

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CONTRIBUTORS TO
MAARAV
*A Journal for the Study of the Northwest Semitic
Languages and Literatures*

1. All articles submitted for publication to *MAARAV* must conform to the present style sheet. An article not in conformity may be returned to its author for retyping before it will be considered.
2. It is assumed all articles are submitted in final form, with no changes to be made later.
3. Galleys will be sent to authors. Authors are expected to check them carefully against the original MS, to correct them and to return them promptly.
4. Submit a brief *author vita* to include institutional affiliation and position, academic degrees and other writings.

Preparation of the MS

5. A computer diskette/CD-ROM and a hard copy of the manuscript should be submitted to the Editors. *MAARAV* prefers to receive manuscripts written in Microsoft Word for Macintosh. We also have the ability to read the following (listed in order of preference): Microsoft Word for Windows, Nisus, any Macintosh program, WordPerfect any version, Wordstar, Microsoft Works (Mac or IBM), ClarisWorks and RTF. Please provide information on fonts used. Submission of a MS constitutes certification that the article is not being submitted simultaneously for publication elsewhere.
6. The first page of the MS should begin with article title, author's name and complete mailing address, in that order, centered.
7. The MS must be printed on only one side of paper of good quality and standard size (8.5 x 11 inches, or 21.5 x 28 cm or A4 size for foreign submissions).
8. Margins of at least 1.25 inches are to be left on the sides of the page, 1 inch at top and bottom.
9. The MS must be double-spaced throughout, including notes and indented portions of the text. Do not divide words at the ends of lines.
10. Words to be printed in italics should be underlined once (e.g., titles of books and periodicals, transliteration, foreign words not in quotes) if typed on a typewriter, with italic font if produced with a word processing program on computer.
11. The American style of spelling should be used. When there is more than one way of spelling a word, the first choice in *Webster's Third New International Dictionary, Unabridged* (Springfield, MA: Gove and Merriam-Webster, 2002) is to be used.

12. Verbatim quotations should be reproduced exactly, including spelling, capitalization, punctuation and abbreviations—even if different from *MAARAV* style. Errors in such quotations may be denoted by [sic].

13. Quoted matter of ten or more typewritten lines should be set apart from the text, indented without quotation marks, and double-spaced.

14. Blocks of Hebrew, Aramaic and Greek text can be set in their proper characters. Use unpointed Hebrew and Aramaic unless pointing is absolutely necessary. Isolated Greek, Hebrew and Aramaic words within English (French or German) sentences can be set in their proper characters when necessary, but transliteration is usually sufficient and should be indicated in the MS by underlining.

15. Greek, Hebrew and Aramaic should be typed in the MS if possible. If not, write them in ink in a clear and careful hand.

16. *Transliteration*

16.A *Biblical Hebrew and Biblical Aramaic*

16.A.1 Consonants.

ʾ *b g d h w z ḥ ṭ y k l m n s ʿ p ṣ q r ś š t* (If the raised semicircle is not available in the word-processing software used by the author, ʾalep and ʿayin should be written in with a pen.) Spirantization is normally not indicated; if necessary, use underlining or overlining as follows: *b* □ *d* *k* *p* *t*. *Dāgeš forte* is indicated by doubling the consonant: *hammelek*. Consonantal *he* (including *he*-with-*mappîq*) as well as non-consonantal *he* and ʾalep are written on the line with the exception of final *he* preceded by *qāmeš*; non-consonantal *he* is written superscript (cf. ʾākəlā^h “she ate” with ʾākālā^h “he ate it [f.]”).

16.A.2 Vowels.

The representation of the vocalized Biblical Hebrew and Aramaic texts should be based on the text of *Biblia Hebraica Stuttgartensia* and follow the graphemic system of transliteration as used in the *Journal of Biblical Literature*. Normal short-vowels—*a* (*pataḥ*), *e* (*səgôl*), *i* (*ḥîreq*), *u* (*qibbûš*) and *o* (*qāmeš ḥātûp*). Reduced short-vowels—*ə* (simple *šəwāʾ*), *ă* (*ḥātēp pataḥ*), *ě* (*ḥātēp səgôl*) and *ö* (*ḥātēp qāmeš*). Lengthened short-vowels—*ā* (*qāmeš*), *ē* (*šērê*) and *ō* (*ḥōlem*). Pure-long or contracted vowels—*â* (*qāmeš*), *î* (*ḥîreq-yod*), *ê* (*šērê/səgôl yod*), *ê^h* (*šērê/səgôl he*), *ô* (*ḥōlem-waw*) and *û* (*šûreq*). Use these designations whether the vowel is written *plene* or *defective*. Unless germane to the argument, the *matres w* and *y* are not indicated; when indicated they are to be written superscript, e.g., *ê^y*, *ô^w* or *î^y*. *Pataḥ-furtive* is written superscript: *rû^aḥ*. Normal or lengthened short-vowels written *plene* should be written with the appropriate diacritic and, if germane, with the *mater* written superscript: *ya ʿăbō^wr*.

16.B Northwest Semitic

The transliteration of all other Northwest Semitic texts (vocalized and unvocalized) should be phonemic. Please follow the following *Maarav* guidelines:

16.B.1 Consonants.

The consonants of all Northwest Semitic texts other than Biblical Hebrew are represented by the following phonemes:

16.B.2 Vocalization.

All short vowels should be unmarked (a, e, i, u). All long vowels are written with macron (̄). Contracted diphthongs are marked with a circumflex (̆).

16.C Representation of Northwest Semitic scripts.

Except for Biblical, Judean Desert and post-biblical Hebrew and rabbinic Aramaic which may be reflected in standard Hebrew script, all texts should be quoted in transcription and/or transliteration.

17. Letters of the Hebrew alphabet are spelled as follows: *ʾalep, bet, gimel, dalet, he, waw, zayin, het, tet, yod, kap, lamed, mem, nun, samek, ʿayin, pe, sade, qop, reš, šin, šin, taw*. The plurals of the letter names are formed with unitalicized apostrophe-s: *zayin* 's, *lamed* 's etc.

18. Transliteration of Aramaic

The transliteration system for Hebrew is to be used, except that when *šērê* and *hōlem* do not indicate lengthened vowels, the appropriate short-vowel is to be used with the attendant vowel letter, should there be one, written superscript, e.g., *bəqu^{wšā}*.

19. Transliteration of Ugaritic

a b g ħ d h w z ḥ ṭ y k š l m ḏ n z s ʿ p q r t ḡ t i u š If Ugaritic is vocalized, use a macron to designate original long vowels (as in **qāṭīlu*) and a circumflex to mark monophthongization or contraction (**ay > ê, *iy > î, *aw > ô*).

20. For Ugaritic textual references, KTU numbers are to be used (M. Dietrich-O. Loretz-J. Sanmartin, *Die keilalphabetische Texte aus Ugarit. Einschliesslich der keilalphabetischen Texte ausserhalb Ugarits. Teil I Transcription* [Neukirchen-Vluyn: Kevelaer, 1976] or M. Dietrich-O. Loretz-J. Sanmartin, *The Cuneiform Alphabetic Texts from Ugarit, Ras Ibn Hani and Other Places* (KTU 2nd, enlarged edition; Münster: Ugarit, 1995)). E.g., KTU 1.23.5, or KTU 1.2.I.5 for texts with columns. Use of the excavation number after the KTU number is optional. If added, the excavation number should follow the KTU citation in square brackets.

21. Reconstructed or hypothetical forms in any language should be designated as such by an asterisk (e.g., **qudšu*).

22. In philological studies the following symbols should be used where appropriate:

supraliteral circle (e.g., $\overset{\circ}{t}$ / $\overset{\circ}{t}$) indicates a *possible* reading

supraliteral dot (e.g., $\overset{\cdot}{t}$ / $\overset{\cdot}{t}$) indicates a *probable* reading

braces { } indicate extraneous words

square brackets [] indicate textual restorations

angle brackets < > indicate scribal omissions

parentheses () in translation indicate explanatory additions

slant lines // indicate phonemic transcription

“greater than” symbol > means “develops into/becomes”

“less than” symbol < means “is derived from”

23. Hebrew, Aramaic, Phoenician and Ugaritic verbal stems may be designated by the traditional name or by the short-hand characterization familiar from *Ugaritic Textbook* (C. H. Gordon; AnOr 38; Rome: PBI, 1965): G (*Qal/Pe'al*), Gp (*Qal pass./Pe'il*), N (*Nip'al*), D (*Pi'el/Pa'el*), Dp (*Pu'al*), H (*Hip'il/Hap'el*), Hp (*Hop'al/Hup'al*), A (*'Ap'el*), tG (*Hitpe'el*), tD (*Hitpa'el*), Š (*Šap'el*), Št (*Hištap'el*), Gt (infix -t-; [*']pt'l*), Y (*Yip'il*), Yp (*Yup'al*), L (*Polel*) tL (*Hitpolel*), R (*Pilpel*), tR (*Hitpalpel*), etc.

24. *Transliteration of Greek*

Use *th* 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 rough breathing, and *y* for υ , except when it is part of a diphthong (e.g., *av*, *υι*). The *iōta* subscript is marked by cedilla under the appropriate vowel (e.g., *q̣* for α , \bar{q} for η). The cedilla may be written in the MS by hand.

25. Transliteration of Akkadian should follow the system used in *The Assyrian Dictionary of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago* (Chicago: University of Chicago, 1955—).

26. Transliteration of Egyptian should follow the system of *Egyptian Grammar* (A. Gardiner; 3rd. ed.; London: Oxford University, 1957): 27.

27. Biblical place names should be cited according to their spelling in the English Bible, without diacritics. Modern toponyms, or non-biblical place names should be given in accurate transliteration. If the name occurs repeatedly throughout the article, transliterate the first time, put a normalized spelling without diacritics in parentheses immediately after, and use the normalized spelling in subsequent occurrences of the name. For the designation of ruins use “tell” and “khirbet.”

Illustrations

28. Photographs should be of high quality, black and white, and printed on smooth paper. DO NOT SEND PHOTOCOPIES. Photographs should be submitted in a form at least as large as the intended published size in order to assure quality. Do not request the editors to locate or reproduce illustrative materials from other publications. Attention to quality will help prevent editorial requests for better illustrations and delays in publication. If digital files are sent, photographs should be 300 dpi (minimum) at the desired print size, and line drawings should be 1200 dpi at the desired print size.

29. Figure and plate references should contain the following information: the abbreviation “fig(s).” or “pl(s).” followed by the appropriate numeral, then a colon followed by a single space, then the numeral(s) designating the particular items (if necessary). For example, fig. 50: 6; pl. 124: 8-11; etc. Where needed, add the number of the page on which the figure or plate is found in parentheses after the citation.

30. The author’s name, top of photo and figure number should be indicated on the back of each illustration. The author should put a marginal note in the MS indicating approximate location for illustrations. Mark carefully any croppings desired with a soft pencil on the back of the photo. All illustrations should be numbered serially and designated as figures.

31. It is the author’s responsibility to secure permission to republish material from another book or journal. The editors of *MAARAV* assume such permission has been obtained when illustrations from another published work are submitted for republication.

32. Photographs submitted for publication normally become part of *MAARAV*’s permanent archive; it is assumed the author has retained the negative.

33. Tables and charts should be prepared camera-ready whenever possible. Line drawings should be done in indelible black ink on absorbent paper. “Xeroxed” copies are unacceptable. Carefully executed typewritten copy in charts and tables is acceptable and should be done with carbon ribbon. Any illustration may be submitted larger than printable size as long as the required reduction will not render any portion illegible.

34. Captions for charts, tables and figures should be typed separate from the body of the essay; they are to be double-spaced. Include the scale in which the published illustrations will appear either in the caption or on the illustration itself.

Abbreviations and Notes

35. Grammatical terms may be abbreviated (see no. 23 for verbal stems): pf., impf., inv., ptcp., inf., abs., cstr., act., pass., f., m., s., pl.

36. Other commonly used abbreviations include the following:

chap(s).	chapter(s)
col(s).	column(s)
fig(s).	figure(s)
pl(s).	plate(s)
no(s).	numbers(s)
n(n).	note(s)
p(p).	page(s)
ca.	circa
e.g.	for example
viz.	namely
cf.	compare
etc.	and so on
v(v)	verse(s)
ed(s).	editor(s)

Note that no period is used with v and vv. The word “line(s)” should *not* be abbreviated in discussions of epigraphic materials. The abbreviations f. and ff. (for following verse[s]) are *not* to be employed: the inclusive page or verse numbers are to be cited.

37. The abbreviations OT, NT, LXX, MT, Vg, VL, OL, G and OG (no punctuation) are to be used for Old Testament, New Testament, Septuagint, Masoretic Text, Vulgate, Vetus Latina, Old Latin, Greek and Old Greek, respectively. In citation of versions, the edition being used should be specified.

38. Names of Semitic languages may be abbreviated as follows: Heb. (Hebrew), Aram., (Aramaic), Phoen. (Phoenician), Ug. (Ugaritic), Akk. (Akkadian), Ar. (Arabic), Syr. (Syriac).

39. Abbreviations for biblical books (with Apocrypha) are as follows:

Gen	Ezek	Zech	Ezra
Exod	Hos	Mal	Neh
Lev	Joel	Ps (<i>pl.</i> Pss)	1-2 Chr
Num	Amos	Job	1-2-3-4 Kgdms
Deut	Obad	Prov	Add Esth
Josh	Jonah	Ruth	Bar
Judg	Mic	Cant	Bel
1-2 Sam	Nah	Eccl (<i>or</i> Qoh)	1-2 Esdr
1-2 Kgs	Hab	Lam	4 Ezra
Isa	Zeph	Esth	Judith
Jer	Hag	Dan	Ep Jer

1-2-3-4 Macc	Matt	Gal	Phlm
Pr Azar	Mark	Eph	Hebr
Pr Man	Luke	Phil	James
Sir	John	Col	1-2 Pet
Sus	Acts	1-2 Thes	1-2-3 John
Tobit	Rom	1-2 Tim	Jude
Wis	1-2 Cor	Titus	Rev

Note that no punctuation is used. These abbreviations are to be employed whenever chapter *and* verse references follow; otherwise, the name of the book should be spelled out (e.g., Gen 1:5; Exod 3:3,5,7; but Ezekiel 48). The colon should also be used in referring to intertestamental literature and the Mishna. Note that there is no spacing between verse numbers within the same chapter (Exod 3:3,5,7; but Pss 1:2-3,5; 6:2-6; 7:3 etc.).

40. Abbreviations of the titles of periodicals, serials, annuals and reference works may be used if they are included in the list in item 51. Other abbreviations may be used if they are defined in the first note of the article (in two columns—abbreviations in the left column, definitions in the right).

41. Use Arabic numerals (rather than Roman) for all figure and plate references, journal volume numbers and volume numbers of multi-volume works (except when a Roman volume number is part of the title), unless confusion would result. However, pages of introductions numbered in lower case Roman numerals should be so designated in references.

42. For abbreviations and sigla of Dead Sea Scrolls and related texts, consult *The SBL Handbook of Style* (ed. Patrick H. Alexander, et al.; Peabody, MA: Hendrickson, 1999): 176-233. Selected examples are:

CD	Cairo (Genizah text of the) Damascus (Document)	P	<i>Pesher</i> (commentary)
Hev	Naḥal Ḥever texts	Q	Qumran
Mas	Masada texts	1Q, 2Q	Numbered caves at Qumran
Mird	Khirbet Mird texts	3Q, etc.	yielding written materials
Mur	Wadi Murabbaʿat texts	1QapGen	<i>Genesis Apocryphon</i> from Qumran Cave 1
1QH	<i>Hôdāyôt (Thanksgiving Hymns)</i> from Qumran Cave 1	3Q15	<i>Copper Scroll</i> from Qumran Cave 3
1QIsa ^{a,b}	First or second exemplar of Isaiah	4QFlor	<i>Florilegium (Eschatological Midrashim)</i> from Qumran Cave 4
1QpHab	<i>Pesher on Habakkuk</i>	4QMess ar	Aramaic “Messianic” text
1QM	<i>Milḥāmā^h (War Scroll)</i>	4QPrNab	<i>Prayer of Nabonidus</i>
1QS	<i>Serek Hayyahad (Rule of the Community, Manual of Discipline)</i>	4QTestim	<i>Testimonia</i> text
		4QLevi	<i>Testament of Levi</i>

1QSa	Appendix A (<i>Rule of the Congregation</i>) to 1QS	4QPhyl	Phylacteries
1QSB	Appendix B (<i>Blessings</i>) to 1QS	11QMelch	<i>Melchizedek</i> text from Qumran Cave 11
		11QtgJob	<i>Targum of Job</i>

43. *Abbreviations of Targumic Material*

(1) For Qumran targums, use the system found in *The SBL Handbook* (N42). If the equivalent biblical passage is to be cited use the form: (= MT chap.: verse[s]).

(2) For other targums, the abbreviation *Tg(s)* should be used, followed by the title. If no passage is cited the name of the targum should be spelled out (e.g., *Tg. Onqelos*). When a passage is specified the name of the targum may be abbreviated (e.g., *Tg. Onq. Gen 2:4-5*). Following are the abbreviations to be used: *Onq.* (*Onqelos*), *Jon.* (*Jonathan*), *Frg.* (*Fragmentary*), *Sam.* (*Samaritan*), *Isa.* (*Isaiah*), *Neof.* (*Neofiti I*), *Ps-J.* (*Pseudo-Jonathan*), *Yem.* (*Yemenite*), *Esth.I* or *II* (*Esther I* or *II*).

44. *Mishnaic and Related Literature*

To distinguish the same-named tractates in the Mishna, Tosepta, Babylonian and Jerusalem Talmuds, use *M.*, *T.*, *B.*, or *Y.* (Italicized) before the title of the tractate. Abbreviations of the tractates are as follows:

ʾAbot	ʾAbot	<i>Bik.</i>	<i>Bikkurim</i>
ʿArak.	ʿArakin	<i>B. Meṣ.</i>	<i>Baba Meṣiʿa</i>
ʿAbod. Zar.	ʿAboda Zara	<i>B. Qam.</i>	<i>Baba Qamma</i>
<i>B. Bat.</i>	<i>Baba Batra</i>	<i>Dem.</i>	<i>Demai</i>
<i>Bek.</i>	<i>Bekorot</i>	ʿErub.	ʿErubin
<i>Ber.</i>	<i>Berakot</i>	ʿEd.	ʿEduyyot
<i>Beṣa</i>	<i>Beṣa (= Yom Ṭob)</i>	<i>Giṭ.</i>	<i>Giṭṭin</i>
<i>Ḥag.</i>	<i>Ḥagiga</i>	<i>Para</i>	<i>Para</i>
<i>Ḥal.</i>	<i>Ḥalla</i>	<i>Peʾa</i>	<i>Peʾa</i>
<i>Hor.</i>	<i>Horayot</i>	<i>Pesaḥ.</i>	<i>Pesaḥim</i>
<i>Ḥul</i>	<i>Ḥullin</i>	<i>Qinnim</i>	<i>Qinnim</i>
<i>Kelim</i>	<i>Kelim</i>	<i>Qidd.</i>	<i>Qiddušin</i>
<i>Ker.</i>	<i>Keritot</i>	<i>Qod.</i>	<i>Qodašin</i>
<i>Ketub.</i>	<i>Ketubot</i>	<i>Roš Haš.</i>	<i>Roš Haššana</i>
<i>Kil.</i>	<i>Kilʾayim</i>	<i>Šanh.</i>	<i>Šanhedrin</i>
<i>Maʿaś.</i>	<i>Maʿaśerot</i>	<i>Šabb.</i>	<i>Šabbat</i>
<i>Mak.</i>	<i>Makkot</i>	<i>Šeb.</i>	<i>Šebiʿit</i>
<i>Makš.</i>	<i>Makširin (= Mašqin)</i>	<i>Šebu.</i>	<i>Šebuʿot</i>
<i>Meg.</i>	<i>Megilla</i>	<i>Šeqal.</i>	<i>Šeqalim</i>
<i>Meʿil.</i>	<i>Meʿila</i>	<i>Soṭa</i>	<i>Soṭa</i>
<i>Menaḥ.</i>	<i>Menaḥot</i>	<i>Sukka</i>	<i>Sukka</i>
<i>Mid.</i>	<i>Middot</i>	<i>Taʿan.</i>	<i>Taʿanit</i>
<i>Miqw.</i>	<i>Miqwaʾot</i>	<i>Tamid</i>	<i>Tamid</i>
<i>Moʿed</i>	<i>Moʿed</i>	<i>Tem.</i>	<i>Temura</i>
<i>Moʿed Qaṭ.</i>	<i>Moʿed Qaṭan</i>	<i>Ter.</i>	<i>Terumot</i>
<i>Maʿaś Š.</i>	<i>Maʿaśer Seni</i>	<i>Ṭohar.</i>	<i>Ṭoharot</i>
<i>Našim</i>	<i>Našim</i>	<i>Ṭ. Yom</i>	<i>Ṭebul Yom</i>
<i>Nazir</i>	<i>Nazir</i>	ʿUq.	ʿUqšin

<i>Ned.</i>	<i>Nedarim</i>	<i>Yad.</i>	<i>Yadayim</i>
<i>Neg.</i>	<i>Nega 'im</i>	<i>Yebam.</i>	<i>Yebamot</i>
<i>Nez.</i>	<i>Neziqin</i>	<i>Yoma</i>	<i>Yoma (= Kippurim)</i>
<i>Nid.</i>	<i>Niddah</i>	<i>Zabim</i>	<i>Zabim</i>
<i>'Ohol.</i>	<i>'Oholot</i>	<i>Zebaḥ.</i>	<i>Zebaḥim</i>
<i>'Or.</i>	<i>'Orla</i>	<i>Zer.</i>	<i>Zera 'im</i>

45. Notes should be numbered consecutively, and typed double-spaced. A raised Arabic numeral should follow the appropriate word (and its punctuation) to call attention to the note.

46. The first citation of a work should give complete bibliographical data. For a book the appropriate form is: Author, *Title* (italic) Vol. no. [if any] (Serial title, if any; City: Publisher, Date): page(s). For a journal article the correct form is: Author, "Title," *Periodical Title* Vol. (Year): page(s). For an article from a book of collected essays the form is: Author, "Title" in *Book Title* (Editor's name, ed.; City: Publisher, Date): page(s). Names of translators, as well as the words "Press," "Verlag," "& Sons," or "Publishing Co." should be eliminated where possible. For books, if the author's first name is given in full in the original, the same should be done in the notes.

47. In subsequent references to a previously cited work, there are three alternatives: 1. *Ibid.* is used when the citation is identical (except for page numbers) to the immediately preceding entry; 2. for a book: Author (include initials if necessary to avoid confusion), *Short Title* (N followed by a single space and the number of the note with the first citation): page(s); 3. for an article: Author, "Short Title" (N n. number): page(s). A short title is needed only if more than one work by the same author precede the reference in question. If a short title is not necessary, the form is: Author (N n. no.): page(s). The designations *op. cit.*, *loc. cit.*, *art. cit.* and *ad. loc.* are *not* to be used.

48. Following are some sample notes:

1. J. Blau and J. C. Greenfield, "Ugaritic Glosses," *BASOR* 200 (1970): 11-17.
2. J. C. de Moor, "Studies in the New Alphabetic Texts from Ras Shamra II," *UF* 2 (1970) 303-305.
3. A. Rainey, "The Ugaritic Texts in *Ugaritica* 5," *JAOS* 94 (1974): 189.
4. *Ibid.*, 194.
5. J. C. de Moor, "Studies in the New Alphabetic Texts from Ras Shamra I," *UF* 1 (1969): 167-188.
6. Nicholas J. Tromp, *Primitive Conceptions of Death and the Nether World in the Old Testament* (BibOr 21; Rome: PBI, 1969).
7. J. M. Sasson, "Flora, Fauna and Minerals" in *RSP* 1 (AnOr 49, Loren R. Fisher, ed.; Rome: PBI, 1972): 383-452.
8. de Moor, "Studies II" (N 2): 304.
9. Tromp (N 6): 210.
10. Stanislav Segert, *A Grammar of Phoenician and Punic* (München: C. H. Beck, 1976).
11. Stephen A. Kaufman, *The Akkadian Influences on Aramaic* (The Oriental Institute Assyriological Studies 19; Chicago/London: The University of Chicago, 1974): 19-22.
12. André Caquot, Maurice Sznycer and Andrée Herdner, *Textes ougaritiques Tome I: mythes et légendes, introduction, traduction, commentaire* (Litteratures anciennes du Proche-Orient 7; Paris: Les Editions du Cerf, 1974).

49. Note that for inclusive page references no numerals are to be omitted in the second number, i.e., do not use 186-9, 245-51, but rather 186-189, 245-251, etc. Between initials a space should be left (J. C. Greenfield, not J.C. Greenfield).

50. In notes which comment on some issue and include a bibliographical reference, if the reference occurs within a sentence it is to be placed in parentheses, rather than set off by commas. Thus: However, Harris maintains (*A Grammar of the Phoenician Language* [AOS 8; New Haven: American Oriental Society, 1936]: 40) that there is no attestation of the impf. with *waw* consecutive.

51. *Abbreviations for Frequently Cited Periodicals, Serials, Annuals and Reference Works.* (Titles not found in this list may be abbreviated if a list is provided in note 1 of the article—see item 40 above. Otherwise, titles are to be spelled in full.) For abbreviations not found here, see the *SBL Handbook*.

AASOR	Annual of the American Schools of Oriental Research
AB	Anchor Bible
ABD	D. N. Freedman (ed.), <i>Anchor Bible Dictionary</i>
ABRL	Anchor Bible Reference Library
AbrN	Abr-Nahrain
<i>AbrN</i> Sup	<i>Abr-Nahrain</i> Supplement
AcOr	Acta Orientalia
ADAJ	<i>Annual of the Department of Antiquities of Jordan</i>
<i>AfO</i>	<i>Archiv für Orientforschung</i>
AfOB	Archiv für Orientforschung: Beiheft
AGJU	Arbeiten zur Geschichte des antiken Judentums und des Urchristentums
AH	F. Rosenthal (ed.), <i>Aramaic Handbook</i>
AHW	W. von Soden, <i>Akkadisches Handwörterbuch</i> ; <i>Most authors and journals seem to abbreviate AHw.</i>
AIAR	Albright Institute of Archaeological Research
AION	<i>Annali dell' istituto orientali di Napoli</i>
AJA	<i>American Journal of Archaeology</i>
AJAS	<i>American Journal of Arabic Studies</i>
AJBA	<i>Australian Journal of Biblical Archaeology</i>
AJSL	<i>American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literature</i>
ALASP	Abhandlungen zur Literatur Alt-Syren-Palästinas und Mesopotamiens
ALBO	Analecta lovaniensia biblica et orientalia
ALGHJ	Arbeiten zur Literatur und Geschichte des hellenistischen Judentums
ALUOS	<i>Annual of the Leeds University Oriental Society</i>
AnBib	Analecta biblica
ANEP	J. B. Pritchard (ed.), <i>Ancient Near East in Pictures</i>
ANESTP	J. B. Pritchard (ed.), <i>Ancient Near East Supplementary Texts and Pictures</i>
ANET	J. B. Pritchard (ed.), <i>Ancient Near Eastern Texts Relating to the Old Testament</i>
AnOr	Analecta orientalia
ANQ	<i>Andover Newton Quarterly</i>
AOAT	Alter Orient und Altes Testament

<i>AoF</i>	<i>Altorientalische Forschungen</i>
AOS	American Oriental Series
AOSup	Aula Orientalis Supplementa
<i>APOT</i>	R. H. Charles (ed.), <i>Apocrypha and Pseudepigrapha of the Old Testament</i>
<i>Arch</i>	<i>Archaeology</i>
ARM	Archives royales de Mari
<i>ArOr</i>	<i>Archiv orientální</i>
ASOR	American Schools of Oriental Research
ASORMS	American Schools of Oriental Research Monograph Series
<i>ASTI</i>	<i>Annual of the Swedish Theological Institute</i>
ATD	Das Alte Testament Deutsch
<i>AUSS</i>	<i>Andrews University Seminary Studies</i>
<i>BA</i>	<i>Biblical Archaeologist</i>
<i>BAR</i>	<i>Biblical Archaeology Review</i>
<i>BASOR</i>	<i>Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research</i>
BBB	Bonner biblische Beiträge
BDB	F. Brown, S. R. Driver and C. A. Briggs, <i>Hebrew and English Lexicon of the Old Testament</i>
BE	Bibliothèque d'étude (Institute français d'Archéologie orientale)
<i>BeO</i>	<i>Bibbia e oriente</i>
BETL	Bibliotheca ephemeridum theologicarum lovaniensium
<i>BH³</i>	<i>Biblia Hebraica</i> , third ed.
<i>BHS</i>	<i>Biblia Hebraica Stuttgartensia</i>
<i>Bib</i>	<i>Biblica</i>
BibOr	Biblica et orientalia
<i>BIES</i>	<i>Bulletin of the Israel Exploration Society (= Yediot)</i>
<i>BIFAO</i>	<i>Bulletin de l'institut français d'archéologie orientale</i>
<i>BJRL</i>	<i>Bulletin of the John Rylands Library</i>
BKAT	Biblischer Kommentar: Altes Testament
<i>BO</i>	<i>Bibliotheca orientalis</i>
<i>BR</i>	<i>Biblical Research</i>
<i>BSac</i>	<i>Bibliotheca Sacra</i>
<i>BSO(A)S</i>	<i>Bulletin of the School of Oriental (and African) Studies</i>
<i>BT</i>	<i>The Bible Translator</i>
<i>BTB</i>	<i>Biblical Theology Bulletin</i>
<i>BTS</i>	<i>Bible et terre sainte</i>
BWANT	Beiträge zur Wissenschaft vom Alten und Neuen Testament
<i>BZ</i>	<i>Biblische Zeitschrift</i>
BZAW	Beihefte zur ZAW
<i>CAD</i>	<i>The Assyrian Dictionary of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago</i>
<i>CAH</i>	<i>Cambridge Ancient History</i>
CAT	Commentaire de l'Ancien Testament
CBET	Contributions to Biblical Exegesis and Theology

<i>CBQ</i>	<i>Catholic Biblical Quarterly</i>
<i>CBQMS</i>	<i>CBQ Monograph Series</i>
<i>CIG</i>	<i>Corpus inscriptionum graecarum</i>
<i>CII</i>	<i>Corpus inscriptionum iudaicarum</i>
<i>CIL</i>	<i>Corpus inscriptionum latinarum</i>
<i>CIS</i>	<i>Corpus inscriptionum semiticarum</i>
<i>CRAIBL</i>	<i>Comptes rendus de l'Académie des inscriptions et belles-lettres</i>
<i>CTA</i>	A. Herdner (ed.), <i>Corpus des tablettes en cunéiformes alphabétiques découvertes à Ras Shamra-Ugarit de 1929 à 1939</i>
<i>CTM</i>	<i>Concordia Theological Monthly</i>
<i>DBSup</i>	<i>Dictionnaire de la Bible, Supplément</i>
<i>DNWSI</i>	J. Hoftijzer and K. Jongeling, <i>Dictionary of the North-West Semitic Inscriptions</i> , 2 parts
<i>DISO</i>	C.-F. Jean and J. Hoftijzer (eds.), <i>Dictionnaire des inscriptions sémitiques de l'ouest</i>
<i>DJD</i>	<i>Discoveries in the Judean Desert</i>
<i>DSD</i>	<i>Dead Sea Discoveries</i>
<i>DTT</i>	<i>Dansk teologisk tidsskrift</i>
<i>DUL</i>	G. del Olmo Lete and J. Sanmartín, <i>A Dictionary of the Ugaritic Language in the Alphabetic Tradition</i> , 2 parts
<i>EBib</i>	<i>Etudes bibliques</i>
<i>EHAT</i>	<i>Exegetisches Handbuch zum Alten Testament</i>
<i>EncJud</i>	<i>Encyclopaedia Judaica</i> (1971)
<i>ErIsr</i>	<i>Eretz Israel</i>
<i>ErJb</i>	<i>Eranos Jahrbuch</i>
<i>EstBib</i>	<i>Estudios bíblicos</i>
<i>ETL</i>	<i>Ephemerides theologicae lovanienses</i>
<i>EvQ</i>	<i>Evangelical Quarterly</i>
<i>FAT</i>	<i>Forschungen zum Alten Testament</i>
<i>FO</i>	<i>Folia orientalia</i>
<i>FRLANT</i>	<i>Forschungen zur Religion und Literatur des Alten und Neuen Testaments</i>
<i>GAG</i>	W. von Soden, <i>Grundriss der akkadischen Grammatik</i>
<i>GKB</i>	Gesenius-Kautzsch-Bergsträsser, <i>Hebräische Grammatik</i>
<i>GKC</i>	<i>Gesenius' Hebrew Grammar</i> (ed. E. Kautzsch, tr. A. E. Cowley)
<i>HALOT</i>	L. Koehler, W. Baumgartner, and J. J. Stamm, <i>The Hebrew and Aramaic Lexicon of the Old Testament</i> (4 vols.; Leiden: Brill, 1994–1999)
<i>HAR</i>	<i>Hebrew Annual Review</i>
<i>HAT</i>	<i>Handbuch zum Alten Testament</i>
<i>HdO</i>	<i>Handbuch der Orientalistik</i>
<i>HDR</i>	<i>Harvard Dissertations in Religion</i>
<i>HKAT</i>	<i>Handkommentar zum Alten Testament</i>

<i>HR</i>	<i>History of Religion</i>
<i>HS</i>	<i>Hebrew Studies</i>
HSM	Harvard Semitic Monographs
HSS	Harvard Semitic Studies
<i>HTR</i>	<i>Harvard Theological Review</i>
HTS	Harvard Theological Studies
<i>HUCA</i>	<i>Hebrew Union College Annual</i>
HUCASup	Supplements to <i>HUCA</i>
IAA	Israel Antiquities Authority
<i>IB</i>	<i>Interpreter's Bible</i>
ICC	International Critical Commentary
<i>IDB</i>	<i>Interpreter's Dictionary of the Bible</i>
<i>IDBSup</i>	<i>IDB Supplementary volume</i>
<i>IEJ</i>	<i>Israel Exploration Journal</i>
IES	Israel Exploration Society
ISF	InscriptiFact Digital Object Number
<i>JA</i>	<i>Journal asiatique</i>
<i>JAAR</i>	<i>Journal of the American Academy of Religion</i>
JAC	Jahrbuch für Antike und Christentum
<i>JANES</i>	<i>Journal of the Ancient Near Eastern Society of Columbia University</i>
<i>JAOS</i>	<i>Journal of the American Oriental Society</i>
<i>JB</i>	<i>Jerusalem Bible</i>
<i>JBC</i>	R. E. Brown et al (eds.), <i>The Jerome Biblical Commentary</i>
<i>JBL</i>	<i>Journal of Biblical Literature</i>
<i>JBR</i>	<i>Journal of Bible and Religion</i>
<i>JCS</i>	<i>Journal of Cuneiform Studies</i>
JDS	Judean Desert Studies
<i>JEA</i>	<i>Journal of Egyptian Archaeology</i>
<i>JEOL</i>	<i>Jaarbericht . . . ex oriente lux</i>
<i>JETS</i>	<i>Journal of the Evangelical Theological Society</i>
<i>JHS</i>	<i>Journal of Hellenistic Studies</i>
<i>JJS</i>	<i>Journal of Jewish Studies</i>
<i>JMES</i>	<i>Journal of Middle Eastern Studies</i>
<i>JNES</i>	<i>Journal of Near Eastern Studies</i>
<i>JNSL</i>	<i>Journal of Northwest Semitic Languages</i>
<i>JPOS</i>	<i>Journal of the Palestinian Oriental Society</i>
JPS	Jewish Publication Society
<i>JPSV</i>	<i>Jewish Publication Society Version</i>
<i>JQR</i>	<i>Jewish Quarterly Review</i>
JQRMS	<i>JQR Monograph Series</i>
<i>JR</i>	<i>Journal of Religion</i>
<i>JRAS</i>	<i>Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society</i>
<i>JSIJ</i>	<i>Jewish Studies, an Internet Journal</i> (http://www.biu.ac.il/JS/JSIJ/jsij1.html)

<i>JSJ</i>	<i>Journal for the Study of Judaism in the Persian, Hellenistic and Roman Period</i>
<i>JSOT</i>	<i>Journal for the Study of the Old Testament</i>
<i>JSOTSup</i>	<i>Journal for the Study of the Old Testament— Supplement Series</i>
<i>JSPSup</i>	<i>Journal for the Study of Pseudepigrapha— Supplement Series</i>
<i>JSS</i>	<i>Journal of Semitic Studies</i>
<i>JTS</i>	<i>Journal of Theological Studies</i>
<i>KAI</i>	H. Donner and W. Röllig, <i>Kanaanäische und aramäische Inschriften</i>
<i>KB</i>	L. Koehler and W. Baumgartner, <i>Lexicon in Veteris Testamenti libros</i>
<i>KJV</i>	King James Version
<i>KTU</i>	M. Dietrich, O. Loretz and J. Sanmartin (eds.), <i>Die keilalphabetischen Texte aus Ugarit</i> ; 2nd enl. ed., <i>The Cuneiform Alphabetic Texts from Ugarit, Ras Ibn Hani, and Other Places</i>
<i>LAPO</i>	Littératures anciennes du Proche-Orient
<i>LCL</i>	Loeb Classical Library
<i>LSJ</i>	Liddell-Scott-Jones, <i>Greek-English Lexicon</i>
<i>MDOG</i>	Mitteilungen der deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft
<i>MGWJ</i>	<i>Monatsschrift für Geschichte und Wissenschaft des Judentums</i>
<i>MPAIBL</i>	<i>Mémoires présentés à l'Académie des inscriptions et belles-lettres</i>
<i>MRS</i>	Mission de Ras Shamra
<i>MUSJ</i>	<i>Mélanges de l'université Saint-Joseph</i>
<i>MVAG</i>	Mitteilungen der vorderasiatisch-ägyptischen Gesellschaft
<i>NAB</i>	<i>New American Bible</i>
<i>NEA</i>	<i>Near Eastern Archaeology</i>
<i>NEAEHL</i>	Ephraim Stern, Ayelet Lewinson-Gilboa and Joseph Aviram (eds.), <i>The New Encyclopedia of Archaeological Excavations in the Holy Land</i>
<i>NEB</i>	New English Bible
<i>NIDOTTE</i>	<i>New International Dictionary of Old Testament Theology and Exegesis</i> (5 vols.; W. A. VanGemeren, ed.; Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 1997)
<i>NIV</i>	New International Version
<i>NJPS</i>	<i>Tanakh, The Holy Scriptures, The New JPS Translation according to the Traditional Hebrew Text</i> (Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society, 1988)
<i>NRSV</i>	New Revised Standard Version
<i>Numen</i>	<i>Numen: International Review for the History of Religions</i>
<i>OBO</i>	Orbis biblicus et orientalis
<i>OBO SA</i>	Orbis biblicus et orientalis series archaeologica
<i>OIP</i>	Oriental Institute Publications
<i>OLA</i>	Orientalia lovaniensia analecta
<i>OLP</i>	Orientalia lovaniensia periodica
<i>OLZ</i>	<i>Orientalische Literaturzeitung</i>

<i>Or</i>	<i>Orientalia</i> (Rome)
<i>OrAnt</i>	<i>Oriens antiquus</i>
<i>OrSyr</i>	<i>L'orient syrien</i>
<i>OTL</i>	Old Testament Library
<i>OTS</i>	<i>Oudtestamentische Studiën</i>
<i>PAAJR</i>	<i>Proceedings of the American Academy of Jewish Research</i>
<i>PBI</i>	Pontifical Biblical Institute
<i>PEFQSt</i>	<i>Palestine Exploration Fund, Quarterly Statement; Most authors use PEFQSt.</i>
<i>PEQ</i>	<i>Palestine Exploration Quarterly</i>
<i>PG</i>	J. Migne, <i>Patrologia graeca</i>
<i>PJ</i>	<i>Palästine-Jahrbuch</i>
<i>PL</i>	J. Migne, <i>Patrologia latina</i>
<i>PO</i>	<i>Patrologia orientalis</i>
<i>PRU</i>	<i>Le Palais royal d'Ugarit</i>
<i>PVTG</i>	<i>Pseudepigrapha Veteris Testamenti graece</i>
<i>PW</i>	Pauly-Wissowa, <i>Real-encyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft</i>
<i>PWSup</i>	Supplement to PW
<i>QDAP</i>	<i>Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities in Palestine</i>
<i>RA</i>	<i>Revue d'assyriologie et d'archéologie orientale</i>
<i>RAC</i>	<i>Reallexikon für Antike und Christentum</i>
<i>RArch</i>	<i>Revue archéologique</i>
<i>RB</i>	<i>Revue biblique</i>
<i>RBL</i>	<i>Review of Biblical Literature</i>
<i>RDAC</i>	<i>Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus (Nicosia)</i>
<i>REJ</i>	<i>Revue des études juives</i>
<i>RelS</i>	<i>Religious Studies</i>
<i>RES</i>	<i>Répertoire d'épigraphie sémitique</i>
<i>RevExp</i>	<i>Review and Expositor</i>
<i>RevQ</i>	<i>Revue de Qumran</i>
<i>RevScRel</i>	<i>Revue des sciences religieuses</i>
<i>RevSém</i>	<i>Revue sémitique</i>
<i>RGG</i>	<i>Religion in Geschichte und Gegenwart</i>
<i>RHR</i>	<i>Revue de l'histoire des religions</i>
<i>RivB</i>	<i>Rivista biblica</i>
<i>RLA</i>	<i>Reallexikon der Assyriologie</i>
<i>RR</i>	<i>Review of Religion</i>
<i>RS</i>	Ras Shamra Ugaritic text
<i>RSF</i>	<i>Rivista di studi fenici</i>
<i>RSO</i>	Ras Shamra-Ougarit (also RSU)
<i>RSO</i>	<i>Rivista degli studi orientali</i>
<i>RSP</i>	Loren Fisher (ed.), <i>Ras Shamra Parallels</i>
<i>RSR</i>	<i>Recherches de science religieuse</i>

RSV	Revised Standard Version
RV	Revised Version
SAAB	<i>State Archives of Assyria Bulletin</i>
SAAS	State Archives of Assyria Studies
SANE	Sources of the Ancient Near East
SANT	Studien zum Alten und Neuen Testament
SB	Sources bibliques
<i>SBJ</i>	<i>La sainte bible de Jérusalem</i>
SBLABS	Society of Biblical Literature Archaeology and Biblical Studies
SBLASP	SBL Abstracts and Seminar Papers
SBLDS	SBL Dissertation Series
SBLMasS	SBL Masoretic Studies
SBLMS	SBL Monograph Series
SBLRBS	Society of Biblical Literature Resources for Biblical Study
SBLSBS	SBL Sources for Biblical Study
SBLSCS	SBL Septuagint and Cognate Studies
SBLWAW	Society of Biblical Literature Writings from the Ancient World
SBM	Stuttgarter biblische Monographien
SBS	Stuttgarter Bibelstudien
SBT	Studies in Biblical Theology
<i>SBT</i>	<i>Studia Biblica et Theologica</i>
SC	Sources chrétiennes
<i>SCR</i>	<i>Studies in Comparative Religion</i>
<i>ScrB</i>	<i>Scripture Bulletin</i>
<i>ScrHier</i>	<i>Scripta hierosolymitana</i>
SD	Studies and Documents
<i>SEA</i>	<i>Svensk exegetisk årsbok</i>
<i>SEL</i>	<i>Studi epigrafici e linguistici</i>
SJLA	Studies in Judaism in Late Antiquity
<i>SMSR</i>	<i>Studi e materiali di storia delle religioni</i>
SOTSMS	Society for Old Testament Study Monograph Series
<i>SPap</i>	<i>Studia papyrologica</i>
SPB	Studia postbiblica
<i>SPIB</i>	<i>Scripta Pontificii Instituti Biblici, Rome</i>
<i>SR</i>	<i>Studies in Religion/Sciences religieuses</i>
SSN	Studia semitica neerlandica
SSS	Semitic Study Series
STDJ	Studies on the Texts of the Desert of Judah
StudOr	Studia orientalia
<i>TAD</i>	<i>B. Porten and A. Yardeni, Textbook of Aramaic Documents from Ancient Egypt</i>
<i>TAPA</i>	<i>Transactions of the American Philological Association</i>
<i>TAPhS</i>	<i>Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia</i>
TCS	Texts from Cuneiform Sources

<i>TDNT</i>	G. Kittel and G. Friedrich (eds.), <i>Theological Dictionary of the New Testament</i>
<i>TDOT</i>	G. J. Botterweck and H. Ringgren (eds.), <i>Theological Dictionary of the Old Testament</i>
TextsS	Texts and Studies
<i>TLZ</i>	<i>Theologische Literaturzeitung</i>
<i>TS</i>	<i>Theological Studies</i>
TU	Texte und Untersuchungen
<i>TWAT</i>	G. J. Botterweck and H. Ringgren (eds.), <i>Theologisches Wörterbuch zum Alten Testament</i>
<i>TWNT</i>	G. Kittel and G. Friedrich (eds.), <i>Theologisches Wörterbuch zum Neuen Testament</i>
<i>UF</i>	<i>Ugarit-Forschungen</i>
<i>USQR</i>	<i>Union Seminary Quarterly Review</i>
<i>UT</i>	C. H. Gordon, <i>Ugaritic Textbook</i>
<i>VT</i>	<i>Vetus Testamentum</i>
<i>VTSup</i>	<i>VT Supplements</i>
<i>WDB</i>	<i>Westminster Dictionary of the Bible</i>
<i>WHAB</i>	<i>Westminster Historical Atlas of the Bible</i>
WMANT	Wissenschaftliche Monographien zum Alten und Neuen Testament
<i>WO</i>	<i>Die Welt des Orients</i>
<i>WUS</i>	J. Aistleitner (ed.), <i>Wörterbuch der ugaritischen Sprache</i>
WVDOG	Wissenschaftliche Veröffentlichungen der deutschen Orientagesellschaft
<i>WZKM</i>	<i>Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes</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>