	<i>Gospel of Peter</i>	<i>Mart. Poly.</i>	<i>Martyrdom of Polycarp</i>
<i>Gos.Thom.</i>	<i>Gospel of Thomas</i>	<i>Polycarp Phil.</i>	<i>Polycarp to the Philippians</i>
<i>Prot. Jas.</i>	<i>Protevangelium of James</i>		
<i>Barn.</i>	<i>Barnabas</i>		

28. *Abbreviations of Names of Dead Sea Scrolls and Related Texts*

CD	Cairo (Genizah) text of the Damascus Document	1QSa	Appendix A ( <i>Rule of the Congregation</i> ) to 1QS
Hev	Nahal Hever texts	1QSB	Appendix B ( <i>Blessings</i> ) to 1QS
Mas	Masada texts		

Mird	Khirbet Mird texts	3Q15	Copper Scroll from Qumran
Mur	Wadi Murabba'āt texts		Cave 3
p	Peshet (commentary)	4QFlor	<i>Florilegium</i> (or
Q	Qumran		<i>Eschatological Midrashim</i> )
QH	Qumran Hebrew		
1Q, 2Q, 3Q, etc.	Numbered caves at Qumran, yielding written material; followed by abbreviation of biblical or apocryphal book	4QMess ar 4QPrNab	from Qumran Cave 4 Aramaic "Messianic" text from Qumran Cave 4 Prayer of Nabonidus from Qumran Cave 4
QL	Qumran literature		
1QapGen	<i>Genesis Apocryphon</i> from Qumran Cave 1	4QTestim	<i>Testimonia</i> text from Qumran Cave 4
1QH	<i>Hôdâyôt (Thanksgiving Hymns)</i> from Qumran Cave 1	4QTLevi 4QPhyl	<i>Testament of Levi</i> from Qumran Cave 4 Phylacteries from Qumran Cave 4
1QIsa <sup>a,b</sup>	First (or second) copy of Isaiah from Qumran Cave 1	11QMelch	<i>Melchizedek</i> text from Qumran Cave 11
1QpHab	<i>Peshet on Habakkuk</i> from Qumran Cave 1	11QtgJob	<i>Targum of Job</i> from Qumran Cave 11
1QM	<i>Milhāmāh (War Scroll)</i>		
1QS	<i>Serek hayyahad (Rule of the Community, Manual of Discipline)</i>		

For further sigla (always roman), and for an explanation of the system of abbreviation, see J. A. Fitzmyer, *The Dead Sea Scrolls: Major Publications and Tools for Study* (SBL SBS 8; Missoula: Scholars Press, 1975) 3–53. Note in particular: 4Q177 12–13 ii 3, 5–8: Text 177 from Qumran Cave 4, (joined) fragments 12–13, column ii, lines 3 and 5–8. N.B. Lower-case roman numerals are used here for columns to distinguish them from fragment numbers and line numbers.

### 29. Abbreviations for Targumic Material

For the Qumran targumim, the system for QL is to be used (thus: 4QtgLev, 4QtgJob, 11QtgJob, followed by fragment, columns in roman numerals, and line numbers). If it is necessary to specify the biblical passage, the following form should be used: 11QtgJob xxxiii.3–4 (= Job 42:10).

For other materials, *Tg(s)* is to be used, if the title is spelled out; thus: In *Tg. Onqelos* we find . . . ; or In *Tgs. Neofiti* and *Onqelos* the. . . . But abbreviated titles, as given below, are to be used when followed by chapter and verse numbers of a biblical book: *Tg. Onq.* Gen 1:3–4; *Tg. Neof.* Exod 12:1–2, 5–6. References to the standard editions (e.g., Tal on *Tg. Sam.*) need not be made.

<i>Tg. Onq.</i>	<i>Targum Onqelos</i>	<i>Sam. Tg.</i>	<i>Samaritan Targum</i>
<i>Tg. Neb.</i>	<i>Targum of the Prophets</i>	<i>Tg. Pesh.</i>	<i>Syriac Peshitta</i>
<i>Tg. Ket.</i>	<i>Targum of the Writings</i>	<i>Tg. Isa.</i>	<i>Targum of Isaiah</i>
<i>Frg. Tg.</i>	<i>Fragmentary Targum</i>	<i>Pal. Tgs.</i>	<i>Palestinian Targumim</i>
<i>Tg. Ps.-J.</i>	<i>Targum Pseudo-Jonathan</i>	<i>Tg. Neof.</i>	<i>Targum Neofiti I</i>
<i>Tg. Yer. I</i>	<i>Targum Yerusālmi I</i>	<i>Yem Tg.</i>	<i>Yemenite Targum</i>
<i>Tg. Yer. II</i>	<i>Targum Yerusālmi II</i>	<i>Tg. Esth. I,II</i>	<i>First or Second Targum of Esther</i>

30. *Abbreviations of Orders and Tractates in Mishnaic and Related Literature.*

To distinguish the same-named tractates in the Mishna, Tosephta, Babylonian Talmud, and Jerusalem Talmud, use (italicized) *m.*, *t.*, *b.*, or *y.* before the title of the tractate. Thus *m. Pe'ea* 8.2; *b. Šabb.* 31a; *y. Mak.* 2.31d; *t. Pe'ea* 1.4 (Zuckerman 18 [=page number of Zuckerman's edition of the Tosephta]). Note that the titles are transcribed conventionally, not according to our system for Biblical Hebrew.

<i>ʿAbot</i>	<i>ʿAbot</i>	<i>Nazir</i>	<i>Nazir</i>
<i>ʿArak.</i>	<i>ʿArakin</i>	<i>Ned.</i>	<i>Nedarim</i>
<i>ʿAboda Zar.</i>	<i>ʿAboda Zara</i>	<i>Neg.</i>	<i>Negaʿim</i>
<i>B. Batra</i>	<i>Baba Batra</i>	<i>Nez.</i>	<i>Neziqin</i>
<i>Bek.</i>	<i>Bekorot</i>	<i>Nid.</i>	<i>Niddah</i>
<i>Ber.</i>	<i>Berakot</i>	<i>Ohol.</i>	<i>Oholot</i>
<i>Bea</i>	<i>Bea (= Yom Ṭob)</i>	<i>ʿOr.</i>	<i>ʿOrla</i>
<i>Bik.</i>	<i>Bikkurim</i>	<i>Para</i>	<i>Para</i>
<i>B. Me.</i>	<i>Baba Meiʿa</i>	<i>Peʿa</i>	<i>Peʿa</i>
<i>B. Qam.</i>	<i>Baba Qamma</i>	<i>Pesah.</i>	<i>Pesahim</i>
<i>Demai</i>	<i>Demai</i>	<i>Qinnim</i>	<i>Qinnim</i>
<i>ʿErubin</i>	<i>ʿErubin</i>	<i>Qidd.</i>	<i>Qiddušin</i>
<i>ʿEd.</i>	<i>ʿEduyyot</i>	<i>Qod.</i>	<i>Qodašin</i>
<i>Giṭ.</i>	<i>Giṭṭin</i>	<i>Roš Haš.</i>	<i>Roš Haššana</i>
<i>Ḥag.</i>	<i>Ḥagiga</i>	<i>Sanh.</i>	<i>Sanhedrin</i>
<i>Halla</i>	<i>Halla</i>	<i>Šabbat</i>	<i>Šabbat</i>
<i>Hor.</i>	<i>Horayot</i>	<i>Šeb.</i>	<i>Šebiʿit</i>
<i>Ḥul.</i>	<i>Ḥullin</i>	<i>Šebu.</i>	<i>Šebuʿot</i>
<i>Kelim</i>	<i>Kelim</i>	<i>Šeqalim</i>	<i>Šeqalim</i>
<i>Ker.</i>	<i>Keritot</i>	<i>Soṭa</i>	<i>Soṭa</i>
<i>Ketub.</i>	<i>Ketubot</i>	<i>Sukk.</i>	<i>Sukka</i>
<i>Kil.</i>	<i>Kilʿayim</i>	<i>Taʿanit</i>	<i>Taʿanit</i>
<i>Maʿaš.</i>	<i>Maʿašerot</i>	<i>Tamid</i>	<i>Tamid</i>
<i>Mak.</i>	<i>Makkot</i>	<i>Tem.</i>	<i>Temura</i>
<i>Makš.</i>	<i>Makširin (= Mašqin)</i>	<i>Ter.</i>	<i>Terumot</i>
<i>Meg.</i>	<i>Megilla</i>	<i>Toharot</i>	<i>Toharot</i>
<i>Meʿila</i>	<i>Meʿila</i>	<i>Ṭ. Yom</i>	<i>Ṭebul Yom</i>
<i>Menah.</i>	<i>Menahot</i>	<i>ʿUq.</i>	<i>ʿUqin</i>
<i>Mid.</i>	<i>Middot</i>	<i>Yad.</i>	<i>Yadayim</i>
<i>Miqw.</i>	<i>Miqwaʿot</i>	<i>Yebamot</i>	<i>Yebamot</i>
<i>Moʿed</i>	<i>Moʿed</i>	<i>Yoma</i>	<i>Yoma (= Kippurim)</i>
<i>Moʿed Qaṭ.</i>	<i>Moʿed Qaṭan</i>	<i>Zabim</i>	<i>Zabim</i>
<i>Maʿašer Š.</i>	<i>Maʿašer Šeni</i>	<i>Zebaḥim</i>	<i>Zebaḥim</i>
<i>Našim</i>	<i>Našim</i>	<i>Zer.</i>	<i>Zeraʿim</i>

31. Other commonly cited Rabbinic works should be quoted from the standard edition of each—a good list is found in A. Hyman, *Torah ha-ketuvah veba-mesurah* (his transcription!) (2d ed.; Tel Aviv: Devir, 1979) 1. 19–27. *HTR* does not propose its own standard list of abbreviations in this field. Certain abbreviations of works frequently cited in an individual article may be appropriate but should be decipherable.

32. *Abbreviations of Nag Hammadi Tractates*

<i>Acts Pet. 12</i>	<i>Acts of Peter and the Twelve</i>	<i>Melch.</i>	<i>Melchizedek</i>
<i>Apost.</i>	<i>Apostles</i>	<i>Norea</i>	<i>Thought of Norea</i>
<i>Allogenes</i>	<i>Allogenes</i>	<i>On Bap. A</i>	<i>On Baptism A</i>
<i>Ap. Jas.</i>	<i>Apocryphon of James</i>	<i>On Bap. B</i>	<i>On Baptism B</i>
<i>Ap. John</i>	<i>Apocryphon of John</i>	<i>On Bap. C</i>	<i>On Baptism C</i>
<i>Apoc. Adam</i>	<i>Apocalypse of Adam</i>	<i>On Euch. A</i>	<i>On the Eucharist A</i>
<i>1 Apoc. Jas.</i>	<i>First Apocalypse of James</i>	<i>On Euch. B</i>	<i>On the Eucharist B</i>
<i>2 Apoc. Jas.</i>	<i>Second Apocaylps of James</i>	<i>Orig. World</i>	<i>On the Origin of the World</i>
<i>Apoc. Paul</i>	<i>Apocalypse of Paul</i>	<i>Paraph. Shem</i>	<i>Paraphrase of Shem</i>
<i>Apoc. Pet.</i>	<i>Apocalypse of Peter</i>	<i>Pr. Paul</i>	<i>Prayer of the Apostle Paul</i>
<i>Asclepius</i>	<i>Asclepius 21 – 29</i>	<i>Pr. Thanks.</i>	<i>Prayer of Thanksgiving</i>
<i>Auth. Teach.</i>	<i>Authoritative Teaching</i>	<i>Sent. Sextus</i>	<i>Sentences of Sextus</i>
<i>Dial. Sav.</i>	<i>Dialogue of the Savior</i>	<i>Soph. Jes. Chr.</i>	<i>Sophia of Jesus Christ</i>
<i>Disc. 8 – 9</i>	<i>Discourse on the Eight and Ninth</i>	<i>Steles Seth</i>	<i>Three Steles of Seth</i>
<i>Ep. Pet. Phil.</i>	<i>Letter of Peter to Philip</i>	<i>Teach. Silv.</i>	<i>Teachings of Silvanus</i>
<i>Eugnostos</i>	<i>Eugnostos the Blessed</i>	<i>Testim. Truth</i>	<i>Testimony of Truth</i>
<i>Exeg. Soul</i>	<i>Exegesis on the Soul</i>	<i>Thom. Cont.</i>	<i>Book of Thomas the Contender</i>
<i>Gos. Eg.</i>	<i>Gospel of the Egyptians</i>	<i>Thund.</i>	<i>Thunder, Perfect Mind</i>
<i>Gos. Phil.</i>	<i>Gospel of Philip</i>	<i>Treat. Res.</i>	<i>Treatise on Resurrection</i>
<i>Gos. Thom.</i>	<i>Gospel of Thomas</i>	<i>2 Treat. Seth</i>	<i>Second Treatise of the Great Seth</i>
<i>Gos. Truth</i>	<i>Gospel of Truth</i>	<i>Tri. Trac.</i>	<i>Tripartite Tractate</i>
<i>Great Pow.</i>	<i>Concept of our Great Power</i>	<i>Trim. Prot.</i>	<i>Trimorphic Protennoia</i>
<i>Hyp. Arch.</i>	<i>Hypostasis of the Archons</i>	<i>Val. Exp.</i>	<i>A Valentinian Exposition</i>
<i>Hypsiph.</i>	<i>Hypsiphron</i>	<i>Zost.</i>	<i>Zostrianos</i>
<i>Interp. Know.</i>	<i>Interpretation of Knowledge</i>		
<i>Marsanes</i>	<i>Marsanes</i>		

33. *Abbreviations of Commonly Used Periodicals, Reference Works, and Serials*

Titles not found in this list are to be written out in full. Titles of periodicals and books are italicized (hence underlined), but titles of series are set in roman characters, as are acronyms of authors' names when they are used as sigla.

<i>AARDS</i>	<i>American Academy of Religion Dissertation Series</i>	<i>AGJU</i>	<i>Arbeiten zur Geschichte des antiken Judentums und des Urchristentums</i>
<i>AAS</i>	<i>Acta apostolicae sedis</i>	<i>AH</i>	<i>F. Rosenthal, An Aramaic Handbook</i>
<i>AASOR</i>	<i>Annual of the American Schools of Oriental Research</i>	<i>AHAW</i>	<i>Abhandlungen der Heidelberger Akademie der Wissenschaften</i>
<i>AB</i>	<i>Anchor Bible</i>	<i>AHR</i>	<i>American Historical Review</i>
<i>AbrN</i>	<i>Abr-Nahrain</i>	<i>AHw</i>	<i>W. von Soden, Akkadisches Handwörterbuch</i>
<i>AcOr</i>	<i>Acta orientalia</i>	<i>AION</i>	<i>Annali dell'istituto orientali di Napoli</i>
<i>ACW</i>	<i>Ancient Christian Writers</i>	<i>AJA</i>	<i>American Journal of Archaeology</i>
<i>ActaSS</i>	<i>Acta Sanctorum</i>	<i>AJAS</i>	<i>American Journal of Arabic Studies</i>
<i>ADAJ</i>	<i>Annual of the Department of Antiquities of Jordan</i>	<i>AJBA</i>	<i>Australian Journal of Biblical Archaeology</i>
<i>AER</i>	<i>American Ecclesiastical Review</i>	<i>AJP</i>	<i>American Journal of Philology</i>
<i>AfO</i>	<i>Archiv für Orientforschung</i>	<i>AJSL</i>	<i>American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literature</i>

AJT	<i>American Journal of Theology</i>	BAC	Biblioteca de autores cristianos
ALBO	Analecta Lovaniensia biblica et orientalia	BAG	W. Bauer, W. F. Arndt, and F. W. Gingrich, <i>A Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament</i>
ALGHJ	Arbeiten zur Literatur und Geschichte des hellenistischen Judentums	BAR	<i>Biblical Archaeologist Reader</i>
ALUOS	Annual of Leeds University Oriental Society	BARev	<i>Biblical Archaeology Review</i>
AnBib	Analecta biblica	BASOR	<i>Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research</i>
AnBoll	Analecta Bollandiana	BASP	<i>Bulletin of the American Society of Papyrologists</i>
ANEP	J. B. Pritchard (ed.), <i>Ancient Near East in Pictures</i>	BBB	Bonner biblische Beiträge
ANESTP	J. B. Pritchard (ed.), <i>Ancient Near East Supplementary Texts and Pictures</i>	BBET	Beiträge zur biblischen Exegese und Theologie
ANET	J. B. Pritchard (ed.), <i>Ancient Near Eastern Texts</i>	BCSR	<i>Bulletin of the Council on the Study of Religion</i>
ANF	The Ante-Nicene Fathers	BDB	F. Brown, S. R. Driver, and C. A. Briggs, <i>Hebrew and English Lexicon of the Old Testament</i>
Ang	<i>Angelicum</i>	BDF	F. Blass, A. Debrunner, and R. W. Funk, <i>A Greek Grammar of the NT</i>
AnOr	Analecta orientalia	BeO	<i>Bibbia e oriente</i>
ANRW	Aufstieg und Niedergang der römischen Welt	BETL	Bibliotheca ephemeridum theologiarum lovaniensium
ANQ	<i>Andover Newton Quarterly</i>	BEvTh	Beiträge zur evangelischen Theologie
ANTJ	Arbeiten zum Neuen Testament und Judentum	BFCTh	Beiträge zur Förderung christlicher Theologie
Anton	<i>Antonianum</i>	BGBE	Beiträge zur Geschichte der biblischen Exegese
AOAT	Alter Orient und Altes Testament	BHH	B. Reicke and L. Rost (eds.), <i>Biblisch-Historisches Handwörterbuch</i>
AOS	American Oriental Series	BHK	R. Kittel, <i>Biblia hebraica</i>
AP	J. Marouzeau (ed.), <i>L'Année philologique</i>	BHS	<i>Biblia hebraica stuttgartensia</i>
APOT	R. H. Charles (ed.), <i>Apocrypha and Pseudepigrapha of the Old Testament</i>	BHTh	Beiträge zur historischen Theologie
ARE	J. H. Breasted (ed.), <i>Ancient Records of Egypt</i>	Bib	<i>Biblica</i>
ARG	<i>Archiv für Reformationsgeschichte</i>	BibB	Biblische Beiträge
ARM	Archives royales de Mari	BibLeb	<i>Bibel und Leben</i>
ArOr	<i>Archiv orientální</i>	BibOr	Biblica et orientalia
ARW	<i>Archiv für Religionswissenschaft</i>	BibS(F)	Biblische Studien (Freiburg, 1895–)
ASNU	Acta seminarii neotestamentici upsaliensis	BibS(N)	Biblische Studien (Neukirchen, 1951–)
ASS	<i>Acta sanctae sedis</i>	BIES	<i>Bulletin of the Israel Exploration Society (= Yediot)</i>
AsSeign	<i>Assemblées du Seigneur</i>	BIFAO	<i>Bulletin de l'institut français d'archéologie orientale</i>
ASSR	<i>Archives des sciences sociales des religions</i>	BIOSCS	<i>Bulletin of the International Organization for Septuagint and Cognate Studies</i>
ASTI	<i>Annual of the Swedish Theological Institute</i>	BJPES	<i>Bulletin of the Jewish Palestine Exploration Society</i>
AtAbh	Alttestamentliche Abhandlungen	BJRL	<i>Bulletin of the John Rylands University Library of Manchester</i>
AtBib	H. Grollenberg, <i>Atlas of the Bible</i>	BJS	Brown Judaic Studies
ATD	Das Alte Testament Deutsch		
ATG	<i>Archivo teológico granadino</i>		
AThANT	Abhandlungen zur Theologie des Alten und Neuen Testaments		
ATR	<i>Anglican Theological Review</i>		
Aug	<i>Augustinianum</i>		
AusBR	<i>Australian Biblical Review</i>		
AUSS	<i>Andrews University Seminary Studies</i>		
BA	<i>Biblical Archaeologist</i>		

<b>BK</b>	<i>Bibel und Kirche</i>	<b>CRAIBL</b>	<i>Comptes rendus de l'Académie des inscriptions et belles-lettres</i>
<b>BKAT</b>	Biblischer Kommentar: Altes Testament	<b>CRINT</b>	Compendia rerum iudaicarum ad Novum Testamentum
<b>BL</b>	<i>Book List</i>	<b>CSCO</b>	Corpus scriptorum christianorum orientarium
<b>BLE</b>	<i>Bulletin de littérature ecclésiastique</i>	<b>CSEL</b>	Corpus scriptorum ecclesiasticorum latinorum
<b>BLit</b>	<i>Bibel und Liturgie</i>	<b>CSHB</b>	Corpus scriptorum historiae byzantinae
<b>BO</b>	<i>Bibliotheca orientalis</i>	<b>CTA</b>	A. Herdner, <i>Corpus des tablettes en cunéiformes alphabétiques</i>
<b>BR</b>	<i>Biblical Research</i>	<b>CTM</b>	<i>Concordia Theological Monthly</i>
<b>BSac</b>	<i>Bibliotheca Sacra</i>	<b>CurTM</b>	<i>Currents in Theology and Mission</i>
<b>BSO(A)</b>	<i>Bulletin of the School of Oriental (and African) Studies</i>	<b>DACL</b>	<i>Dictionnaire d'archéologie chrétienne et de liturgie</i>
<b>BT</b>	<i>The Bible Translator</i>	<b>DB</b>	<i>Dictionnaire de la Bible</i>
<b>BTB</b>	<i>Biblical Theology Bulletin</i>	<b>DBSup</b>	<i>Dictionnaire de la Bible, Supplément</i>
<b>BTS</b>	<i>Bible et terre sainte</i>	<b>DCB</b>	<i>Dictionary of Christian Biography</i>
<b>BurH</b>	<i>Buried History</i>	<b>DISO</b>	C.-F. Jean and J. Hoftijzer, <i>Dictionnaire des inscriptions sémitiques de l'ouest</i>
<b>BVC</b>	<i>Bible et vie chrétienne</i>	<b>DJD</b>	Discoveries in the Judaean Desert
<b>BWANT</b>	Beiträge zur Wissenschaft vom Alten und Neuen Testament	<b>DOP</b>	Dumbarton Oaks Papers
<b>ByF</b>	<i>Biblia y fe</i>	<b>DOTT</b>	D. W. Thomas (ed.), <i>Documents from Old Testament Times</i>
<b>BZ</b>	<i>Biblische Zeitschrift</i>	<b>DRev</b>	<i>Downside Review</i>
<b>BZAW</b>	Beihefte zur ZAW	<b>DS</b>	Denzinger-Schönmetzer, <i>Enchiridion symbolorum</i>
<b>BZNW</b>	Beihefte zur ZNW	<b>DThC</b>	<i>Dictionnaire de théologie catholique</i>
<b>BZRRG</b>	Beihefte zur ZRRG	<b>DTT</b>	<i>Dansk teologisk tidsskrift</i>
<b>CAD</b>	<i>The Assyrian Dictionary of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago</i>	<b>DunRev</b>	<i>Dunwoodie Review</i>
<b>CAH</b>	<i>Cambridge Ancient History</i>	<b>EDB</b>	L. F. Hartman (ed.), <i>Encyclopedic Dictionary of the Bible</i>
<b>CAT</b>	Commentaire de l'Ancien Testament	<b>EHAT</b>	Exegetisches Handbuch zum Alten Testament
<b>CB</b>	<i>Cultura bíblica</i>	<b>EKKNT</b>	Evangelisch-katholischer Kommentar zum Neuen Testament
<b>CBQ</b>	<i>Catholic Biblical Quarterly</i>	<b>EKL</b>	<i>Evangelisches Kirchenlexikon</i>
<b>CBQMS</b>	Catholic Biblical Quarterly—Monograph Series	<b>EncJud</b>	<i>Encyclopaedia judaica</i> (1971)
<b>CCath</b>	Corpus Catholicorum	<b>EnchBib</b>	<i>Enchiridion biblicum</i>
<b>CChr</b>	Corpus Christianorum	<b>EPRO</b>	Études préliminaires aux religions orientales dans l'empire Romain
<b>CGTC</b>	Cambridge Greek Testament Commentaries	<b>ERE</b>	<i>Encyclopedia of Religion and Ethics</i>
<b>CH</b>	<i>Church History</i>	<b>ErJb</b>	<i>Eranos Jahrbuch</i>
<b>CHR</b>	<i>Catholic Historical Review</i>	<b>EstBib</b>	<i>Estudios bíblicos</i>
<b>CIG</b>	<i>Corpus inscriptionum graecarum</i>	<b>EstEcl</b>	<i>Estudios eclesiásticos</i>
<b>CII</b>	<i>Corpus inscriptionum iudaicarum</i>	<b>EstTeol</b>	<i>Estudios teológicos</i>
<b>CIL</b>	<i>Corpus inscriptionum latinarum</i>	<b>Étaug</b>	Études augustiniennes
<b>CIS</b>	<i>Corpus inscriptionum semiticarum</i>	<b>Étbib</b>	Études bibliques
<b>CJT</b>	<i>Canadian Journal of Theology</i>	<b>ETHL</b>	<i>Ephemerides theologicae lovanienses</i>
<b>CNT</b>	Commentaire du Nouveau Testament	<b>ÉThR</b>	<i>Études théologiques et religieuses</i>
<b>ConB</b>	Coniectanea biblica	<b>ETHSt</b>	Erfurter theologische Studien
<b>ConBNT</b>	Coniectanea biblica, New Testament		
<b>ConBOT</b>	Coniectanea biblica, Old Testament		
<b>ConNT</b>	<i>Coniectanea neotestamentica</i>		
<b>CP</b>	<i>Classical Philology</i>		
<b>CQ</b>	<i>Church Quarterly</i>		
<b>CQR</b>	<i>Church Quarterly Review</i>		

- EvK* *Evangelische Kommentare*  
*EvQ* *Evangelical Quarterly*  
*EvTh* *Evangelische Theologie*  
*ExpTim* *Expository Times*  
 FB *Forschung zur Bibel*  
 FBBS *Facet Books, Biblical Series*  
 FC *Fathers of the Church*  
*FGH* *Die Fragmente der griechischen Historiker*  
 FRLANT *Forschungen zur Religion und Literatur des Alten und Neuen Testaments*  
 GCS *Griechische christliche Schriftsteller*  
*GAG* *W. von Soden, Grundriss der akkadischen Grammatik*  
 GKB *Gesenius-Kautsch-Bergsträsser, Hebräische Grammatik*  
 GKC *Gesenius' Hebrew Grammar, ed. E. Kautsch, trans. A. E. Cowley*  
 GNT *Grundrisse zum Neuen Testament*  
*GOTR* *Greek Orthodox Theological Review*  
*GRBS* *Greek, Roman, and Byzantine Studies*  
*Greg* *Gregorianum*  
 GThA *Göttinger theologische Arbeiten*  
*HALAT* *W. Baumgartner et al., Hebräisches und aramäisches Lexikon zum Alten Testament*  
 HAT *Handbuch zum Alten Testament*  
 HDR *Harvard Dissertations in Religion*  
*HeyJ* *Heythrop Journal*  
*HibJ* *Hibbert Journal*  
 HKAT *Handkommentar zum Alten Testament*  
 HKNT *Handkommentar zum Neuen Testament*  
 HNT *Handbuch zum Neuen Testament*  
 HNTC *Harper's NT Commentaries*  
*HR* *History of Religions*  
*HSCP* *Harvard Studies in Classical Philology*  
 HSM *Harvard Semitic Monographs*  
 HSS *Harvard Semitic Series*  
 HThKNT *Herders theologischer Kommentar zum Neuen Testament*  
*HTR* *Harvard Theological Review*  
 HTS *Harvard Theological Studies*  
*HUCA* *Hebrew Union College Annual*  
*HZ* *Historische Zeitschrift*  
*IB* *Interpreter's Bible*  
 ICC *International Critical Commentary*  
*IDB* *G. A. Buttrick (ed.), Interpreter's Dictionary of the Bible*  
*IDBSup* *Supplementary volume to IDB*  
*IEJ* *Israel Exploration Journal*  
*IG* *Inscriptiones graecae*  
*ILS* *Inscriptiones Latinae selectae*  
*Int* *Interpretation*  
*ITQ* *Irish Theological Quarterly*  
*JA* *Journal asiatique*  
*JAAR* *Journal of the American Academy of Religion*  
 JAC *Jahrbuch für Antike und Christentum*  
*JANESCU* *Journal of the Ancient Near Eastern Society of Columbia University*  
*JAOS* *Journal of the American Oriental Society*  
*JAS* *Journal of Asian Studies*  
*JB* *A. Jones (ed.), Jerusalem Bible*  
*JBC* *R. E. Brown et al. (eds.), The Jerome Biblical Commentary*  
*JBL* *Journal of Biblical Literature*  
*JBR* *Journal of Bible and Religion*  
*JCS* *Journal of Cuneiform Studies*  
 JDS *Judean Desert Studies*  
*JE* *Jewish Encyclopedia*  
*JEA* *Journal of Egyptian Archaeology*  
*JEH* *Journal of Ecclesiastical History*  
*JEOL* *Jaarbericht . . . ex oriente lux*  
*JES* *Journal of Ecumenical Studies*  
*JHI* *Journal of the History of Ideas*  
 JHNES *Johns Hopkins Near Eastern Studies*  
*JHS* *Journal of Hellenic Studies*  
*JIBS* *Journal of Indian and Buddhist Studies*  
*JIPh* *Journal of Indian Philosophy*  
*JJS* *Journal of Jewish Studies*  
*JMES* *Journal of Middle Eastern Studies*  
*JMS* *Journal of Mithraic Studies*  
*JNES* *Journal of Near Eastern Studies*  
*JNSL* *Journal of Northwest Semitic Languages*  
*JPOS* *Journal of the Palestine Oriental Society*  
*JPSV* *Jewish Publication Society Version*  
*JQR* *Jewish Quarterly Review*  
*JQRMS* *Jewish Quarterly Review Monograph Series*  
*JR* *Journal of Religion*  
*JRAS* *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*  
*JRE* *Journal of Religious Ethics*  
*JReIS* *Journal of Religious Studies*  
*JRH* *Journal of Religious History*  
*JRomS* *Journal of Roman Studies*  
*JRT* *Journal of Religious Thought*

JSHRZ	Jüdische Schriften aus hellenistisch-römischer Zeit	MGWJ	<i>Monatsschrift für Geschichte und Wissenschaft des Judentums</i>
JSJ	<i>Journal for the Study of Judaism in the Persian, Hellenistic and Roman Period</i>	MNTC	Moffatt NT Commentary
JSNT	<i>Journal for the Study of the New Testament</i>	MPAIBL	<i>Mémoires présentés à l'Académie des inscriptions et belles-lettres</i>
JSNTSup	Journal for the Study of the New Testament—Supplement Series	MQR	<i>Mennonite Quarterly Review</i>
JSOT	<i>Journal for the Study of the Old Testament</i>	MS	<i>Mediaeval Studies</i>
JSOTSup	Journal for the Study of the Old Testament—Supplement Series	MScRel	<i>Mélanges de science religieuse</i>
JSS	<i>Journal of Semitic Studies</i>	MThZ	<i>Münchener theologische Zeitschrift</i>
JSSR	<i>Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion</i>	Mus	<i>Muséon</i>
JTC	<i>Journal for Theology and the Church</i>	MUSJ	<i>Mélanges de l'université Saint-Joseph</i>
JTS	<i>Journal of Theological Studies</i>	MVAG	Mitteilungen der vorderasiatisch-ägyptischen Gesellschaft
Judaica	<i>Judaica: Beiträge zum Verständnis. . .</i>	NAB	<i>New American Bible</i>
KAI	H. Donner and W. Röllig, <i>Kanaanäische und aramäische Inschriften</i>	NCB	<i>New Century Bible</i>
KAT	E. Sellin (ed.), <i>Kommentar zum A.T.</i>	NCCHS	R. D. Fuller et al. (eds.), <i>New Catholic Commentary on Holy Scripture</i>
KB	L. Koehler and W. Baumgartner, <i>Lexikon in Veteris Testamenti libros</i>	NCE	M. R. P. McGuire et al. (eds.), <i>New Catholic Encyclopedia</i>
KD	<i>Kerygma und Dogma</i>	NEB	<i>New English Bible</i>
KJV	<i>King James Version</i>	NedThT	<i>Nederlands theologisch tijdschrift</i>
KIT	<i>Kleine Texte</i>	Neot	<i>Neotestamentica</i>
LCC	<i>Library of Christian Classics</i>	NIV	<i>New International Version</i>
LCL	<i>Loeb Classical Library</i>	NFT	<i>New Frontiers in Theology</i>
LD	<i>Lectio divina</i>	NHC	<i>Nag Hammadi Codices</i>
Leš	<i>Lešonénu</i>	NHLE	<i>Nag Hammadi Library in English</i>
LLAVT	E. Vogt, <i>Lexicon linguae aramaicae Veteris Testamenti</i>	NHS	<i>Nag Hammadi Studies</i>
LPGL	G. W. H. Lampe, <i>Patristic Greek Lexicon</i>	NICNT	<i>New International Commentary on the New Testament</i>
LQ	<i>Lutheran Quarterly</i>	NICOT	<i>New International Commentary on the Old Testament</i>
LR	<i>Lutherische Rundschau</i>	NKZ	<i>Neue kirchliche Zeitschrift</i>
LSJ	Liddell-Scott-Jones, <i>Greek-English Lexicon</i>	NovT	<i>Novum Testamentum</i>
LThK	<i>Lexikon für Theologie und Kirche</i>	NovTSup	<i>Novum Testamentum, Supplements</i>
LUÅ	<i>Lunds universitets årsskrift</i>	NRTh	<i>La nouvelle revue théologique</i>
LumVie	<i>Lumière et vie</i>	NPNF	<i>Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers</i>
LW	<i>Lutheran World</i>	NTA	<i>New Testament Abstracts</i>
McCQ	<i>McCormick Quarterly</i>	NTAbh	<i>Neutestamentliche Abhandlungen</i>
MDOG	Mitteilungen der deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft	NTApoc	Hennecke-Schneemelcher, <i>New Testament Apocrypha</i>
MeyerK	H. A. W. Meyer, <i>Kritisch-exegetischer Kommentar über das Neue Testament</i>	NTD	<i>Das Neue Testament Deutsch</i>
MGH	<i>Monumenta Germaniae Historica</i>	NTF	<i>Neutestamentliche Forschungen</i>
		NTS	<i>New Testament Studies</i>
		NTT	<i>Norsk Teologisk Tidsskrift</i>
		NTTS	<i>New Testament Tools and Studies</i>
		Numen	<i>Numen: International Review for the History of Religions</i>
		OBO	<i>Orbis biblicus et orientalis</i>
		ÖBSt	<i>Österreichische biblische Studien</i>
		OGIS	W. Dittenberger (ed.), <i>Oriens Graeci Inscriptiones Selectae</i>

OIP	Oriental Institute Publications	RE	<i>Realencyklopädie für protestantische Theologie und Kirche</i>
OLP	<i>Orientalia Iovaniensia periodica</i>	RechBib	<i>Recherches bibliques</i>
OLZ	<i>Orientalistische Literaturzeitung</i>	RechSR	<i>Recherches de science religieuse</i>
Or	<i>Orientalia</i> (Rome)	REg	<i>Revue d'égyptologie</i>
OrAnt	<i>Oriens antiquus</i>	REJ	<i>Revue des études juives</i>
OrChr	<i>Oriens christianus</i>	RelArts	Religion and the Arts
OrChrA	<i>Orientalia Christiana Analecta</i>	RelS	<i>Religious Studies</i>
OrChrP	<i>Orientalia Christiana Periodica</i>	RelSoc	<i>Religion and Society</i>
OrSyr	<i>L'orient syrien</i>	RelSRev	<i>Religious Studies Review</i>
OTP	J. H. Charlesworth (ed.), <i>The Old Testament Pseudepigrapha</i>	RES	<i>Repertoire d'épigraphie sémitique</i>
OTS	<i>Oudtestamentische Studiën</i>	RevExp	<i>Review and Expositor</i>
OxCD	<i>Oxford Classical Dictionary</i>	RevistB	<i>Revista biblica</i>
PAAJR	<i>Proceedings of the American Academy of Jewish Research</i>	RevQ	<i>Revue de Qumran</i>
ParO	<i>Parole de l'Orient</i>	RevScRel	<i>Revue des sciences religieuses</i>
PCB	M. Black and H. H. Rowley (eds.), <i>Peake's Commentary on the Bible</i>	RevSem	<i>Revue sémitique</i>
PEFQS	<i>Palestine Exploration Fund, Quarterly Statement</i>	RevThom	<i>Revue thomiste</i>
PEQ	<i>Palestine Exploration Quarterly</i>	RGG	<i>Religion in Geschichte und Gegenwart</i>
PG	J. Migne, <i>Patrologia graeca</i>	RH	<i>Revue historique</i>
PGM	K. Preisendanz (ed.), <i>Papyri graecae magicae</i>	RHE	<i>Revue d'histoire ecclésiastique</i>
PhEW	<i>Philosophy East and West</i>	RHPhR	<i>Revue d'histoire et de philosophie religieuses</i>
PhRev	<i>Philosophical Review</i>	RHR	<i>Revue de l'histoire des religions</i>
PJ	<i>Palästina-Jahrbuch</i>	RivB	<i>Rivista biblica</i>
PL	J. Migne, <i>Patrologia latina</i>	RNT	<i>Regensburger Neues Testament</i>
PO	<i>Patrologia orientalis</i>	RQ	<i>Römische Quartalschrift für christliche Altertumskunde und Kirchengeschichte</i>
PRU	<i>Le Palais royal d'Ugarit</i>	RR	<i>Review of Religion</i>
PSTJ	<i>Perkins School of Theology Journal</i>	RSO	<i>Rivista degli studi orientali</i>
PTMS	Pittsburgh Theological Monograph Series	RSPHTh	<i>Revue des sciences philosophiques et théologiques</i>
PVTG	<i>Pseudepigrapha Veteris Testamenti graece</i>	RSV	<i>Revised Standard Version</i>
PW	Pauly-Wissowa, <i>Real-Encyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft</i>	RThL	<i>Revue théologique de Louvain</i>
PWSup	Supplement to PW	RThPh	<i>Revue de théologie et de philosophie</i>
QDAP	<i>Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities in Palestine</i>	RUO	<i>Revue de l'université d'Ottawa</i>
RA	<i>Revue d'assyriologie et d'archéologie orientale</i>	RV	<i>Revised Version</i>
RAC	<i>Reallexikon für Antike und Christentum</i>	SANT	Studien zum Alten und Neuen Testament
RANE	Records of the Ancient Near East	SAOC	Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilizations
RArch	<i>Revue archéologique</i>	SAQ	Sammlung ausgewählter kirchen- und dogmengeschichtlicher Quellenschriften
RB	<i>Revue biblique</i>	SB	Sources bibliques
RBén	<i>Revue bénédictine</i>	SBB	Stuttgarter biblische Monographien
RBPh	<i>Revue belge de philologie et d'histoire</i>	SBFLA	<i>Studii biblici franciscani liber annuus</i>
RCB	<i>Revista de cultura bíblica</i>	SBJ	<i>La sainte bible de Jérusalem</i>
		SBLASP	Society of Biblical Literature Abstracts and Seminar Papers
		SBLDS	SBL Dissertation Series
		SBLMasS	SBL Masoretic Studies

SBLMS	SBL Monograph Series	StudOr	Studia orientalia
SBL SBS	SBL Sources for Biblical Study	SUNT	Studien zur Umwelt des Neuen Testaments
SBLSCS	SBL Septuagint and Cognate Studies	SVTP	Studia in Veteris Testamenti pseud-epigrapha
SBLTT	SBL Texts and Translations	SymbU	Symbolae biblicae upsalienses
SBM	Stuttgarter biblische Monographien	TAPA	<i>Transactions of the American Philological Association</i>
SBS	Stuttgarter Bibelstudien	TBT	<i>The Bible Today</i>
SBT	Studies in Biblical Theology	TD	<i>Theology Digest</i>
SC	Sources chrétiennes	TDNT	G. Kittel and G. Friedrich (eds.), <i>Theological Dictionary of the New Testament</i>
SCHNT	Studia ad corpus hellenicum Novi Testamenti	TDOT	G. J. Botterweck and H. Ringgren (eds.), <i>Theological Dictionary of the Old Testament</i>
SCR	<i>Studies in Comparative Religion</i>	TextsS	Texts and Studies
ScEs	<i>Science et esprit</i>	ThBei	<i>Theologische Beiträge</i>
Scr	<i>Scripture</i>	ThBl	<i>Theologische Blätter</i>
ScrB	<i>Scripture Bulletin</i>	ThBü	Theologische Bücherei
SD	Studies and Documents	ThF	<i>Theologische Forschung</i>
SEÅ	<i>Svensk exegetisk årsbok</i>	ThGl	<i>Theologie und Glaube</i>
SecCent	<i>Second Century</i>	ThH	<i>Théologie Historique</i>
Sef	<i>Sefarad</i>	ThHKNT	Theologischer Handkommentar zum Neuen Testament
SEG	Supplementum epigraphicum graecum	ThLz	<i>Theologische Literaturzeitung</i>
Sem	<i>Semitica</i>	ThPh	<i>Theologie und Philosophie</i>
SHT	Studies in Historical Theology	ThQ	<i>Theologische Quartalschrift</i>
SIG	Sylloge Inscriptionum Graecarum	ThR	<i>Theologische Rundschau</i>
SJLA	Studies in Judaism in Late Antiquity	ThRE	<i>Theologische Realenzyklopädie</i>
SJT	<i>Scottish Journal of Theology</i>	ThStK	<i>Theologische Studien und Kritiken</i>
JSMSR	<i>Studi e materiali di storia delle religioni</i>	ThWAT	G. J. Botterweck and H. Ringgren (eds.), <i>Theologisches Wörterbuch zum Alten Testament</i>
SNTSMS	Society for New Testament Studies Monograph Series	ThWNT	G. Kittel and G. Friedrich (eds.), <i>Theologisches Wörterbuch zum Neuen Testament</i>
SO	Symbolae osloenses	ThZ	<i>Theologische Zeitschrift</i>
SOTSMS	Society for Old Testament Study Monograph Series	TPQ	<i>Theologisch-Praktische Quartalschrift</i>
SPap	<i>Studia papyrologica</i>	TRev	<i>Theologische Revue</i>
SPAW	Sitzungsberichte der preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften	TS	<i>Theological Studies</i>
SPB	Studia postbiblica	TT	<i>Teologisk Tidsskrift</i>
SR	<i>Studies in Religion / Sciences religieuses</i>	TThZ	<i>Trierer theologische Zeitschrift</i>
SSS	Semitic Studies Series	TToday	<i>Theology Today</i>
STÅ	<i>Svensk teologisk årsskrift</i>	TTKi	<i>Tidsskrift for Teologi og Kirke</i>
STDJ	Studies on the Texts of the Desert of Judah	TU	Texte und Untersuchungen
StEv	<i>Studia Evangelica</i> I–III (= TU 73 [1959], 87 [1964], 88 [1964], etc.)	TynBul	<i>Tyndale Bulletin</i>
STK	<i>Svensk teologisk kvartalskrift</i>	UBSGNT	United Bible Societies <i>Greek New Testament</i>
STNT	Studien zum Neuen Testament	UF	<i>Ugaritische Forschungen</i>
StPatr	<i>Studia Patristica</i> I–XIV (= TU 63–64 [1957], 78–79 [1961], 80–81 [1962], 92–94 [1966], 115–16 [1975], 117 [1976])	UNT	Untersuchungen zum Neuen Testament
Str-B	[H. Strack and] P. Billerbeck, <i>Kommentar zum Neuen Testament</i>		
StTh	<i>Studia theologica</i>		
StudNeot	Studia neotestamentica		

<i>US</i>	<i>Una Sancta</i>
<i>USQR</i>	<i>Union Seminary Quarterly Review</i>
<i>UT</i>	C. H. Gordon, <i>Ugaritic Textbook</i>
<i>UUÅ</i>	Uppsala universitetsårskrift
<i>VC</i>	<i>Vigiliae christianae</i>
<i>VCaro</i>	<i>Verbum caro</i>
<i>VD</i>	<i>Verbum domini</i>
<i>VF</i>	<i>Verkündigung und Forschung</i>
<i>VKGNT</i>	K. Aland (ed.), <i>Vollständige Konkordanz zum griechischen Neuen Testament</i>
<i>VS</i>	<i>Verbum salutis</i>
<i>VSpir</i>	<i>Vie spirituelle</i>
<i>VT</i>	<i>Vetus Testamentum</i>
<i>VTSup</i>	<i>Vetus Testamentum</i> , Supplements
<i>WA</i>	M. Luther, <i>Kritische Gesamtausgabe</i> (= "Weimar" edition)
<i>WDB</i>	<i>Westminster Dictionary of the Bible</i>
<i>WHAB</i>	<i>Westminster Historical Atlas of the Bible</i>
<i>WHJP</i>	<i>World History of the Jewish People</i>
<i>WMANT</i>	<i>Wissenschaftliche Monographien zum Alten und Neuen Testament</i>
<i>WO</i>	<i>Die Welt des Orients</i>
<i>WTJ</i>	<i>Westminster Theological Journal</i>
<i>WUNT</i>	<i>Wissenschaftliche Untersuchungen zum Neuen Testament</i>
<i>WZKM</i>	<i>Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes</i>
<i>WZKSO</i>	<i>Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde Süd- und Ostasiens</i>
<i>YCS</i>	<i>Yale Classical Studies</i>
<i>ZA</i>	<i>Zeitschrift für Assyriologie</i>
<i>ZAW</i>	<i>Zeitschrift für die alttestamentliche Wissenschaft</i>
<i>ZDMG</i>	<i>Zeitschrift der deutschen morgenländischen Gesellschaft</i>
<i>ZDPV</i>	<i>Zeitschrift des deutschen Palästina-Vereins</i>
<i>ZEE</i>	<i>Zeitschrift für evangelische Ethik</i>
<i>ZHTh</i>	<i>Zeitschrift für historische Theologie</i>
<i>ZKG</i>	<i>Zeitschrift für Kirchengeschichte</i>
<i>ZKTh</i>	<i>Zeitschrift für katholische Theologie</i>
<i>ZMR</i>	<i>Zeitschrift für Missionskunde und Religionswissenschaft</i>
<i>ZNW</i>	<i>Zeitschrift für die neutestamentliche Wissenschaft</i>
<i>ZRGG</i>	<i>Zeitschrift für Religions- und Geistesgeschichte</i>
<i>ZStTh</i>	<i>Zeitschrift für systematische Theologie</i>
<i>ZThK</i>	<i>Zeitschrift für Theologie und Kirche</i>
<i>ZWTh</i>	<i>Zeitschrift für wissenschaftliche Theologie</i>