

# ANDREWS UNIVERSITY SEMINARY STUDIES

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## AUSS STYLE GUIDELINES

### General Information

All articles submitted for publication must conform to *AUSS* guidelines as presented here. Submissions that do not conform to *AUSS* style may be returned to the author for corrections. A manuscript should be submitted in what the author intends to be its final form, and the text of the article must represent an original study that has not been published previously or submitted to other journals concurrently with the submission to *AUSS*.

*AUSS* publishes research articles and brief notes on the following topics: biblical archaeology and history of antiquity; Old and New Testaments; church history of all periods; historical, biblical and systematic theology; science and religion; ethics; history of religions; and missiology. Selected research articles on ministry and Christian education will also be published.

*AUSS* accepts articles written by authors of different religious persuasions. However, the focus of the journal, as that of the Andrews University Theological Seminary where *AUSS* is based, is biblical. A high regard for Scripture, along with elevated standards of research, characterizes the choice of articles.

Since *AUSS* is a refereed journal, each article is read by at least two and normally three scholars who are competent in the area treated in the article. Referees' comments that the *AUSS* editors feel will be helpful in doing any necessary rewriting will be sent to the author in full or in summarized form. After revising the manuscript, the author

may submit it to *AUSS* for reconsideration. To maintain objectivity, the author's name is deleted from the manuscript copies sent to the referees, and the referees' names are deleted from any comments furnished to the author. A final decision on whether or not the article will be published in *AUSS* is made by the editors.

Articles submitted to *AUSS* in English must conform to acceptable English language standards. American spelling and punctuation will be used in editing. Authors are asked to use inclusive gender language, such as "humanity" rather than "mankind"; "person" or "human being" rather than "man."

Except for the specific instructions given below, the directives of *The Chicago Manual of Style*, 14th ed. (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1993) are followed. In matters of style, authors should follow Kate Turabian, *A Manual for Writers*, 5th ed. by Bonnie Birtwistle Honigsblum (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1987). For spelling, the authority is *Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language Unabridged* (Springfield, MA: G. and C. Merriam, 1986).

*AUSS* prefers short articles of about 20-25 typewritten pages, including footnotes. Both the main text and footnotes are to be double-spaced. Occasionally longer articles may be accepted, if they are particularly significant and space is available in the journal. When the *AUSS* editors deem that an article needs to be substantially shortened, they will return the manuscript to the author, with instructions regarding the required cutting. Short scholarly notes are especially welcome.

To meet the requirements of the journal's content and style, the editors of *AUSS* reserve the right to make modifications as needed. Authors of articles edited for publication will receive a set of first page proofs. These are to be read carefully, checked against the original manuscript, corrected, and returned promptly. At this time, authors will be sent the copyright release form, which they will sign and return.

Once the journal has been published, *AUSS* sends offprints to the authors. Article authors will receive ten copies of their article. Book-review authors will receive two copies of their reviews while the book's publisher will also receive two copies.

### Book Reviews

Books in the areas of *AUSS* interest are assigned for review by the book-review editor. A person interested in reviewing a book should contact the book-review editor. Recommendations of books for review are welcome. A review should summarize the main content of the book and provide a critique, the latter usually being given the larger amount of space. Brief reference to the author's background and qualifications is also useful.

The review should be critical, in the sense that it is evaluative. Comparisons with other books on the same or similar topics, as well as other works by the same author, and the place of the book in its special context, should be noted. Reviews must maintain courteous language, free from invectives of any kind.

Book reviews should be two to three double-spaced pages in length. In exceptional cases the editors may request a longer review, but normally reviews longer than four pages will be returned to the author for revision.

In *AUSS* book reviews, footnotes are not to be used; any needed references are to be incorporated into the text in parentheses. Any quotations from the book should be short and followed by the exact page reference in parentheses.

### Form of the Manuscript

#### General Instructions

Manuscripts for articles and reviews should be submitted in the most readable form possible. They should be double spaced (including footnotes and indented quotations), typescript, on white letter-size paper. At least one inch of margin should be allowed on all four edges of the paper. The right margin of the text is not to be justified; the appearance will be "ragged."

Original typewriting, clear photocopies, and computer printing are acceptable. Authors are requested to use a new ribbon in the typewriter or printer. Either letter-quality or laser printing is requested.

Authors who have prepared their work on a computer are requested to submit together with the printed copy of the article an electronic copy on computer diskette. *AUSS* prefers WordPerfect, but can use

files made with other word-processing programs. Diskettes may be 3.5 or 5.25 inches.

The author's name should appear on a separate title page. Referees are not to be influenced by knowing the identity of an author.

Tables, charts, or diagrams to be used in the article should be prepared on separate pages. These should be large enough for easy reading yet no larger than 8.5 by 11 inches. Photographs should be black and white and very clear. They should be at least 5 by 7 inches in size for full-page reproduction and 4 by 6 inches for half-page reproduction. The place where these items are to be inserted in the text should be clearly marked (e.g., "insert table 3 here").

### Quotations

Respect for accuracy in verbatim quotation demands that the spelling, capitalization, punctuation, and abbreviations of the original be reproduced exactly, even if they differ from the style of this journal. In quoting or citing an author, care must be taken to correctly represent the intent of that author.

Indented quotations in the manuscript are to be double spaced. When printed, however, quotations of five or more lines will be printed as a separate indented paragraph, using a smaller type size. These indented quotations have no opening or closing quotation marks.

### Citations

Titles of biblical books should be abbreviated according to the list below. No period is used following the abbreviation; a colon is used between chapter and verse. Biblical references should be placed in parentheses in the text of the article, rather than in footnotes or endnotes.

Citations of classical and patristic literature (other than those listed in these guidelines) should follow the Turabian style. *AUSS* prefers to use the English names of these writings; however, Latin names may be used if the author has a special reason to do so. In any case, usage must be consistent. Numbering of books, chapters, and paragraphs of these works should be that of the Loeb Classical Library. Periods are used to separate the parts of classical and patristic writings.

In an article which contains many short references to such sources the references may be given in parentheses as are biblical references. For example:

Thus, Clement of Rome reminded the Corinthians that the Lord must come back soon (1 *Clem.* 23); the *Didache* (16.3-8) is rich with the eschatological vocabulary of Paul's first epistle to the Thessalonians; and Ignatius of Antioch wrote that "the last times are come upon us" (*Eph.* 11).

### Footnotes

Articles presented in WordPerfect computer printout may use the automatic footnote option with consecutive numeration. If the article is typed or computer-composed using other wordprocessing programs, consecutively numbered endnotes may be used. Under exceptional circumstances, a manuscript which employs another system of reference may be accepted.

As far as possible, there should be only one note for any given sentence. Placed at the end of the sentence, the note may contain multiple references.

When a note comments on some issue and includes a bibliographical reference, this reference should be set in parentheses and, if at all possible, at the end of the sentence. Example: But C. C. Torrey thinks that the name Cyrus has been interpolated in Isa 45:1 ("The Messiah Son of Ephraim," *JBL* [1947]: 253).

### Reference Style

The style set forth in Turabian and *The Chicago Manual of Style* is used. The publisher, place of publication, and date of publication must be included in the first mention of a book.

T. R. Henn, *The Bible as Literature* (London: Oxford University Press, 1970), 9-15.

A reference to a periodical includes the title, volume, date, and page of the article.

M. Ginsburger, "La 'Chaise de Moïse,'" *Revue des Études Juives* 90 (1931): 161-165.

Two-letter postal codes should be used for states in the United States. For example: Berrien Springs, MI.

In order to save space, the publisher's name should be given as compactly as possible. For example: "Wm. B. Eerdmans" becomes "Eerdmans." Words such as "Company," "Publishers," and "Verlag" are omitted. "Press" is retained when connected to a university. Example: University of Chicago Press. For the sake of clarity, some publisher's names cannot be shortened; for example, "Southern Publishing Association" cannot safely be shortened beyond "Southern Pub." or "Southern Publishing."

The use of the abbreviations for monographs, series, and journals given at the end of these guidelines and on the back cover of *AUSS* does away with the need for publication data.

E. Lohse, "*Pentekostē*," *TDNT*, 6:44-53.

Abbreviations of titles of journals and books are italicized (underlined in the manuscript). Those for titles of series are neither italicized nor placed within quotation marks.

### **Biblical languages**

If an article is submitted in WordPerfect, Greek and Hebrew words may appear in the text (using WordPerfect fonts or programs such as Scripture Fonts). Otherwise, the biblical languages should be transliterated according to the scheme given below. Ancient nonbiblical languages or modern languages not using roman script should be transliterated. *AUSS* does not have the capability to typeset languages other than Greek and Hebrew. We will, however, gladly accept camera-ready ten-point script for inclusion in the article.

Greek accents are not indicated. Greek long vowels are shown as ē and ō. The *upsilon* is transliterated with a "y." The "rough breathing" is indicated by the letter "h".

For Hebrew transliteration, the diacritical marks should be clearly readable. They may be computer-generated or carefully added in black ink. Apostrophes are not to be used to represent the 'aleph or 'ayin.

The transliteration of Hebrew and Aramaic is to be done according to the following chart. No distinction is made between soft and hard begad-kepat letters; dāgēš forte is indicated by doubling the consonant.

## Consonants

א = ' (aleph)	ה = h	ט = t	מ = m	פ = p	ש = ś
ב = b	ו = w	י = y	נ = n	ס = s	שׁ = š
ג = g	ז = z	כ = k	ס = s	ק = q	ת = t
ד = d	ח = ḥ	ל = l	ע = ' (ayin)	ר = r	

## Masoretic Vowel Pointings

- = a	◌◌ = e	◌◌◌ = ê	◌◌◌ = ô	◌◌◌ = ô
◌◌ = ā	◌◌◌ = ē	◌◌◌ = i	◌◌◌ = o	◌◌◌ = û
◌◌◌ = a	◌◌◌◌ (vocal shewa) = e	◌◌◌◌ = î	◌◌◌◌ = o	◌◌◌◌ = u

## Abbreviations

## General Abbreviations

Commonly recognized abbreviations for English versions of the Bible are used without periods: NIV, RSV, NEB, etc. Abbreviations for the metric system (cm, kg, km, etc.) and those in the following list are to be used, both in the main text and in references, without periods:

HB	Hebrew Bible	OT	Old Testament
MS(S)	Manuscript(s)	QL	Qumran Literature
MT	Masoretic Text	LXX	Septuagint
NT	New Testament	VL	Vetus Latina
OL	Old Latin		

## Reference Abbreviations

The following terms are to be abbreviated in footnotes and parenthetical references, but should be spelled out when they occur in the text.

chap(s).	chapter(s)	Heb	Hebrew language
col(s).	column(s)	n(n).	note(s)
frg(s).	fragment(s)	pl(s).	plate(s)
Gk	Greek language	Vg	Vulgate

The term "page(s)" is spelled out when it occurs in the text without a number; it is abbreviated (p[p].) when it occurs in the text with a number, and is normally omitted from parenthetical references and footnotes.

The term "verse(s)" is spelled out when it occurs in the text without a number; it is abbreviated wherever it occurs followed by a number.

Other usual abbreviations may be used (see the lists in *Chicago Manual of Style*, 14.32-36). Instead of *op. cit.*, *loc. cit.*, and *art. cit.*, the author's surname is given. If more than one work by an author is cited in the article, second and later references to the work should give the author's surname plus a shortened form of the title of the item cited. Exact pages should be given, rather than "f." or "ff." for "following" pages.

### Abbreviations of Biblical and Apocryphal Books

The following abbreviations are to be used with chapter or chapter and verse. When the name of the book is used without chapter and verse, it should be written in full.

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

### Abbreviations of Pseudepigraphical and Early Patristic Books

<i>Adam and Eve</i>	<i>Books of Adam and Eve</i>
2-3 Apoc. Bar.	<i>Syriac, Greek Apocalypse of Baruch</i>
<i>Apoc. Mos.</i>	<i>Apocalypse of Moses</i>
<i>As. Mos</i>	<i>Assumption of Moses</i>
1-2-3 <i>Enoch</i>	<i>Ethiopic, Slavonic, Hebrew Enoch</i>
<i>Ep. Arist.</i>	<i>Epistle of Aristeas</i>
<i>Jub.</i>	<i>Jubilees</i>
<i>Mart. Isa.</i>	<i>Martyrdom of Isaiah</i>
<i>Odes Sol.</i>	<i>Odes of Solomon</i>
<i>Pss. Sol.</i>	<i>Psalms of Solomon</i>
<i>Sib. Or.</i>	<i>Sibylline Oracles</i>
<i>T. 12 Patr.</i>	<i>Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs</i>
<i>T. Levi</i>	<i>Testament of Levi</i>

<i>T. Benj.</i>	<i>Testament of Benjamin, etc.</i>
<i>Acts Pil.</i>	<i>Acts of Pilate</i>
<i>Apoc. Pet.</i>	<i>Apocalypse of Peter</i>
<i>Gos. Eb.</i>	<i>Gospel of the Ebionites</i>
<i>Gos. Eg.</i>	<i>Gospel of the Egyptians</i>
<i>Gos. Heb.</i>	<i>Gospel of the Hebrews</i>
<i>Gos. Naass.</i>	<i>Gospel of the Naassenes</i>
<i>Gos. Pet.</i>	<i>Gospel of Peter</i>
<i>Gos. Thom.</i>	<i>Gospel of Thomas</i>
<i>Prot. Jas.</i>	<i>Protoevangelium of James</i>
<i>Barn.</i>	<i>Barnabas</i>
<i>1-2 Clem.</i>	<i>1-2 Clement</i>
<i>Did.</i>	<i>Didache</i>
<i>Diogn.</i>	<i>Diognetus</i>
<i>Herm. Man.</i>	<i>Hermas, Mandate(s)</i>
<i>Herm. Sim.</i>	<i>Hermas, Similitude(s)</i>
<i>Herm. Vis.</i>	<i>Hermas, Vision(s)</i>
<i>Ign. Eph.</i>	<i>Ignatius, Letter to the Ephesians</i>
<i>Ign. Magn.</i>	<i>Ignatius, Letter to the Magnesians</i>
<i>Ign. Phld.</i>	<i>Ignatius, Letter to the Philadelphians</i>
<i>Ign. Pol.</i>	<i>Ignatius, Letter to Polycarp</i>
<i>Ign. Rom.</i>	<i>Ignatius, Letter to the Romans</i>
<i>Ign. Smyrn.</i>	<i>Ignatius, Letter to the Smyrnaeans</i>
<i>Ign. Trall.</i>	<i>Ignatius, Letter to the Trallians</i>
<i>Mart. Pol.</i>	<i>Martyrdom of Polycarp</i>
<i>Pol. Phil.</i>	<i>Polycarp, Letter to the Philippians</i>
<i>Bib. Ant.</i>	<i>Pseudo-Philo, Biblical Antiquities</i>

### Abbreviations of Dead Sea Scrolls and Related Texts

CD	Cairo (Genizah text) of the <i>Damascus (Document)</i>
Hev	Nahal Hever texts
8 Hev XIIgr	Greek Scroll of the Minor Prophets from Nahal Hever
Mas	Masada texts
MasShirShabb	<i>Songs of Sabbath Sacrifice</i> or <i>Angelic Liturgy</i> from Masada
Mird	Khirbet Mird texts
Mur	Wadi Murabba'at texts
p	Pesher (commentary)
1Q, 2Q, 3Q, etc.	Numbered caves of Qumran, yielding written material; followed by abbreviation of specific item
QL	Qumran literature
1QapGen	<i>Genesis Apocryphon</i> of Qumran Cave 1
1QH	<i>Hôdāyôt (Thanksgiving Hymns)</i> from Qumran Cave 1
1QIsa <sup>a,b</sup>	First or second copy of Isaiah from Qumran Cave 1
1QpHab	<i>Pesher on Habakkuk</i> from Qumran Cave 1
1QM	<i>Milhāmāh (War Scroll)</i>

1QS	<i>Serek hayyahad (Rule of the Community, Manual of Discipline)</i>
1QSa	Appendix A ( <i>Rule of the Congregation</i> ) to 1QS
1QSB	Appendix B ( <i>Blessings</i> ) to 1QS
3Q15	<i>Copper Scroll</i> from Qumran Cave 3
4QFlor	<i>Florilegium</i> (or <i>Eschatological Midrashim</i> ) from Qumran Cave 4
4QMess ar	Aramaic "Messianic" text from Qumran Cave 4
4QMMT	<i>Miqsat Ma'aseh Torah</i> from Qumran Cave 4
4QPhyl	Phylacteries from Qumran Cave 4
4QPrNab	<i>Prayer of Nabonidus</i> from Qumran Cave 4
4QPssJosh	<i>Psalms of Joshua</i> from Qumran Cave 4
4QShirShabb	<i>Songs of Sabbath Sacrifice, or Angelic Liturgy</i> from Qumran Cave 4
4QTestim	<i>Testimonia</i> text from Qumran Cave 4
4QTLevi	<i>Testament of Levi</i> from Qumran Cave 4
11QMelch	<i>Melchizedek</i> text from Qumran Cave 11
11QShirShabb	<i>Songs of Sabbath Sacrifice, or Angelic Liturgy</i> from Qumran Cave 11
11QTemple	<i>Temple Scroll</i> from Qumran Cave 11
11QpaleoLev	Copy of Leviticus in paleo-Hebrew script from Qumran Cave 11
11QtgJob	<i>Targum of Job</i> from Qumran Cave 11

### Abbreviations of Targumic Material

The abbreviation tg(s). represents targum(s). The name of the targum may also be abbreviated: *Tg. Onq.* = *Targum Onqelos*. When used with chapter and verse number the citation reads: *Tg. Onq. Gen 1:3-4*.

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

### Abbreviations of Mishnaic and Rabbinic Literature

The following are the abbreviations and accepted spellings of the names of the tractates of the Mishnah, the Tosefta, and the Babylonian or Jerusalem Talmud. The abbreviations, as well as the tractates, are italicized (underlined). Differentiation between Mishnah and Babylonian Talmud is made by the manner of writing chapter and verse: *Ber. 8:2* (Mishnah) and *Sabb. 31a* (Babylonian Talmud). A letter t., placed before the tractate, indicates Tosefta; the y. (or j.) indicates Jerusalem Talmud.

'Abot	'Abot	Nazir	Nazir
'Arak.	'Arakin	Ned.	Nedarim
'Abod. Zar.	'Aboda Zara	Neg.	Nega'im
B. Bat.	Baba Batra	Nez.	Neziqin
Bek.	Bekorot	Nid.	Niddah
Ber.	Berakot	Ohol.	Oholot
Besa	Besa (= Yom Tob)	'Or.	'Orla
Bik.	Bikkurim	Para	Para
B. Mes.	Baba Meš'a	Pe'a	Pe'a
B. Qam.	Baba Qamma	Pesah	Pesahim
Dem.	Demai	Qinnim	Qinnim
'Erub.	'Erubin	Qidd.	Qiddušin
'Ed.	'Eduyyot	Qod.	Qodašin
Git.	Gittin	Roš Haš.	Roš Haššana
Hag.	Hagiga	Sanh.	Sanhedrin
Hal.	Halla	Šabb.	Šabbat
Hor.	Horayot	Šeb.	Šebi'it
Hul.	Hullin	Šebu.	Šebu'ot
Kelim	Kelim	Šeqal.	Šeqalim
Ker.	Keritot	Soṭa	Sota
Ketub.	Ketubot	Sukk.	Sukka
Kil.	Kil'ayim	Ta'an.	Ta'anit
Ma'as	Ma'aserot	Tamid	Tamid
Mak.	Makkot	Tem.	Temura
Makš.	Makširin	Ter.	Terumot
	(= Mašqin)	Tohar.	Toharot
Meg.	Megilla	T. Yom	Tebul Yom
Me'il.	Me'ila	'Uq.	'Uqšin
Menah.	Menahot	Yad.	Yadayim
Mid.	Middot	Yebam.	Yebamot
Miqw.	Miqwa'ot	Yoma	Yoma
Mo'ed.	Mo'ed		(= Kippurim)
Mo'ed Qat.	Mo'ed Qatan	Zabim	Zabim
Ma'as Š.	Ma'aser Šeni	Zebaḥ.	Zebahim
Našim	Našim	Zer.	Zera'im

### Abbreviations of Nag Hammadi Tractates

Acts Pet. 12	Acts of Peter and the Twelve Apostles	Apoc. Paul	Apocalypse of Paul
Allogenes	Allogenes	Apoc. Pet.	Apocalypse of Peter
Ap. Jas.	Apocryphon of James	Asclepius	Asclepius 21-29
Ap. John	Apocryphon of John	Auth. Teach.	Authoritative Teaching
Apoc. Adam	Apocalypse of Adam	Dial. Sav.	Dialogue of the Saviour
1 Apoc. Jas.	First Apocalypse of James	Disc. 8-9	Discourse on the Eighth and Ninth
2 Apoc. Jas.	Second Apocalypse of James	Ep. Pet. Phil.	Letter of Peter to Philip
		Egnostos	Egnostos the Blessed
		Exeg. Soul	Exegesis on the Soul

<i>Gos. Eg.</i>	<i>Gospel of the Egyptians</i>	<i>Paraph. Shem</i>	<i>Paraphrase of Shem</i>
<i>Gos. Phil.</i>	<i>Gospel of Philip</i>	<i>Pr. Thanks.</i>	<i>Prayer of Thanksgiving</i>
<i>Gos. Thom.</i>	<i>Gospel of Thomas</i>	<i>Pr. Paul</i>	<i>Prayer of the Apostle Paul</i>
<i>Gos. Truth</i>	<i>Gospel of Truth</i>		
<i>Great Pow.</i>	<i>Concept of Our Great Power</i>	<i>Sent. Sext.</i>	<i>Sentences of Sextus</i>
		<i>Soph. Jes. Chr.</i>	<i>Sophia of Jesus Christ</i>
<i>Hyp. Arch.</i>	<i>Hypostasis of the Archons</i>	<i>Steles Seth</i>	<i>Three Steles of Seth</i>
		<i>Teach. Silv.</i>	<i>Teachings of Silvanus</i>
<i>Hypsiph.</i>	<i>Hypsiphrona</i>	<i>Testim. Truth</i>	<i>Testimony of Truth</i>
<i>Interp. Know.</i>	<i>Interpretation of Knowledge</i>	<i>Thom. Cont.</i>	<i>Book of Thomas the Contender</i>
<i>Marsanes</i>	<i>Marsanes</i>	<i>Thund.</i>	<i>Thunder, Perfect Mind</i>
<i>Melch.</i>	<i>Melchizedek</i>	<i>Treat. Res.</i>	<i>Treatise on Resurrection</i>
<i>Norea</i>	<i>Thought of Norea</i>	<i>Treat. Seth</i>	<i>Second Treatise of the Great Seth</i>
<i>On Bap. A</i>	<i>On Baptism A</i>		
<i>On Bap. B</i>	<i>On Baptism B</i>	<i>Tri. Trac.</i>	<i>Tripartite Tractate</i>
<i>On Bap. C</i>	<i>On Baptism C</i>	<i>Trim. Prot.</i>	<i>Trimorphic Protennoia</i>
<i>On Euch. A</i>	<i>On the Eucharist A</i>	<i>Val. Exp.</i>	<i>A Valentinian Exposition</i>
<i>On Euch. B</i>	<i>On the Eucharist B</i>		
<i>Orig. World</i>	<i>On the Origin of the World</i>	<i>Zost.</i>	<i>Zostrianos</i>

### Abbreviations of Commonly Used Periodicals

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

AASOR	Annual of the American Schools of Oriental Research
AB	Anchor Bible
ABD	Anchor Bible Dictionary
AcOr	Acta orientalia
ADAJ	Annual of the Department of Antiquities of Jordan
AHR	American Historical Review
AJA	American Journal of Archaeology
AJT	American Journal of Theology
ANEP	Ancient Near East in Pictures
ANET	Ancient Near Eastern Texts
ANF	The Ante-Nicene Fathers
AnOr	Analecta orientalia
ANRW	Aufstieg und Niedergang der römischen Welt
ARG	Archiv für Reformationsgeschichte
ATR	Anglican Theological Review
AusBR	Australian Biblical Review
AUSS	Andrews University Seminary Studies
BA	Biblical Archaeologist
BARev	Biblical Archaeology Review
BASOR	Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research

BCSR	<i>Bulletin of the Council on the Study of Religion</i>
BHS	<i>Biblia hebraica stuttgartensia</i>
Bib	<i>Biblica</i>
BBB	<i>Bonner biblische Beiträge</i>
BIES	<i>Bulletin of the Israel Exploration Society</i>
BJRL	<i>Bulletin of the John Rylands Library</i>
BK	<i>Bibel und Kirche</i>
BKAT	<i>Biblischer Kommentar: Altes Testament</i>
BO	<i>Bibliotheca orientalis</i>
BR	<i>Biblical Research</i>
BSac	<i>Bibliotheca Sacra</i>
BT	<i>The Bible Translator</i>
BTB	<i>Biblical Theology Bulletin</i>
BZ	<i>Biblische Zeitschrift</i>
BZAW	<i>Beihefte zur ZAW</i>
BZNW	<i>Beihefte zur ZNW</i>
CAD	<i>Chicago Assyrian Dictionary</i>
CBQ	<i>Catholic Biblical Quarterly</i>
CH	<i>Church History</i>
CHR	<i>Catholic Historical Review</i>
CIG	<i>Corpus inscriptionum graecarum</i>
CIJ	<i>Corpus inscriptionum iudaicarum</i>
CIL	<i>Corpus inscriptionum latinarum</i>
CIS	<i>Corpus inscriptionum semiticarum</i>
CJT	<i>Canadian Journal of Theology</i>
CQ	<i>Church Quarterly</i>
CQR	<i>Church Quarterly Review</i>
CT	<i>Christianity Today</i>
CTJ	<i>Calvin Theological Journal</i>
CTM	<i>Concordia Theological Monthly</i>
CwrTM	<i>Currents in Theology. and Mission</i>
DOTT	<i>Documents from OT Times, Thomas, ed.</i>
EDNT	<i>Exegetical Dictionary of the NT</i>
EKL	<i>Evangelisches Kirchenlexikon</i>
EncIs	<i>Encyclopedia of Islam</i>
EncJud	<i>Encyclopedia Judaica</i>
ER	<i>Ecumenical Review</i>
EvQ	<i>Evangelical Quarterly</i>
EvT	<i>Evangelische Theologie</i>
ExpTim	<i>Expository Times</i>
GRBS	<i>Greek, Roman, and Byzantine Studies</i>
GTJ	<i>Grace Theological Journal</i>
HeyJ	<i>Heythrop Journal</i>
HR	<i>History of Religions</i>
HTR	<i>Harvard Theological Review</i>
HUCA	<i>Hebrew Union College Annual</i>
IB	<i>Interpreter's Bible</i>

ICC	International Critical Commentary
IDB	<i>Interpreter's Dictionary of the Bible</i>
IEJ	<i>Israel Exploration Journal</i>
Int	<i>Interpretation</i>
ISBE	<i>International Standard Bible Dictionary</i>
JAAR	<i>Journal of the American Academy of Religion</i>
JAOS	<i>Journal of the American Oriental Society</i>
JAS	<i>Journal of Asian Studies</i>
JBL	<i>Journal of Biblical Literature</i>
JBR	<i>Journal of Bible and Religion</i>
JCS	<i>Journal of Cuneiform Studies</i>
JEA	<i>Journal of Egyptian Archaeology</i>
JETS	<i>Journal of the Evangelical Theological Society</i>
JEH	<i>Journal of Ecclesiastical History</i>
JES	<i>Journal of Ecumenical Studies</i>
JJS	<i>Journal of Jewish Studies</i>
JMeH	<i>Journal of Medieval History</i>
JMES	<i>Journal of Middle Eastern Studies</i>
JMH	<i>Journal of Modern History</i>
JNES	<i>Journal of Near Eastern Studies</i>
JPOS	<i>Journal of the Palestine Oriental Society</i>
JQR	<i>Jewish Quarterly Review</i>
JR	<i>Journal of Religion</i>
JRAS	<i>Journal of Royal Asiatic Society</i>
JRE	<i>Journal of Religious Ethics</i>
JReLS	<i>Journal of Religious Studies</i>
JSNT	<i>Journal for the Study of the NT</i>
JRH	<i>Journal of Religious History</i>
JRT	<i>Journal of Religions Thought</i>
JSJ	<i>Journal for the Study of Judaism</i>
JSOT	<i>Journal for the Study of the OT</i>
JSS	<i>Journal of Semitic Studies</i>
JSSR	<i>Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion</i>
JTC	<i>Journal for Theology and the Church</i>
JTS	<i>Journal of Theological Studies</i>
LCL	Loeb Classical Library
LW	Luther's Work, American Ed.
LQ	<i>Lutheran Quarterly</i>
MQR	<i>Mennonite Quarterly Review</i>
Neot	<i>Neotestamentica</i>
NHS	Nag Hammadi Studies
NICNT	New International Commentary, NT
NICOT	New International Commentary, OT
NIDNTT	<i>New International Dictionary of NT Theology</i>
NIGTC	New International Greek Testament Commentary
NKZ	<i>Neue Kirchliche Zeitschrift</i>
NovT	<i>Novum Testamentum</i>

NPNF	Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers
NRT	<i>La nouvelle revue théologique</i>
NTA	<i>New Testament Abstracts</i>
NTAp	<i>NT Apocrypha</i> , Schneemelcher
NTS	<i>New Testament Studies</i>
ODCC	<i>Oxford Dictionary of the Christian Church</i>
OLZ	<i>Orientalistische Literaturzeitung</i>
Or	<i>Orientalia</i> (Rome)
OrChr	<i>Oriens christianus</i>
OTP	<i>OT Pseudepigrapha</i> , Charlesworth
OTS	<i>Oudtestamentische Studiën</i>
PEQ	<i>Palestine Exploration Quarterly</i>
PG	<i>Patrologia Graeca</i> , Migne
PL	<i>Patrologia Latina</i> , Migne
PW	Pauly-Wissowa, <i>Real Encyclopädie</i>
QDAP	<i>Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities in Palestine</i>
RA	<i>Revue d'assyriologie et d'archéologie orientale</i>
RAC	<i>Reallexikon für Antike und Christentum</i>
RArch	<i>Revue archéologique</i>
RB	<i>Revue biblique</i>
REg	<i>Revue d'égyptologie</i>
RelS	<i>Religious Studies</i>
RelSoc	<i>Religion and Society</i>
RelSRev	<i>Religious Studies Review</i>
RevExp	<i>Review and Expositor</i>
RevQ	<i>Revue de Qumrân</i>
RevScRel	<i>Revue des sciences religieuses</i>
RevSém	<i>Revue sémitique</i>
RHE	<i>Revue d'histoire ecclésiastique</i>
RHPR	<i>Revue d'histoire et de philosophie religieuses</i>
RHR	<i>Revue de l'histoire des religions</i>
RL	<i>Religion in Life</i>
RLA	<i>Reallexikon der Assyriologie</i>
RR	<i>Review of Religion</i>
RRR	<i>Review of Religious Research</i>
RSPT	<i>Revue des sciences philosophiques et théologiques</i>
RSR	<i>Recherches de science religieuse</i>
RTP	<i>Revue de théologie et de philosophie</i>
SA	<i>Sociological Analysis</i>
SB	<i>Sources bibliques</i>
SBLDS	<i>SBL Dissertation Series</i>
SBLMS	<i>SBL Monograph Series</i>
SBL SBS	<i>SBL Sources for Biblical Study</i>
SBLTT	<i>SBL Texts and Translations</i>
SBT	<i>Studies in Biblical Theology</i>
SCJ	<i>Sixteenth Century Journal</i>
SCR	<i>Studies in Comparative Religion</i>
Sem	<i>Semitica</i>
SJT	<i>Scottish Journal of Theology</i>
SMRT	<i>Studies in Medieval and Reformation Thought</i>

SOr	<i>Studia Orientalia</i>
SPB	<i>Studia Postbiblica</i>
SSS	<i>Semitic Studies Series</i>
ST	<i>Studia Theologica</i>
TD	<i>Theology Digest</i>
TDNT	<i>Theological Dictionary of the NT</i>
TDOT	<i>Theological Dictionary of the OT</i>
TEH	<i>Theologische Existenz Heute</i>
TGI	<i>Theologie und Glaube</i>
TJ	<i>Trinity Journal</i>
TLZ	<i>Theologische Literaturzeitung</i>
TP	<i>Theologie und Philosophie</i>
TQ	<i>Theologische Quartalschrift</i>
TRev	<i>Theologische Revue</i>
TRu	<i>Theologische Rundschau</i>
TS	<i>Theological Studies</i>
TT	<i>Teologisk Tidsskrift</i>
TToday	<i>Theology Today</i>
TU	<i>Texte und Untersuchungen</i>
TWOT	<i>Theological Wordbook of the OT</i>
TZ	<i>Theologische Zeitschrift</i>
UF	<i>Ugarit-Forschungen</i>
USQR	<i>Union Seminary Quarterly Review</i>
VC	<i>Vigiliae christianae</i>
VT	<i>Vetus Testamentum</i>
VTSup	<i>Vetus Testamentum, Supplements</i>
WA	<i>Luther's Works, Weimarer Ausgabe</i>
WBC	<i>Word Biblical Commentary</i>
WTJ	<i>Westminster Theological Journal</i>
ZA	<i>Zeitschrift für Assyriologie</i>
ZAW	<i>Zeitschrift für die alttestamentliche Wissenschaft</i>
ZDMG	<i>Zeitschrift der deutschen morgenländischen Gesellschaft</i>
ZDPV	<i>Zeitschrift des deutschen Palästina-Vereins</i>
ZEE	<i>Zeitschrift für evangelische Ethik</i>
ZHT	<i>Zeitschrift für historische Theologie</i>
ZKG	<i>Zeitschrift für Kirchengeschichte</i>
ZKT	<i>Zeitschrift für katholische Theologie</i>
ZMR	<i>Zeitschrift für Missionskunde und Religionswissenschaft</i>
ZNW	<i>Zeitschrift für die neutestamentliche Wissenschaft</i>
ZRGG	<i>Zeitschrift für Religions- und Geistesgeschichte</i>
ZST	<i>Zeitschrift für systematische Theologie</i>
ZTK	<i>Zeitschrift für Theologie und Kirche</i>
ZWT	<i>Zeitschrift für wissenschaftliche Theologie</i>