

ANDREWS UNIVERSITY SEMINARY STUDIES STYLE GUIDELINES

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

In the previous number of *AUSS*, a "Note from the Editor" made reference to a style sheet available to persons planning to submit articles or brief notes to be considered for publication in *AUSS*. It has been thought wise to put the style guidelines into print in a more general way as well, and hence they are printed in the journal itself on the following pages.

In *JBL* 95 (1976): 331-346, there appeared a list of "Instructions for Contributors" which had been worked out and adopted by the editors of various biblical and theological journals. Those particular journals and some others have been utilizing these "Instructions" and in a number of instances are publishing them. *AUSS* style has in the past already been quite similar to that indicated in the *JBL* directives, and the following instructions represent an effort to bring even greater agreement between the styles, for the *AUSS* editors recognize the value of furnishing a more or less standardized guide to writers who may be contributing materials from time to time to different journals in the same field.

However, *AUSS* extends its coverage to areas beyond biblical and theological studies, thus necessitating a somewhat different list of abbreviations for periodicals and reference works than that published in *JBL*. Moreover, the *AUSS* editors have retained certain other differing style requirements deemed appropriate for *AUSS*. Therefore, instead of reprinting verbatim the particular "Instructions to Contributors" appearing in *JBL* and the other journals, a specific statement of *AUSS* guidelines has been drafted and is given below.

It should be noted that *AUSS* is adopting the abbreviations for ancient source materials utilized by *JBL* and several other journals in the biblical and theological fields. For the abbreviations for Bible books (see p. 255, below) there are a number of changes from our previously published list. The new list of abbreviations is effective for materials appearing in the 1978 and subsequent volumes of *AUSS*.

Also, the list of abbreviations for periodicals, serials, and refer-

ence works given on the inside and outside back cover of the current issue of *AUSS* represents a revision that is effective as of 1978. (It is anticipated that this list will be further updated from time to time, and prospective contributors of materials to *AUSS* are encouraged to consult the most recent issue of *AUSS* available at the time they prepare their materials.)

INSTRUCTIONS

AUSS accepts significant articles and "Brief Notes" in the fields indicated on the inside front cover. Materials will be considered only if they are *original* pieces, not previously published nor presented concurrently to another journal for publication. Book reviews accepted are only those assigned by the Book Review Editor. All manuscripts are to be typed with clear clean type, *double-spaced throughout* (including footnotes and book reviews).

Generally, short articles are preferred to lengthy ones. Occasionally, a long article may be subdivided so as to go into different AUSS issues, but it is preferable that the author submit the material as separate articles, if possible. Centered headings may be incorporated in articles for the benefit of the readers, and authors are encouraged to indicate their preference as to what these headings should say and where they should be located.

It is assumed that submitted manuscripts are in final form with no changes expected later. Authors of articles and "Brief Notes" are sent galley-proofs (except that in cases where overseas mailing is necessary the editors may, in order to avoid delay and possible loss of materials, choose not to send such proofs). Authors are expected to read these proofs carefully and indicate corrections (only necessary *corrections* are to be made; normally, new material may not be added at this time). Galley-proofs are not sent to reviewers of books.

The following instructions pertain to all materials, and serious departure from the standards indicated may be sufficient cause for return of a manuscript to the author for retyping (or possibly even rejection of the material), irrespective of the quality of the content.

1. Except for specific exceptions herein, the style guidelines of Kate L. Turabian, *A Manual for Writers . . .*, 4th ed. (Chicago, 1973), are to be followed. Also, American spelling is to be used as given in *Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language Unabridged* (Springfield, Mass., 1967), with the first entry preferred when there is more than one correct way of spelling a word. (Turabian, 4th ed., follows generally the directives indicated in the University of Chicago *Manual of Style*, 12th ed. [Chicago, 1969], which may be consulted if greater detail is needed.)

2. Either a first typed copy (ribbon copy) or a clear Xerox copy is to be submitted, on white paper of good quality and of standard size. The text is to be on one side of the sheet only, with at least 1¼" margins. Special scripts (such as italics, small caps, etc.) should not be used. Words that are to be italicized in the printed text are to be *underlined*, not typed in italics.

3. Direct quotations of five or more typewritten lines should be indented in the manuscript and double-spaced, with a note in the margin indicating "smaller type." All indented block quotations that are not "run in" as a direct continuation from the preceding text will be put into paragraph style, irrespective of whether or not the material begins a paragraph in the original.

4. The American style of punctuation is to be followed. This means that double quotation marks are primary and single quotation marks are secondary.

5. Direct quotations should be double-checked for accuracy. Spellings, capitalization, punctuation, and abbreviations should be reproduced exactly as they appear in the original publication, even if these do not follow the style of AUSS. Cases of obvious error within a quotation may be indicated by [sic] or [?] at the author's discretion. (However, the AUSS editors may take the liberty to correct what are clearly only minor typographical errors.)

6. The abbreviations of titles of periodicals and standard reference works indicated on the back cover are to be used in both text and footnotes, and so also are the abbreviations of Bible books and other ancient sources listed at the close of these instructions.

The list of common abbreviations given by Turabian, pp. 101-102, should be used; but the following exceptions or special cases should be noted (these apply to the main text of articles and "Brief Notes," to book reviews, and to footnotes, unless otherwise specified):

app.: *do not use*, but always spell out as "appendix."

chap., chaps.: "chapter," "chapters."

esp.: normally use only in *footnotes* and *book reviews* for "especially."

etc.: use for "et cetera" (in *main text* as well as in *footnotes*).

l., ll.: *do not use*, but spell out as "line," "lines."

n., nn.: "note" or "footnote," "notes" or "footnotes" (normally use only in *footnotes* or *book reviews*).

p., pp.: "page," "pages" (in *main text* as well as in *footnotes*).

vs., vss.: "verse," "verses" (in *main text* as well as in *footnotes*);
if "versus" is meant, spell out the word.

Also the following should be noted as standard abbreviations used in AUSS (main text as well as footnotes and *with no period* following the abbreviation):

- LXX: "Septuagint."
- MS, MSS: "Manuscript," "Manuscripts."
- MT: "Masoretic Text."
- NT: "New Testament."
- OT: "Old Testament."

It should be noted that chap., n., p., vs., MS, and their plurals are used only for *specific* citations. For general use of these terms, the words should be spelled out.

7. The first footnote reference to a source should be *in full*, according to the style indicated by Turabian. (The editors may at their discretion omit the name of publishers in certain articles, but prefer that authors include the information in manuscripts submitted.) In indicating the publication city, add the state, province, or country in cases where there may otherwise be ambiguity or if the place is not well known (e.g.: "Cambridge, Eng." and "Cambridge, Mass.;" "Birmingham, Mich.").

8. In the second and subsequent footnote references to a source, only the author and page location should be given (except that in cases where more than one work by the same author has been cited, a short title should be added as well). *Ibid.* is to be used where appropriate (also *Id.*), *not underlined*; but *op. cit.*, *loc. cit.*, and *art. cit.* are to be avoided.

9. When quoting or citing modern works, the first footnote reference to the work should give the author's name as indicated in the work itself—first name, initials, etc., together with the surname. If a modern author or other individual is mentioned by name in the main text, the first such mention there (regardless of whether or not there has been footnote reference earlier) should include at least the first-name initial in addition to the surname.

It should also be noted that AUSS style generally precludes the use of such titles as "Professor," "Doctor," etc.

10. The abbreviations f. or ff. are not to be used for pages in a book or article (if scattered information occurs, cite the main *exact page references* and add "and passim"). These abbreviations may occasionally be used in connection with verses or with lines of a text;

but if possible, the specific verses and specific lines should be indicated instead of using f. and ff.

11. For indicating consecutive pagination, the hyphen rather than the comma is to be used (thus: "pp. 15-16"). Also, both page numbers in the sequence should always be given in their full digits (thus: "132-137," not "132-37" or "132-7").

12. AUSS style uses roman numerals sparingly. References to volume numbers of books in a series or to periodicals are to be indicated by arabic numbers even if the original work uses roman numerals. Roman numerals are used mainly for (1) identifying plates (see #19, below); (2) designating monarchs, popes, etc. (e.g., "Cyrus II," "Leo X"); (3) indicating *pages* in publications when such pages are numbered with roman numerals in the publications being cited (such as in prefaces and forewords: e.g., "p. xiv"); (4) giving the book number in a classical or patristic work (see #13, below); and (5) citing volume numbers in collections of inscriptions, papyri, ostraca, etc. (in which case a capital roman numeral should be used).

13. In references to classical and patristic works, a small roman numeral should be used to indicate the book number. Arabic numbers are to be used for lower levels—with periods separating different levels, and commas separating references at the same level (e.g., Irenaeus, *Against Heresies*, iii. 3.1, 3-4).

14. Footnotes should be numbered consecutively, typed on separate sheets at the end of the manuscript, and *double-spaced*. They are to be given in *paragraph style*. Both in the main text and on the footnote pages, the numeral should be raised slightly above the text, and should not have punctuation or parenthesis. (Footnotes are not used in book reviews. References to other books or articles in book reviews are to be put in the body of the text.)

15. Blocks of Greek, Hebrew, and Aramaic text can be set in their proper characters. Unpointed consonantal Hebrew and Aramaic will be used unless the argument specifically calls for the vocalized form of the words. Within a sentence, isolated words in a foreign language are preferably to be transliterated, and such transliterated words are always to be underlined in the manuscript. (See #16, below, and the transliteration style for Hebrew and Aramaic as indicated on the inside back cover.) Though in some articles it may be desirable to use both the foreign characters and transliteration, a mixing of these should be avoided whenever possible. (In inserting foreign characters

into a manuscript, preferably a typewriter with foreign type faces should be used. If such is not available, the author should be careful to write the words very *clearly* in ink, and in the forms of the letters which correspond to the type faces used in this journal.)

16. In transliteration, the following should be observed: *For Hebrew and Aramaic*, use the list of equivalents on the inside back cover of this journal. Draw in the ʾ and ʿ marks for the ʾAlep and ʿAyin (do not use the apostrophe sign on the typewriter).

For Greek, use the standard equivalents, noting in particular that *th* is to be used for θ , *ph* for ϕ , *ch* for χ , *ps* for ψ , \bar{e} for η , \bar{o} for ω , *h* for the rough breathing, and *y* for ν , except when it is part of a diphthong (e.g., *au*, *eu*, *ui*). Iota subscript should be represented by a cedilla under the vowel concerned (e.g., *q* for α).

For Coptic, apply the system for Greek to those Coptic letters that are the same as Greek. For the seven extra characters at the end of the alphabet, use the following: \mathfrak{z} for *ḥay*, *f* for *fay*, \mathfrak{h} for *hay*, \mathfrak{h} for *hori*, *j* for *janja*, \mathfrak{c} for *čima*, and *ti* for *ti* (the digraph). For the supralinear stroke a raised italic *e* should be used (thus: *empjoei*).

17. Greek, Hebrew, Aramaic, Syriac, and Coptic words, whether or not they are transliterated, should normally be accompanied by English translations set in quotation marks (at least at their first occurrence in the discussion). This is true also of words from other not generally known languages when such words appear as *primary* source material. Quotations from secondary literature in a foreign language should normally be given in English translation (or in French or in German in case the articles submitted to AUSS are in those languages). In case the precise wording of the foreign-language original is crucial, it may be inserted in the quotation within square brackets (if short) or placed in a footnote.

18. Special materials, such as lists, tables, charts, and diagrams, should be typed or drawn on separate sheets. These sheets should have a notation as to which page in the manuscript should contain the insertion of the special item (or which page it should face). Also, the location of such material in the main text should be indicated clearly (e.g., "Insert Table 1 here"). (The editors cannot guarantee to place charts, tables, diagrams, etc., at the *exact location* indicated by the author [because the text when set in type may not accommodate this]; but they will make every effort at least to position any special items as close as possible to the place specified by the author.)

19. References in the text to specific plates, figures, charts, diagrams, tables, or lists should use these words with initial capital letters and spelled out, except for the abbreviations Pl. (Pls.) and Fig. (Figs.). For such items appearing in AUSS, roman numerals are used only in connection with plates (e.g., "Pl. III"); arabic numbers are used for all the others (e.g., Fig. 2, Chart 5, etc.). For references to such items from other works, the designation that appears in the cited work itself should be used (e.g., "Pl. A").

20. The editors will endeavor to maintain a consistency of style for AUSS along the guidelines given by Turabian and those indicated herein. However, for certain types of articles, and even in certain instances within the more usual kind of article, their editorial policy may cause them to deviate in some respects. (E.g., in exceptional cases scientific articles in connection with archaeological reports may deviate somewhat to follow the preferred styles in the scientific fields concerned; but in any case, *consistency* of style is to be maintained in any given article.)

For individuals invited to prepare book reviews by the Book Review Editor, there is available from this Editor a list of special guidelines, including information as to the desired length of the review. This list of guidelines is usually sent along with the book to be reviewed.

(Note: Occasionally AUSS publishes materials in French or in German, and for such materials the foregoing guidelines are obviously not applicable in every respect; but the editors will seek to maintain a *consistency* of accepted style, and they request that authors do their utmost to present their materials in a standard fashion, and with consistency in style.)

ABBREVIATIONS FOR ANCIENT SOURCE MATERIALS

(Effective as of 1978)

The following lists of abbreviations (on pp. 255-258) were worked out and adopted recently by the editors of *JBL* and various other biblical and theological journals. They are reprinted here, with minor modification, from *JBL* 95 (1976): 335-338.

Abbreviations of the Names of Biblical Books (with the Apocrypha)

Gen	Nah	1-2-3-4 Kgdms	John
Exod	Hab	Add Esth	Acts
Lev	Zeph	Bar	Rom
Num	Hag	Bel	1-2 Cor
Deut	Zech	1-2 Esdr	Gal
Josh	Mal	4 Ezra	Eph
Judg	Ps (<i>pl.</i> : Pss)	Jdt	Phil
1-2 Sam	Job	Ep Jer	Col
1-2 Kgs	Prov	1-2-3-4 Macc	1-2 Thess
Isa	Ruth	Pr Azar	1-2 Tim
Jer	Cant	Pr Man	Titus
Ezek	Ecc1 (<i>or</i> Qoh)	Sir	Phlm
Hos	Lam	Sus	Heb
Joel	Esth	Tob	Jas
Amos	Dan	Wis	1-2 Pet
Obad	Ezra	Matt	1-2-3 John
Jonah	Neh	Mark	Jude
Mic	1-2 Chr	Luke	Rev

(It should be noted that the abbreviated forms are used *only* when specific chapter or chapter-and-verse references are given. Thus:

Parables of Jesus are recorded in Matt 13.

Parables of Jesus are recorded in Matthew.)

Abbreviations of the Names of Pseudepigraphical and Early Patristic Books

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

<i>Trall.</i>	Ignatius, Letter to the Trallians	<i>Pol. Phil.</i>	Polycarp to the Philippians
<i>Mart. Pol.</i>	Martyrdom of Polycarp	<i>Bib. Ant.</i>	Ps.-Philo, Biblical Antiquities

Abbreviations of Names of Dead Sea Scrolls and Related Texts

CD	Cairo (Genizah text of the Damascus Document)		<i>Discipline</i>
Hev	Nahal Hever texts	1QSa	Appendix A (<i>Rule of the Congregation</i>) to 1QS
Mas	Masada texts		
Mird	Khirbet Mird texts	1QSB	Appendix B (<i>Blessings</i>) to 1QS
Mur	Wadi Murabba'at texts		
p	Peshet (commentary)	3Q15	Copper Scroll from Qumran Cave 3
Q	Qumran	4QFlor	<i>Florilegium</i> (or <i>Eschatological Midrashim</i>) from Qumran Cave 4
1Q, 2Q, 3Q, etc.	Numbered caves of Qumran, yielding written material; followed by abbreviation of biblical or apocryphal book	4QMess ar	Aramaic "Messianic" text from Qumran Cave 4
QL	Qumran literature	4QPrNab	Prayer of Nabonidus from Qumran Cave 4
1QapGen	<i>Genesis Apocryphon</i> of Qumran Cave 1	4QTestim	<i>Testimonia</i> text from Qumran Cave 4
1QH	<i>Hôdāyôt</i> (<i>Thanksgiving Hymns</i>) from Qumran Cave 1	4QTLevi	<i>Testament of Levi</i> from Qumran Cave 4
1QIsa ^{a,b}	First or second copy of Isaiah from Qumran Cave 1	4QPhyl	Phylacteries from Qumran Cave 4
1QpHab	<i>Peshet on Habakkuk</i> from Qumran Cave 1	11QMelch	<i>Melchizedek</i> text from Qumran Cave 11
1QM	<i>Milhāmāh</i> (<i>War Scroll</i>)	11QtgJob	<i>Targum of Job</i> from Qumran Cave 11
1QS	<i>Serek hayyahad</i> (<i>Rule of the Community</i> , <i>Manual of</i>		

Abbreviations of Targumic Material

For the Qumran targums, the system for QL is to be used (thus: 4QtgLev, 4QtgJob, 11QtgJob, followed by column and line numbers). If it is necessary to specify the biblical passage, the following form should be used: 11QtgJob 38:3-4 (= Hebr. 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.

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

*optional title

Abbreviations of Orders and Tractates in Mishnaic and Related Literature

To distinguish the same-named tractates in the Mishna, Tosepta, Babylonian Talmud, and Jerusalem Talmud, use (italicized) *m.*, *t.*, *b.*, or *y.* before the title of the tractate. Thus *m. Pe'ṣa* 8:2; *b. Šabb.* 31a; *y. Mak.* 2.31d; *t. Pe'ṣa* 1.4 (Zuck. 18 [= page number of Zuckerman's edition of the Tosepta]).

^ṽ <i>Abot</i>	^ṽ <i>Abot</i>	<i>Nazir</i>	<i>Nazir</i>
^ḥ <i>Arak.</i>	^ḥ <i>Arakin</i>	<i>Ned.</i>	<i>Nedarim</i>
^ḥ <i>Abod. Zar.</i>	^ḥ <i>Aboda Zara</i>	<i>Neg.</i>	<i>Nega^ḥ im</i>
<i>B. Bat.</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>Beša</i>	<i>Beša (= Yom Ṭob)</i>	^ḥ <i>Or.</i>	^ḥ <i>Orla</i>
<i>Bik.</i>	<i>Bikkurim</i>	<i>Para</i>	<i>Para</i>
<i>B. Mes.</i>	<i>Baba Mešī'a</i>	<i>Pe'ṣa</i>	<i>Pe'ṣa</i>
<i>B. Qam.</i>	<i>Baba Qamma</i>	<i>Pesaḥ.</i>	<i>Pesahim</i>
<i>Dem.</i>	<i>Demai</i>	<i>Qinnim</i>	<i>Qinnim</i>
^ḥ <i>Erub.</i>	^ḥ <i>Erubin</i>	<i>Qidd.</i>	<i>Qiddušin</i>
^ḥ <i>Ed.</i>	^ḥ <i>Eduyyot</i>	<i>Qod.</i>	<i>Qodašin</i>
<i>Giṭ.</i>	<i>Giṭtin</i>	<i>Roš. Haš.</i>	<i>Roš Haššana</i>
<i>Ḥag.</i>	<i>Ḥagiga</i>	<i>Sanh.</i>	<i>Sanhedrin</i>
<i>Hal.</i>	<i>Halla</i>	<i>Šabb.</i>	<i>Šabbat</i>
<i>Hor.</i>	<i>Horayot</i>	<i>Šeb.</i>	<i>Šebi^ḥ it</i>
<i>Hul.</i>	<i>Hullin</i>	<i>Šebu.</i>	<i>Šebu^ḥ ot</i>
<i>Kelim</i>	<i>Kelim</i>	<i>Šeqal.</i>	<i>Šeqalim</i>
<i>Ker.</i>	<i>Keritot</i>	<i>Soša</i>	<i>Sota</i>
<i>Ketub.</i>	<i>Ketubot</i>	<i>Sukk.</i>	<i>Sukka</i>
<i>Kil.</i>	<i>Kil'ayim</i>	<i>Ta^ḥ an.</i>	<i>Ta^ḥ anit</i>
<i>Ma^ḥ as.</i>	<i>Ma^ḥ ašerot</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>Ṭohar.</i>	<i>Ṭoharot</i>
<i>Me^ḥ il.</i>	<i>Me^ḥ ila</i>	<i>Ṭ. Yom</i>	<i>Ṭebul Yom</i>
<i>Menah.</i>	<i>Menahot</i>	^ḥ <i>Uq.</i>	^ḥ <i>Uqšin</i>
<i>Mid.</i>	<i>Middot</i>	<i>Yad.</i>	<i>Yadayim</i>
<i>Miqw.</i>	<i>Miqwa^ḥ ot</i>	<i>Yebam.</i>	<i>Yebamot</i>
<i>Mo^ḥ ed</i>	<i>Mo^ḥ ed</i>	<i>Yoma</i>	<i>Yoma (= Kippurim)</i>
<i>Mo^ḥ ed Qat.</i>	<i>Mo^ḥ ed Qaṭan</i>	<i>Zabim</i>	<i>Zabim</i>
<i>Ma^ḥ as. Š.</i>	<i>Ma^ḥ ašer Šeni</i>	<i>Zebaḥ</i>	<i>Zebaḥim</i>
<i>Našim</i>	<i>Našim</i>	<i>Zer.</i>	<i>Zera^ḥ im</i>

Abbreviations of Other Rabbinic Works

^ṽ <i>Abot R. Nat.</i>	^ṽ <i>Abot de Rabbi Nathan</i>	<i>Kalla</i>	<i>Kalla</i>
^ṽ <i>Ag. Ber.</i>	^ṽ <i>Aggadat Berešit</i>	<i>Mek.</i>	<i>Mekilta</i>
<i>Bab.</i>	<i>Babylonian</i>	<i>Midr.</i>	<i>Midraš; cited with usual abbreviation for biblical book; but Midr. Qoh. = Midraš Qohelet</i>
<i>Bar.</i>	<i>Baraita</i>		
<i>Der. Er. Rab.</i>	<i>Derek Ereš Rabba</i>		
<i>Der. Er. Zuṭ.</i>	<i>Derek Ereš Zuṭa</i>		
<i>Gem.</i>	<i>Gemara</i>	<i>Pal.</i>	<i>Palestinian</i>

<i>Pesiq. R.</i>	<i>Pesiqta Rabbati</i>	<i>Sem.</i>	<i>Ṣemahot</i>
<i>Pesiq. Rab Kah.</i>	<i>Pesiqta de Rab Kahana</i>	<i>Sipra</i>	<i>Sipra</i>
<i>Pirqe R. El.</i>	<i>Pirqe Rabbi Eliezer</i>	<i>Sipre</i>	<i>Sipre</i>
<i>Rab.</i>	<i>Rabbah</i> (following abbreviation for biblical book: <i>Gen. Rab.</i> [with periods] = <i>Genesis Rabbah</i>)	<i>Sop.</i>	<i>Soperim</i>
		<i>S. °Olam Rab.</i>	<i>Seder °Olam Rabbah</i>
		<i>Talm.</i>	<i>Talmua</i>
		<i>Yal.</i>	<i>Yalqu!</i>

Abbreviations of Nag Hammadi Tractates

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

STYLE SAMPLES

On the first page of the manuscript, the title of the article and the author's name, plus the name and location of the educational institution with which the author is affiliated, should be given. The first line should be about 3 inches from the top of the sheet, and there should be double spacing throughout, except that three spaces should be allowed between the last line of the title and the author's name, and four lines should be allowed before the beginning of the main text. Thus:

THE TWO AEONS AND THE MESSIAH IN PSEUDO-PHILO,

4 EZRA, AND 2 BARUCH

ARTHUR J. FERCH

Pacific Union College

Angwin, California

John Strugnell, in reviewing Pierre Bogaert's commentary on 2 Baruch, suggests that on the basis of this work, 4 Ezra, and Pseudo-Philo (Biblical

If the author's affiliation is other than with an educational institution, the place of residence should be given:

THE ACCESSION OF ARTAXERXES I

JULIA NEUFFER

Tampa, Florida

On the second and subsequent pages there should be a brief note of identification, typed three lines above the first line of text. Thus:

A. Ferch, Two Aeons--p. 7

resurrection of the dead would occur at the end of the age or world. This end would be hastened (19:13).²⁴ Then the sleeping dead shall be raised from the earth (19:12; 28:10).²⁵ Biblical Antiquities, as well as the two apocalypses

SAMPLE FOOTNOTES

John Doe, *Apocalyptic*--p. 15

FOOTNOTES

¹D. S. Russell, The Method and Message of Jewish Apocalyptic (Philadelphia: Westminster, 1964), p. 88.

²Leon Morris, Apocalyptic, 2d ed. (Grand Rapids, Mich.: Eerdmans, 1974), pp. 20, 25-26.

³Paul D. Hanson, "Zechariah 9 and the Recapitulation of an Ancient Ritual Pattern," JBL 92 (1973): 37.

⁴Russell, p. 105.

⁵George Eldon Ladd, "Apocalyptic, Apocalypse," Baker's Dictionary of Theology, ed. Everett F. Harrison (Grand Rapids, Mich.: Baker, 1960), p. 53.

⁶Paul D. Hanson, The Dawn of Apocalyptic (Philadelphia: Fortress, 1975), pp. 16-17.

⁷Arthur J. Ferch, "The Two Aeons and the Messiah in Pseudo-Philo, 4 Ezra, and 2 Baruch," AUSS 15 (1977): 135-136.

⁸Ladd, pp. 50-54. Cf. Morris, pp. 91-95.

⁹Hanson, "Zechariah 9," p. 49.

¹⁰Ferch, p. 137.

¹¹Ibid., p. 136.

¹²Hanson, Dawn of Apocalyptic, p. 19.

¹³Morris, pp. 24-25.

¹⁴For Eng. trans. of the various apocalypses, see APOT, 2: 163-624.

Note: It should be observed that n.5 illustrates *AUSS* style for signed articles in dictionaries and encyclopedias (in contrast to the style in Turabian, p. 105). If an abbreviation is used (see the back cover), the name of the general editor, the imprint information, etc., are to be omitted.