

SCD Press Style Guide¹

1. General Matters

An abstract of about 100-150 words must be provided at the beginning of the article.

Your name, academic institution, and email, should be added at the end of the article.

Font and font size should be Calibri 11 point.

Regarding the use of diagrams, charts and illustrations, copy ready material is imperative for clear reproduction in the book. Where such diagrams, charts and illustrations are embedded in the text, we request that authors supply them as separate jpegs as well – and accurately labelled please

For any further enquiries regarding presentation not covered in what follows, please contact the editors.

2. English Style

2.1 Clarity

Authors should take care to write clear prose, written for an English-speaking audience. Foreign words and phrases are *italicised*.

Use the *Macquarie Dictionary* as a general guide for Australian spelling.

Use the Australian Government *Style Manual for Authors, Editors and Printers* (6th edition) as a general guide for Australian style and usage. (For a simplified and accessible style guide see Amanda Greenslade's, *The Free Online Australian Style Guide* <www.editoraustalia.com>)

2.2 Quotations

First level quotation marks are single (smart ' ', not straight), second level double (smart " ", not straight).² Long quotations should be indented, in which case no quotation marks are used, and set in 10pt font size.

Omissions within prose quotations should be marked by an ellipsis in square brackets [...], preceded and followed by single spaces. Omitted lines of poetry should be marked by an ellipsis on a separate line, e.g.

Happy are those
who do not follow the advice of the wicked,
[...]
but their delight is in the law of the Lord,
and on his law they meditate day and night.

An ellipsis should not normally be used at the beginning or end of a quotation, because most quotations are taken from a larger context and it is not necessary to indicate this unless the sense of

¹ Slightly modified from the Tyndale Bulletin Style Guide, 2007, made available for use at <http://www.tyndale.cam.ac.uk/bulletin-submission>.

² Smart quotes can be turned on in Word as your default, and Word will also check this for you. Ask your Help files.

the passage quoted is obviously incomplete. (If an ellipsis of suspension is essential, it should be unspaced preceding and spaced following.)

2.3 Spelling

Authors should use British spelling where possible. A few specifics may be noted:

enquiry (inquiry is used only of a legal investigation)

focused, focusing (*not* focussed, focussing)

Graeco-Roman (*not* Greco-Roman)

practice (noun), practise (verb)

judgement (*not* judgment)

-ise is preferred to -ize, e.g. baptise, externalise

reinforce, co-ordinate, pre-eminent

world-view, large-scale analysis

a historical (*not* an historical)

For more details, see appendix on 'Capitalisation and Spelling'.

2.4 Punctuation

Quotation marks should be placed before punctuation, and reference numbers after punctuation. Thus, like this'.² NOT like this'.³ (Your preferences in Word can be set for this, or Word can check this for you. See your Help files).

Colons introduce subtitles. A parenthetical dash should be indicated by a spaced em-dash (—). Exclamation marks should not be used, except in quotations from other authors.

Semi-colons (;) should be avoided apart from their proper use to punctuate a list of items.

Commas are used before (but not after) 'cf.' and 'e.g.' and 'i.e.'. When enumerating three or more items, the words 'and' and 'or' should be preceded by a comma to avoid the possibility of ambiguity, for example:

Jerusalem, Hebron, and Beersheba

Abraham and Sarah, David and Bathsheba, and Boaz and Ruth

Displayed lists are punctuated as they would be in the main text: either followed by a comma or a semi-colon if they are phrases; or by a full stop where each item in the list is a complete sentence. Full sentences should begin with a capital letter.

2.5 Capitals

In general, names are capitalised (e.g. Bible) and other words written in lower case (e.g. biblical). Lower case pronouns are used for God and Jesus. The tetragrammaton should be written with small capitals (YHWH, the LORD). Many examples of capitalisation are listed in the appendix below.

For sub-headings in the article, and titles of works in footnotes or bibliography, headline-style capitalisation should be used. Generally that means all words should be capitalised except articles, prepositions, co-ordinating conjunctions (and, but, or, nor, for), and possessive determiners (my, your, etc.). Titles of non-English works may be capitalised according to the conventions of the language in question (e.g. proper names and nouns are capitalised in German; only proper names are capitalised in French).

2.6 Footnotes

Footnotes are to be used, not end-notes. Footnotes should contain a single tab between the footnote marker and the text. Footnotes should be in Calibri 9 point.

2.7 Font Styles

The title of the article should be in CAPITALS, and subtitle (if any) in SMALL CAPITALS.

All sub-section headings should be in **Bold Type**, without italics or underlining (unless italics are required to indicate a foreign word).

Underlining and **bold type** should not be used in the text of the article (unless quoting from another author who uses these styles). Italics should be used for foreign languages (see §3.1) and may be used sparingly for emphasis.

2.8 Parentheses and Brackets

a. Parentheses () are used to enclose:

- * parenthetical statements within a text
- * references to ancient or modern works within a text
- * an original foreign word or phrase after its English translation, or an English translation if the original is cited directly
- * phonetic transcriptions

When one or more whole sentences are within parentheses, the final stop should be inside the closing parenthesis. Otherwise it is outside. Normally a reference in parentheses at the end of a sentence is placed before the final stop, but in the case of a quote consisting of several sentences (usually indented), the reference may be placed separately after the stop. In British style, parentheses may be used within parentheses, though this should be avoided when there are satisfactory alternatives. Parentheses should not be changed to square brackets, nor vice-versa, since their usage is quite different.

b. Square brackets [] are used to enclose words or phrases which have been added to an original text – in quotation, transcription, transliteration, or translation – to indicate:

- * reconstructions of unclear text
- * corrections, in which case the bracketed material may replace the original word
- * additions to clarify the sense
- * explanations, e.g. 'He [the owner] gave him [the buyer] the ox'
- * editorial comments, e.g. [two words illegible], [*sic*]

Square brackets may also be used to enclose bibliographical information that does not actually appear in a cited publication.

2.9 Gender

The generic use of masculine nouns and pronouns is increasingly unacceptable in current English and other forms of expression should be used whenever possible. Likewise the use of 'man' as a collective noun should be avoided, preferring 'human beings', 'mankind', or 'the human race'. On the other hand, politically correct innovations such as the use of feminine pronouns for God and artificial words such as 'humankind' should also be avoided.

2.10 References to Primary Sources

References to a single or a few primary sources should be enclosed in brackets at the appropriate place in the text, not in the footnotes. E.g. ... according to Paul's usage (1 Cor. 9:3); ... as elsewhere in Luke-Acts (Luke 2:3; 14:7; Acts 21:6); ... Josephus is of a similar point of view (*BJ* 3.14; *AJ* 14.6).

If there is a lengthy list of primary source references it can be demoted to the footnotes.

3. Foreign Languages

3.1 Foreign Words and Quotations

Words in foreign languages should be printed in *italics* (unless Hebrew or Greek script is used) and accompanied by an English translation for the benefit of readers who do not know the language. The translation is normally given in parentheses, using quotation marks.

Quotations from works in foreign languages should normally be translated into English, and the original may also be given in a footnote if required. The guidelines above for quotations in English (§2.2) should also be noted.

3.2 Hebrew and Aramaic

Hebrew and Aramaic should normally be pointed, though occasionally this may be inappropriate. Preferred fonts are Unicode fonts such as those available free at www.tyndale.cam.ac.uk/unicode.

Transliteration should be provided where appropriate to indicate the pronunciation of words for readers who do not know Hebrew script, and for this purpose a simplified system is used, following *The SBL Handbook of Style*, as follows:

א	<i>alef</i>	'	
ב	<i>bet</i>	<i>b; v</i>	
ג	<i>gimel</i>	<i>g</i>	
ד	<i>dalet</i>	<i>d</i>	
ה	<i>he</i>	<i>h</i>	
ו	<i>vav/waw</i>		<i>v or w</i>
ז	<i>zayin</i>	<i>z</i>	
ח	<i>khet</i>	<i>kh</i>	
ט	<i>tet</i>	<i>t</i>	
י	<i>yod</i>	<i>y</i>	
כ	<i>kaf</i>	<i>k; kh</i>	
ל	<i>lamed</i>	<i>l</i>	
מ	<i>mem</i>	<i>m</i>	
נ	<i>nun</i>	<i>n</i>	
ס	<i>samekh</i>	<i>s</i>	
ע	<i>ayin</i>	'	
פ	<i>pe</i>	<i>p; f</i>	
צ	<i>tsade</i>	<i>ts</i>	
ק	<i>qof</i>	<i>q</i>	
ר	<i>resh</i>	<i>r</i>	
ש	<i>sin</i>	<i>s</i>	
שׁ	<i>shin</i>	<i>sh</i>	
ת	<i>tav/taw</i>	<i>t</i>	

Ⲁ and Ⲃ do not normally need transliteration at the beginning and end of words because they are silent. They may both be represented by ' , since current pronunciation does not distinguish the two letters, or alternatively by using ' and ' respectively. The transliteration of Ⲁ as v or w is a matter of personal preference. A consistent method should be used in any one article.

Dagʿsh lene is indicated only when there is a difference in pronunciation (i.e. b/v, k/kh, p/f). *Dagʿsh forte* is indicated by doubled letters (except for *ts* and *sh* and at the start or end of words).

The long and short e (*tsere* and *segol*) and the vocal *shewa* are transliterated as *e* and silent *shewa* is omitted. All other vowels are transliterated by a, i, o or u, as appropriate, without accents. Vowel letters are not normally transliterated, except that a final *qamʿts hʿ* (Ⲛⲟⲩ) is indicated by *ah*. Consonants without vowels should be separated by hyphens, for example *ts-d-q*.

3.3 Greek

Greek should normally be accented, though occasionally this may be inappropriate. Preferred fonts are Unicode fonts such as those available free at www.tyndale.cam.ac.uk/unicode.

Transliteration should be provided where appropriate to indicate the pronunciation of words for readers who do not know Greek script, and for this purpose a simplified system is used, following *The SBL Handbook of Style*, as follows:

ⲁ	<i>a</i>	Ⲛⲭ	<i>nch</i>	ⲓ	<i>i</i>	ⲟ	<i>o</i>	Ⲥ	<i>u; y</i>
ⲃ	<i>b</i>	Ⲕ	<i>d</i>	ⲕ	<i>k</i>	Ⲡ	<i>p</i>	Ⲧ	<i>ph</i>
ⲅ	<i>g</i>	ⲛ	<i>e</i>	ⲗ	<i>l</i>	ⲣ	<i>r</i>	Ⲭ	<i>ch</i>
ⲇⲱ	<i>ng</i>	ⲗ	<i>z</i>	ⲙ	<i>m</i>	ⲣ̇	<i>rh</i>	Ⲩ	<i>ps</i>
ⲕⲕ	<i>nk</i>	ⲏ	<i>é</i>	ⲛ	<i>n</i>	Ⲟ	<i>s</i>	ⲩ	<i>ō</i>
ⲕⲭ	<i>nx</i>	Ⲑ	<i>th</i>	ⲭ	<i>x</i>	ⲧ	<i>t</i>	Ⲱ	<i>h</i>

The letter Ⲥ is transliterated *u* when part of a diphthong, otherwise *y*.

3.4 Other Scripts and Languages

Other non-Roman scripts should be transliterated and printed in italics. *The SBL Handbook of Style* provides guidelines for transliteration of Coptic, Akkadian, Egyptian, and Ugaritic. The standard textbooks should be used for other scripts.

3.5 Latin Abbreviations

Commonly used Latin abbreviations such as ‘cf.’, ‘e.g.’, ‘i.e.’, ‘etc.’, and ‘et al.’ are not printed in italics. In the text of an article they should be written in full (compare, for example, that is, and so on, and others). In parentheses and footnotes the abbreviations should be used, noting the correct positioning of stops as above (*not* ‘c.f.’, ‘eg.’, ‘etc’). See also ‘taboo abbreviations’, below.

4. Numbering

4.1 Arabic and Roman Numerals

Roman numerals should be used sparingly, according to standard conventions (e.g. Henry VIII), and Arabic numerals preferred whenever appropriate.

The numbers one to a hundred should be given in words, except statistics, measurements, and references, which should be figures. Ordinals should always be in words. Approximations should always be words. Within a sentence, consistency should be maintained: avoid ‘five to 500’, and adopt words for both – ‘five to five hundred’. Never start sentences with figures.

4.2 Headings

Arabic numerals and lower-case letters should be used to enumerate sub-sections, as follows:

1. Old Testament Theology

- 1.1 Pentateuch
 - a. Genesis
 - b. Exodus–Numbers
 - c. Deuteronomy
 - d. The Concept of *berit* (‘Covenant’)
- 1.2 Historical Books etc.

4.3 Page Numbers

Inclusive page numbers are separated by an N-dash, and either written in full or elided to two digits (e.g. 205–11). A consistent form should be used in any one article. Lists of page numbers should be spaced (e.g. ‘2–6, 13–18’). The abbreviations ‘f.’ and ‘ff.’ should *not* be used. ‘p.’ or ‘pp.’ should NOT be used after providing a reference, but only in a footnote if a further quotation is added from a different page, and then in brackets after the quotation. When ‘p.’ or ‘pp.’ is used there is NO SPACE before the following number.

4.4 Volume Numbers

Volume numbers of books and journals should be given in Arabic numerals, no matter what style is used in the original, unless they are part of the title in which case they should be reproduced exactly.

4.5 Dates

Dates should be written in the format 17 August 1945. SMALL CAPITALS should be used with stops for B.C. and A.D., or, if preferred, B.C.E. and C.E. may be used. Note distinction between the Twentieth Century (noun, no hyphen, capitals) and a twentieth-century scholar (adjective, hyphen, no capitals).

Inclusive years are separated by an en-dash (–). Years B.C. are written in full to avoid ambiguity (e.g. 125–22 B.C. is different from 125–122 BC). Years A.D. may either be written in full or elided to two digits (e.g. 1971–74, 1914–18, but 1872–1947). A consistent method should be used in any one article.

4.6 Chapter and Verse Numbers

See below under 'Bible' (§5.1).

4.7 Weights and measures

International (metric) units should be used, e.g. grams rather than ounces, kilometres rather than miles.

4.8 Electronic Sources

References to locations in e-books should NOT be used, as these vary depending upon the reading device. References should be to actual page numbers as in print editions, which can also be usually generated by selecting the appropriate citation method within the electronic copy.

5. References to the Bible and Other Ancient Literature

5.1 Bible

Names of books of the Bible should be written in full in the text of the article. In parentheses and footnotes the following abbreviations are used:

Gen., Exod., Lev., Num., Deut., Josh., Judg., Ruth, 1 Sam., 2 Sam., 1 Kgs, 2 Kgs, 1 Chr., 2 Chr., Ezra, Neh., Esth., Job, Ps., Prov., Eccl., Song, Isa., Jer., Lam., Ezek., Dan., Hos., Joel, Amos, Obad., Jon., Mic., Nah., Hab., Zeph., Hag., Zech., Mal., Matt., Mark, Luke, John, Acts, Rom., 1 Cor., 2 Cor., Gal., Eph., Phil., Col., 1 Thess., 2 Thess., 1 Tim., 2 Tim., Titus, Phlm., Heb., Jas, 1 Pet., 2 Pet., 1 John, 2 John, 3 John, Jude, Rev.

Inclusive chapter numbers are separated by an en-dash (–), verse numbers by a hyphen (-). Chapter and verse are separated by a colon, distinct chapter references by a semi-colon and space, and distinct verses by a comma. There is a space between the book abbreviation and reference, but no spaces within the numerical reference. For example:

Gen. 1–3; Lev. 4:1-3; Matt. 5:18,20; 1 Cor. 12:1–13:13.

When the book or chapter referred to is clear from the context, it may be omitted in the reference, for example:

chapter 7; verse 2; verses 3-4 (or in parentheses and footnotes: ch. 7; v. 2; vv. 3-4).

Bible sections and versions are abbreviated (in parentheses and footnotes) using capitals without stops, for example:

OT, NT; MT, LXX; AV (*not* KJV), ESV, NASB, NEB, NIV, NJB, NLT, NRSV, REB, RSV, RV, TEV.

Authors should indicate which translation they are using when quoting the Bible, or if they are making their own translation of the original. If one translation is used throughout the article, it may be simplest to provide a footnote acknowledging that at the first quote. If various translations are

used, they should be acknowledged using conventional abbreviations in parentheses after each quote.

5.2 Deuterocanonical Books and the Apocrypha

For occasional references to the Deuterocanonical books and the Apocrypha it may be preferable to write the names in full, even in parentheses and footnotes. If abbreviations are used they should be as follows:

Tob., Jdt., Add. Esth., Wis., Sir., Bar., Ep. Jer., Add. Dan., Sg Three, Sus., Bel, 1–2 Macc.; 1–2 Esd., Pr. Man.

5.3 Rabbinic Literature

Titles should be given in full, at least on the first occurrence, and may be abbreviated subsequently. The full version follows the ‘general-purpose’ transliteration style in *The SBL Handbook of Style* (cf. above: §3.2). The abbreviations follow a similar style.

Tractates are prefaced with *m.*, *t.*, *b.*, or *y.* for Mishnah, Tosephta, Babylonian Talmud or Jerusalem Talmud (Yerushalmi), for example *m. Arak.* 1:3 or *b. Arak.* 8a.

<i>AZ</i>	<i>Avodah Zarah</i>	<i>Maas.</i>	<i>Ma'aserot</i>	<i>Qod.</i>	<i>Qodashim</i>
<i>Avot</i>	<i>Avot</i>	<i>Mak.</i>	<i>Makkot</i>	<i>RS</i>	<i>Rosh HaShanah</i>
<i>Arak.</i>	<i>Arakhin</i>	<i>Mak.</i>	<i>Makhshirin</i>	<i>San.</i>	<i>Sanhedrin</i>
<i>BB</i>	<i>Bava Batra</i>	<i>Meg.</i>	<i>Megillah</i>	<i>Shab.</i>	<i>Shabbat</i>
<i>BM</i>	<i>Bava Metsi'a</i>	<i>Meil.</i>	<i>Me'ilah</i>	<i>Shevi.</i>	<i>Shevi'it</i>
<i>BQ</i>	<i>Bava Qamma</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Menahot</i>	<i>Shevu.</i>	<i>Shevu'ot</i>
<i>Bek.</i>	<i>Bekhorot</i>	<i>Mid.</i>	<i>Middot</i>	<i>Sed.</i>	<i>Seder</i>
<i>Ber.</i>	<i>Berakhot</i>	<i>Mik.</i>	<i>Mikwa'ot</i>	<i>Sheq.</i>	<i>Sheqalim</i>
<i>Bets.</i>	<i>Betsah (= Yom Tov)</i>	<i>Moed</i>	<i>Mo'ed</i>	<i>Sot.</i>	<i>Sotah</i>
<i>Bik.</i>	<i>Bikkurim</i>	<i>MQ</i>	<i>Mo'ed Qatan</i>	<i>Suk.</i>	<i>Sukkah</i>
<i>Dem.</i>	<i>Demai</i>	<i>Nash.</i>	<i>Nashim</i>	<i>Taan.</i>	<i>Ta'anit</i>
<i>Eruv.</i>	<i>Eruvin</i>	<i>Naz.</i>	<i>Nazir</i>	<i>Tam.</i>	<i>Tamid</i>
<i>Ed.</i>	<i>Eduyyot</i>	<i>Ned.</i>	<i>Nedarim</i>	<i>Tem.</i>	<i>Temurah</i>
<i>Git.</i>	<i>Gittin</i>	<i>Neg.</i>	<i>Nega'im</i>	<i>Ter.</i>	<i>Terumot</i>
<i>Hag.</i>	<i>Hagigah</i>	<i>Nez.</i>	<i>Neziqin</i>	<i>Teh.</i>	<i>Teharot</i>
<i>Hal.</i>	<i>Hallah</i>	<i>Nid.</i>	<i>Niddah</i>	<i>TY</i>	<i>Tevul Yom</i>
<i>Hor.</i>	<i>Horayot</i>	<i>Ohal.</i>	<i>Ohalot</i>	<i>Uq.</i>	<i>Uqtsin</i>
<i>Hul.</i>	<i>Hullin</i>	<i>Or.</i>	<i>Orlah</i>	<i>Yad.</i>	<i>Yadayim</i>
<i>Kel.</i>	<i>Kelim</i>	<i>Par.</i>	<i>Parah</i>	<i>Yev.</i>	<i>Yevamot</i>
<i>Ker.</i>	<i>Keritot</i>	<i>Peah</i>	<i>Pe'ah</i>	<i>Yom.</i>	<i>Yoma</i>
<i>Ket.</i>	<i>Ketubbot</i>	<i>Pes.</i>	<i>Pesahim</i>	<i>Zav.</i>	<i>Zavim</i>
<i>Kil.</i>	<i>Kil'ayim</i>	<i>Qin.</i>	<i>Qinnim</i>	<i>Zev.</i>	<i>Zevahim</i>
<i>MS</i>	<i>Ma'aser Sheni</i>	<i>Qid.</i>	<i>Qiddushin</i>	<i>Zer.</i>	<i>Zera'im</i>

5.4 Other Ancient Literature

Italics should be used for the titles of other ancient literature, but not for authors (e.g. Philo, *Decalogue*). For standard forms and abbreviations, see *The SBL Handbook of Style*: §8.3 and appendix H.

6. References to Modern Literature (Short-Title System)

a. Footnotes

For referencing, in the footnotes use the 'short title' system throughout. That is, provide the Author's surname, followed by a short title – usually from the beginning of the title to the first noun – NOT 'op. cit.' or 'ibid.'. In a repeat reference to an author, do NOT use 'idem.', but provide the author's surname as usual.

The full reference should **NOT** be included anywhere in the footnotes, not even on the first occurrence. These details must be provided in the bibliography.

b. Bibliography

A bibliography IS required at the end of the article. This should list all works referred to in the article.

The bibliography MUST NOT be generated automatically by a bibliographical program (e.g. Endnote, Zotero, etc), UNLESS the result can be manipulated to enable further editing if required.

For referencing in the bibliography, use the 'notes and bibliography' system as a model, found at www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/tools_citationguide.html.

The author is given by surname, then initials (apart from surname, not full names), followed by one Tab before the title and remaining details. In giving the name of a publisher, words such as 'The', 'Press', or 'Ltd' should be omitted unless they are necessary to avoid ambiguity (e.g. JSOT Press).

Apart from the author(s), title, and, for a book chapter, the editor(s) of the book, and page numbers, all other publication details need to be within brackets.

To repeat the above in a different way: reference to a series, an edition number, a translator, a general editor, all need to be placed WITHIN the brackets enclosing the publication details.

For an article, essay, or book chapter the page numbers should be placed last, after the close of brackets followed by a comma (not a colon). E.g. ... Eerdmans, 1996), 45–58.

For later editions the year of original publication should be enclosed in square brackets after the date of the later edition. E.g. ... 1975 2nd [1934]. Similarly, for an English translation the original language + date ought to be enclosed in square brackets, e.g. ... 1975 [German: 1934].

The following examples are indicative:

6.1 Book

Thompson, J. A. *The Bible and Archaeology* (2nd edn; Grand Rapids, Michigan: Eerdmans, 1972), 25–27.

6.2 Book in a Series

Walsh, S. J. *The Mighty from Their Thrones: Power in the Biblical Tradition* (Overtures to Biblical Theology, 21; Philadelphia: Fortress, 1987).

6.3 Edited Book

Klutz, T.E. (ed.) *Magic in the Biblical World: From the Rod of Aaron to the Ring of Solomon* (JSNTSup, 245; London: T&T Clark, 2003).

6.4 Translated Book

Cassuto, U. *A Commentary on the Book of Exodus* (Jerusalem: Magnes, 1967 [Hebrew, 1951]).

6.5 Reference Book

Freedman, D.N. (ed.) *The Anchor Bible Dictionary (ABD)* (6 vols.; New York: Doubleday, 1992).

6.6 Book Section

Baltzer, K. 'Liberation from Debt Slavery after the Exile in Second Isaiah and Nehemiah', in Patrick D. Miller et al (eds.), *Ancient Israelite Religion* (Frank Moore Cross Festschrift; Philadelphia: Fortress, 1987), 477–484.

6.7 Journal Article

Mendenhall, G.E. 'Ancient Oriental and Biblical Law', *Biblical Archaeologist* 17 (1954), 26–46.

6.8 Book Review

Brueggemann, W. 'James Barr on Old Testament Theology', review of James Barr, *The Concept of Biblical Theology: An Old Testament Perspective* (1999), in *Horizons in Biblical Theology* 22 (2000), 58–74.

6.9 Magazine Article

Marshall, I.H. 'Justice in the Bible', *Third Way* (February 1980), 9–12.

6.10 Internet Publication

Instone-Brewer, D. *Marriage and Divorce Papyri of the Ancient Greek, Roman and Jewish World* (2000) <<http://www.tyndale.cam.ac.uk/Brewer/MarriagePapyri/Index.html>> [accessed 17 February 2005].

6.11 Unpublished Work

Ashmore, J.P. 'The Social Setting of the Law in Deuteronomy' (Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Duke University, Department of Religion, 1995).

7. Abbreviations

8.1 Use of Abbreviations

Abbreviations should not normally be used in the text of an article. Abbreviations may be used in parentheses and footnotes, if they are well-known or can easily be checked in standard works. (However, see above for permissions and prohibitions for Latin abbreviations).

The guidelines are as follows:

- * for the Bible and other ancient literature, see above: §5;
- * for modern literature, see below: §8.2;
- * for general abbreviations, see below: §8.3.

8.2 Modern Literature

The most comprehensive and widely used standard for abbreviations of journals and scholarly works is that found in *The SBL Handbook of Style*: §8.4, which is also printed periodically in *Catholic Biblical Quarterly*, *Harvard Theological Review*, *Hermeneia*, *Journal of Biblical Literature*, and *Old Testament Abstracts*. This standard should be followed for well-known and frequently-cited journals and standard works, but titles which are likely to be unfamiliar to readers of the *Tyndale Bulletin* should be given in full. Journals with a one-word title should be given in full (e.g. *Interpretation*, *Themelios*).

A few examples are given below. Note the use of italics for titles of books, but not for the titles of series, or for works where the initials are taken from the names of the authors (e.g. BDB).

BDB	ICC	NICOT	<i>SJT</i>	<i>TynBul</i>
<i>BJRL</i>	<i>IRM</i>	<i>NTS</i>	SNTSMS	VT
<i>CBQ</i>	<i>JBL</i>	<i>ODDC</i>	<i>TDNT</i>	WBC
<i>HTR</i>	<i>JSOT</i>	OTL	<i>TDOT</i>	ZAW
<i>IDBSup</i>	JSOTSup	SBLDS	TNTC	ZNW

8.3 General Abbreviations

General abbreviations should follow the conventions of British English. As before, they should be avoided in the text of an article, and only used in parentheses and footnotes if readily understood.

Most single-word abbreviations are followed by a full stop (e.g. 'vol. '), though there are exceptions (e.g. weights and measures). Contractions (where the final letter of the abbreviation is the same as the final letter of the word) do not need a full stop (e.g. 'Mr'). Plurals of abbreviations are followed by a full stop (e.g. 'vols. '). Capitalised abbreviations for reference works, countries and organisations do not need full stops (e.g. ICC, USA, UNESCO). A few examples are listed below:

A.D.	Anno Domini (<i>or</i> C.E.)	Gk	Greek	pl.	plural
B.C.	Before Christ (<i>or</i> B.C.E.)	Heb.	Hebrew	q.v.	which see
c.	circa	i.e.	that is	repr.	reprinted
cf.	compare	lit.	literally	rev.	revised
ch.	chapter	m	meter	Rev.	(<i>or</i> Revd)
chs.	chapters	mg.	margin	sing.	singular
Dr	(<i>not</i> Dr.)	M.A.	Master of Arts	tr.	translated
ed.	edited [by]	n.	note [no space after]	UK	United Kingdom
edn	edition	N.B.	nota bene	v.	verse [no space after]
e.g.	for example	n.d.	no date of publication	vv.	verses [no space after]
esp.	(before page numbers)	no.	number	vol.	volume
et al.	and others	p.	page [no space after]	vols.	volumes
etc.	and so on	pp.	pages [no space after]	§	section
g	gram	Ph.D.	Doctor of Philosophy	§§	sections

8.4 Taboo Abbreviations

Do not use the following abbreviations, unless quoting from another author who uses them:

'f.' and 'ff.' (specify the exact range of pages or verses)

'p.' and 'pp.' after a citation. Only use (in a footnote) to indicate a further quotation from another location. E.g. ... Fitzgibbons, *Romans*, 54, who also notes 'righteousness is a key term for Paul' (p.45).

'ibid.', 'loc. cit.', 'op. cit.'. 'idem.' (use the short-title or author-date system to specify the exact author and work referred to)

8.5 Papyrological and Inscriptional Abbreviations

For papyrological abbreviations, see

library.duke.edu/rubenstein/scriptorium/papyrus/texts/clist.html

For inscriptional abbreviations, see G.H.R. Horsley and J.A. Lee, 'A Preliminary Checklist of Abbreviations of Greek Epigraphic Volumes', *Epigraphica* LVI 1994, 135-161.

For further ancient source abbreviations, see *Oxford Classical Dictionary*.

9. Copyright

It is the author's responsibility to obtain permission for the quotation of any copyright material, if permission is necessary, and to ensure that appropriate acknowledgements are included in their article. The author should be able to provide documentation of copyright permission if required (e.g. email documentation).

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10. Reference Works

This style guide is based on the established style of the *Tyndale Bulletin*, standardised and updated with reference to the styles of the Society of Biblical Literature, Modern Humanities Research Association, Cambridge University Press, Sheffield Academic Press, Inter-Varsity Press, and University of Chicago Press. More detailed information may be found in the relevant handbooks:

Alexander, Patrick H., et al., *The SBL Handbook of Style: For Ancient Near Eastern, Biblical, and Early Christian Studies* (Peabody, Massachusetts: Hendrickson, 1999).

Butcher, Judith, *Copy-Editing: The Cambridge Handbook for Editors, Authors, and Publishers* (Cambridge: University Press, 1992 3rd ed.).

Clines, David J. A., *The Sheffield Manual for Authors & Editors in Biblical Studies* (Sheffield: Sheffield Academic, 1997).

Inter-Varsity Press, 'Author's Handbook' (unpublished style guide, Leicester, 1998).

Luey, Beth, *Handbook for Academic Authors* (Cambridge: University Press, 2002 4th ed.).

Modern Humanities Research Association, *MHRA Style Guide: A Handbook for Authors, Editors, and Writers of Theses* (London: Modern Humanities Research Association, 2002); may be downloaded free at www.mhra.org.uk/Publications/Books/StyleGuide/download.shtml.

University of Chicago Press, *The Chicago Manual of Style* (Chicago: University Press, 2003 15th ed.).

Appendix: Capitalisation and Spelling

Based on list in *The SBL Handbook of Style*, adapted to British English spelling

A	apocryphal	baptist (one who baptises, but John the Baptist)
Aaronic (re duties/office of priests)	apothegm	Baptist (name of church, member of Baptist church)
Aaronide (re genealogy/descent of Aaron)	Apostle Paul, the (but Paul the apostle)	Bar Kokhba (person)
ablative	apostle (e.g. the twelve apostles)	Bar Kokhba revolt
Abba	Apostles' Creed	baraita (rabbinic gloss)
abomination of desolation (with or without quotes)	apostolic	<i>baraita</i> (pl. <i>baraitot</i> ; for pronouncements as such)
Abrahamic covenant	apostolic age	<i>Baraita</i> (specific rabbinic work)
Achaemenid	apostolic council/fathers	<i>Baraita</i> (for collections; e.g., <i>Baraita de Sifrei</i> , <i>Baraita of Rabbi Adda</i>)
ad hoc	Apostolic Fathers (corpus of writings)	<i>bat qol</i>
affix (any prefix, suffix, or infix)	a priori	battle of Armageddon
Adonai	Aramaean	battle of Carchemish, etc.
agape (roman); as Greek word, <i>agape</i>	archaeology	Beast, the
age of grace	archbishop of Canterbury (but Archbishop Smith)	Beatitudes, the
Age (for archaeological periods, such as Bronze/Iron Age)	Area x (archaeological reports; area followed by number)	bedouin (singular and plural)
ageing	ark (Noah's)	Behistun
agraphon, pl. agrapha	ark of the covenant	Ben Sira
Ahiram Inscription	Ascension Day (as liturgical day)	Ben-hadad
Ahmose	ascension, the	Benedictus (Song of Zechariah)
Ahura Mazda	Asclepius (not Asklepios)	betrayal, the
Akedah	Asherah	Bible
Akhetaten (Tell el-Amarna)	ashlar masonry	biblical
Akiba (not Akiva or Aqiba)	Ashur (city and god)	bilingual
Akkadian	Ashurbanipal	bishop of Rome (but Bishop Smith)
Aleppo Codex	Ashurnasirpal	Black Obelisk
Alpha and Omega (as titles of Christ)	Assyrian Empire	Blessing of Moses
Amarna age, letters, tablets	Assyrian King List	blood of Christ
amillennial(ism)	Astarte	Bodmer papyri
amphictyony	atheist	body of Christ
Anat	Athirat	book of the covenant
ancient Near East[ern]	atonement, the	book of Genesis (etc.)
angel of the Lord, an	Atonement, the Day of	book of the law
Angel of the Lord, the	Atrahasis Epic	Book of Life
Anglican	Augsburg Confession	Bread of Life or bread of life
ante-Christian	B	bridegroom, the (Christ)
antediluvian	Baal (not Ba'al, unless in Semitic transcription)	bulla (pl. bullae)
ante-Nicene fathers	Baal and Anath	burnt offering
antichrist, the	Baal-shamayn	
anti-Christian	baalism	C
antimonarchic	Babylonian captivity	caesura
anti-Semitic	Babylonian Chronicle	Cairo Genizah
anti-Semitism	Babylonian Empire	call of Amos, etc.
Apiru (or Habiru)	Babylonian King List	canon, the
Apocalypse, the (book of Revelation)	baptism	captivity, the
apocalyptic	baptism in/with/of the Holy Spirit	cartouche
Apocrypha, the	baptism, the (of Christ)	catalogue
		Catholic (faith)
		catholic (universal)

Catholic Church	Creation Epic or Epic of Creation (= <i>Enuma Elish</i>)	disciples
Catholic Epistles (or Letters)	Creator	Dispersion
casuistic	crown prince	distich
CD-ROM	cross (upon which the crucifixion took place)	divided kingdom
central hill country	cross, the (synecdoche for the entire salvation event)	divided monarchy
century (the first century; first-century, adj.)	Crucified One or crucified one, the crucifixion of Christ	divine
cereal offering	crucifixion, the	Divine Warrior
Chaldean	Crusades	Documentary Hypothesis
charismatic (noun and adj.)	cupbearer	Dynasty (as in Eighteenth or 18 th Dynasty)
charismatic movement	curse, the	E
Chebar River	Cyrus Cylinder	E account
Chester Beatty papyri	D	Ea
chief priest	<i>dagesh forte</i>	early church
chosen people	<i>dagesh lene</i>	early church fathers
Christian (noun and adj.)	D stem	<i>Early Church Fathers</i> (title of work)
Christian era	<i>Damascus Covenant</i> (see preferred <i>Damascus Document</i>)	Easter
christianise	<i>Damascus Document</i> (CD)	Eastern Orthodox Church
Christlike	Danel (legendary Ugaritic king)	Eden
christocentric	David's champions	Edict of Ammisaduqa
christological	Davidic (adj.; see Davidide)	<i>editio princeps</i>
Christology	Davidic monarchy/ kingdom/covenant	Eighteen Benedictions
christophany	Davidide (member of the royal house)	elect, God's elect
Chronicler, the	Day of Atonement	Elephantine papyri
church (body of Christ)	Day of Judgement	Elohist source
church (institution)	day of Pentecost	e-mail
church age	Day of the Lord	Emperor Constantine
church father[s] (but the Fathers of the church)	Dead Sea Scrolls (but a Dead Sea scroll)	emperor, an
city of David	Decalogue (Ten Commandments)	Empire, Babylonian/Roman etc.
city of God	deity of Christ	empire, the
city-state	Deity, the (but prefer 'God')	end time, the
Classical Arabic	demiurge	end-time (adj.)
coastal plain	demotic	Enlil
Code of Hammurabi	Deutero-Isaiah	enquiry (not inquiry, except for legal investigation)
Codex Alexandrinus, Codex Vaticanus, etc.	Deutero-Zechariah	<i>Enuma Elish</i> (see Creation Epic)
colon (pl. cola; also bicola, tricola)	deuterocanonical	ephod
Comforter, the	Deuteronomic	Epic of Creation (see Creation Epic)
commandment (first, second, etc.; but Ten Commandments)	Deuteronomic source	Epic of Gilgamesh
<i>Community Rule</i> (1QS) (or <i>Manual of Discipline</i>)	Deuteronomist	epilogue
congregation(al)	Deuteronomistic History/Historian	Epistle to the Romans (etc.)
Congregational (name of church)	deuteropauline	Epistles, Paul's (etc.)
denomination, member of	devil, the	Epistles, the
conquest period	diacritical mark	eponym
coregency	Diaspora (the event or the dispersed community)	Eridu Genesis
coregent	<i>Diatessaron</i>	eschatology
cosmogony	diglot	Esdraelon Plain
council	diphthong	etiological (not aetiological)
Council of Trent		etiology (not aetiology)
covenant (old covenant, new covenant)		eternal life
Covenant Code (Exod 21–23)		eternity
creation, the		etymology/etymological
		Eucharist
		eucharistic

evangelical
 evangelist (John the; the fourth;
 etc.)
 evangelist (popular)
 evangelise
 Execration texts
 exile (the condition)
 exile, the (Babylonian captivity)
 exilic
ex nihilo
 exodus, the
 extrabiblical

F

faith
 fall of humanity
 fall of Jerusalem
 fall, the
 Farewell Discourses (in John)
 Father, the (re God)
 Fathers, the (but church fathers;
Early Church Fathers for title of
 book)
 feast day
 feast of Firstfruits
 feast of Pentecost (etc.)
 feast of Tabernacles
 Fertile Crescent
 fertility god(dess)
 festival of Weeks/Booths/Passover
 Festschrift(en)
 First Evangelist
 First Jewish Revolt
 first missionary journey
 First Temple period
 firstborn
 firstfruits
 Fish Gate
 flood, the
 footwashing
 form criticism
 Former Prophets
 fosse (ditch, moat)
 Four Document Hypothesis
 Fourth Evangelist
 Fourth Gospel
 Fourth Philosophy
 funerary offerings

G

G stem
 garden of Eden
 gehenna
 gematria
 General Epistles (or General
 Letters)

genizah, a
 Gentile[s] (noun and adj.)
 geographical name
ger (pl. *gerim*)
 Gezer Calendar
 Gilgamesh
 gnosis
 gnostic (noun and adj.)
 Gnosticism
 God Almighty
 God Most High
 Godhead
 godless
 godlike
 godly
 golden calf, the
 good news
 gospel (a book of the gospel
 genre; the good news)
 gospels (generically)
 Gospels, the (division of canon)
 Great Commission, the
 Great Rift Valley (= Jordan Valley)
 Graeco-Roman
 Greek (noun and adj.)
 Greek Testament
Grundlage[n]
 guilt offering

H

Habiru (or Apiru)
 hades
 haggadah (not aggadah)
 haggadic (not aggadic)
 hagiographa
 halakah (not halaka)
 halakic (not halakhic)
 half-brother
 half-tribe
 hallelujah
 hanging gardens
 Hanukkah
hapax legomenon
 (pl. *hapax legomena*)
 haplography
 Hasidic
 Hasidim
 Hasmonean
 Hatti
 Hattusas (Boghazk̅y)
Haustafel[n]
he-locale
 heaven
 Hebraism
 Hebrew Bible
 hectare

Heilsgeschichte
 hell
 Hellenism
 Hellenistic
 hellenise
 hendiadys
 henotheism
 Heptateuch
 Herodian
 Hexapla (Hexaplaric)
 hieroglyph
 high priest
 hill country
 Hillel the Elder
 Historical Books (of the Bible)
 history of religions school
 Hittite Laws
 Holiness Code
 Holy City
 holy day
 Holy Family
 Holy Land
 holy of holies
 Holy Spirit
 holy war
 Holy Week
 Horus
 house of David
 humanity
 Hurrian
Hymns of Thanksgiving (1QH)

I

idolaters
imago Dei
 Immanuel
 Imperial Aramaic
 incarnation
 Indo-European
 infancy gospels
 infix
 Instruction of Amenemhet
 intertestamental [period]
ipsissima verba
ipsissima vox
 Ishme-Dagan
 Ishtar
 Israelite settlement

J

Jacobian
 Jamnia
 Jannaeus
 JEDP
 Jehovah (prefer יהוה)
 Jerusalem Council

Jew
 Jewish
 Jewish War
 Johanan (not Yohanan)
 Johannine
 Journey of Wen-Amon
 jubilee, jubilee year
 Judah
 Judah the Patriarch
 Judaic
 Judaism
 Judaiser[s]
 Judaea[n]
 judgement (not judgment)
 Judges (book)
 judges (Deborah, Gideon, etc.)

K

Kabbalah
 Kanesh (Kultepe)
 Karatepe inscription
 Kassite
 Keret: see Kirta
 kerygma
 Ketiv
 Ketuvim (division of canon)
 Khirbet
 Khirbet el-Qaṣm
 Khirbet Qumran
 Kimchi
 King (re God)
 King Herod
 king list (but Sumerian King List)
 king of Israel
 King of kings
 kingdom of God/heaven
 kingdom, the
 King's Highway
 Kirta Epic (previously known as the
 Legend of King Keret)
 Koine Greek
 Koran (prefer Qur'an)
 Kuntillet 'Ajrūd

L

Lachish letters
 Lachish Ostrakon x
 Lamb of God, the
 Lamentation over the Destruction
 of Ur
 land of Israel
 lapidary
 last day, the
 last days
 Last Judgement, the
 Last Supper, the

Latter Prophets
 law (versus grace)
 law book
 law code
 law collection
 law of Moses, Jewish law, law of
 Israel
 Law, the (Pentateuch; division of
 canon)
 Laws of Hammurabi
 Laws of Ur-Namma/u
lectio brevior/difficilior/facilior
 Legend of King Keret: see Kirta
 Legend of Sargon, the
 lemma
 Leningrad Codex
 Letter of Aristeas
 Letter to the Galatians (etc.)
 Letters, the
 Levant, the
 Levantine
 Level 4 (archaeological reports,
 level followed by number)
 Leviathan
 levirate
 Levite
 Levitical
lex talionis
 Light of the World or light of the
 world
 lingua franca (roman)
 Literature, Second Temple (etc.)
 lithic
 loanword
locus classicus
 Locus x (archaeological reports,
 followed by number)
 logion (pl. logia)
 Logogram
 LORD, the (English translation of
 Tetragrammaton)
 Lord, the (re Jesus)
 Lord's Day
 Lord's Prayer
 Lord's Supper
 Lord of Hosts
 Lord of lords
 lordship
 lordship of Christ
 Lower Egypt (political division)
 lower Galilee (geog. division)
 Lukan
 Luke–Acts
 Lutheran

M

Maccabean
 magi
 Magnificat (Song of Mary)
 Major Prophets, the (division of
 canon)
 Maker, the (re God)
 man of sin
 Man of Sorrows or man of sorrows
 Manichaen
Manual of Discipline (1QS)
 (see also *Community Rule*)
 Mari letters/tablets
 Mark Anthony
 Markan
 Masorah
 Masoretes
 masoretic (but Masoretic Text)
mater lectionis
 (pl. *matres lectionis*)
 Matthean
 medieval
 Megillah (pl. Megilloth)
 Memphite Theology
 menorah
 mercy seat
merkabah (not merkevah or
 merkaba)
 Merneptah
 Merneptah Stela
 Merodach-baladan
 messiah (in general)
 Messiah, the
 messiahship
 messianic
 messianic age
 metheg
 Methodist
 Mican
 microliths
 Middle Ages
 Middle Assyrian Laws
 Middle Assyrian period
 Middle Babylonian period
 middle Euphrates
 midrash (pl. midrashim)
 midrashic
 mighty men
 mina
 minor judges
 Minor Prophets, the
 (division of canon)
 minuscule
 Mishnah
 Mishnaic Hebrew
 Mitanni

Moabite Stone
 monarchic period
 moon-god
 Mosaic covenant
 Mosaic law
 Mot (Death personified)
 Mount of Olives
 Mount of Transfiguration
 Mount Sinai
 mud brick (noun)
 mud-brick (adj.)
 Muhammad (not Mohammed)
 Muraba'at
 Murashu archive
 Muratorian Canon/Fragment
 Muslim (not Moslem)
 Mycenaean
 Myth and Ritual school
 mythopoeic

N

N stem
 Nabatean
 Nag Hammadi codices
 nahal
 Nahal^o ever
 Name, the
 name of God
 Naram-sin
 Narmer
 nation-state
 nativity, the
 nawamis (beehive burials)
 Nazirite
 Near East
 Nevi'im (division of canon)
 Nebuchadnezzar (unless
 Nebuchadrezzar is important to
 the point)
 Neco
 Negev (not Negeb)
 Neo-Assyrian period (but Neo-
 Assyrian Empire)
 Neo-Babylonian period (but Neo-
 Babylonian Empire)
 neo-Evangelicalism
 Neofiti
 Neo-Hittite
 neo-orthodoxy
 neo-Pentecostalism
 neoplatonic/ism
 Nergal and Ereshkigal
 Nevi'im
 new age
 new covenant
 new heaven and new earth

new Jerusalem
 New Moon (festival)
 new moon, the
 New Testament (noun and adj.)
 New World (contrast Old World)
 New Year festival
 Nicene Creed
 Nile Delta
 Nineveh
 nomina sacra
 noncanonical
 non-Christian (but unchristian)
 nonidolatrourous
 non-Pauline
 north Arabia
 northern Israel
 northern kingdom
 Northwest Semitic
 notariqon
 Nuzi texts (not Nuzu)

O

Official Aramaic
 Old Assyrian period
 Old Babylonian period
 old covenant
 Old Latin
 Old South Arabic
 Old Syriac
 Old Testament (noun and adj.)
 Old World
 Omride dynasty
 Omrides
 only begotten of the Father
 only begotten Son
 Onqelos
 oral law
 oral Torah
 oral tradition
 Orient
 oriental
 orientalist
 original sin
 Orthodox Judaism (also Eastern
 Orthodox)
 orthodoxy
 Orthostat[s]
 Osiris
 ostracon (pl. ostraca)
 Oxyrhynchus papyri (but POxy
 250)

P

pagan
 palace complex
 Paleo-Canaanite

paleography
 palimpsest
 papyrus (pl. papyri)
 parable of the Good Samaritan
 parable of the Sower (etc.)
 paradise
 Paraleipomenon
 Parousia, the
 paschal
 passim (roman)
 Passion Narrative
 passion, the
 Passover (noun and adj.)
 Passover Seder
 Pastoral Epistles (or Letters)
 patriarchal narratives
 patriarchal period/age
 patriarchs, the
 patristic[s]
 Pauline Epistles (or Letters)
 Pentateuch
 pentateuchal
 Pentecost
 pentecostal (adjective)
 Pentecostal (name of church,
 member of Pentecostal church)
 people of Israel
 percent (spelled out in text; % in
 parentheses)
 pericope
 period of the judges
 period, as in Roman period,
 Chalcolithic period, First
 Intermediate period
 Persian Empire
 person of Christ
 personal name
 persons of the Trinity (but Third
 Person of the Trinity)
 peshet
 Peshitta
 Petrine
 Phaestos Disk
 Pharaoh (as a proper name)
 pharaoh (as a noun)
 Pharisaic
 Pharisees
 pilgrim festivals
 place name
 plain (as in Esdraelon plain)
 Pleistocene
 plene writing
 Poetic[al] Books (of the Bible)
 Pope John XXIII
 pope, the
 post-Nicene

postbiblical	rabbi[s]	Semitic
postdiluvian	rabbinic	Semitism[s]
postexilic	Rameses (place)	seminomadic
potsherd (not potshard)	Ramesses (person)	sensus plenior
practice (noun), practise (verb)	Ramesside	Septuagint
pre-Christian	Re (not Ra)	Sermon on the Mount
prediluvian	Received Text	Sermon on the Plain
preexilic	Redeemer, the (re Jesus)	Servant of the Lord (Isaiah)
premillennial(ism)	Reformation, the	servant passages
premonarchic	Reformers	Servant Songs
presbyter	resurrection, the	settlement period
Presbyterian (name of church, member of Presbyterian church)	return, the	Shalmaneser
priesthood of Christ	risen Lord	<i>shalom</i>
priesthood, the	Roman Empire	Shamash
Priestly Code/Document	Roman Senate	sheikh
Priestly source	root form	Shema, the
priestly writings	Rosh Hashanah	Sheol
Prison Epistles	royal psalms	shofar[s]
promised land	<i>Rule of the Community</i> (prefer <i>Community Rule or Manual of Discipline</i>)	Siddur
Prophecy of Neferti		Siloam Inscription
Prophet Jeremiah	S	Siloam Pool (but pool of Siloam)
Prophetic[al] Books (of the Bible)	sabbath, the (noun and adjective)	sin offering
prophets	sabbatical cycle	<i>Sitz im Leben</i>
Prophets, the (division of canon)	sabbatical year	Son, the (re Jesus)
Protestant [ism]	Sadducees	Son of God
Proto-Sinaitic	salvation history	Son of Man
Proto-Semitic	Samaritan	Song of Deborah
Proto-urban period	Chronicle[s]/Pentateuch	Song of Moses
Proverbs/Words of Ahikar	Sanhedrin, the	Song of the Sea
Psalms of Ascent (section of book of Psalms)	Satan	Song of Ullikummis
psalms of ascent (genre of psalms)	satanic	<i>sopherim</i>
psalms, royal	satrap	source criticism
psalmist, the	Satrapy	southern kingdom
Psalter, the (book of Psalms)	Saviour, the (re Jesus)	Spirit of God
pseudepigrapha (in general)	scarab	Spirit, the
Pseudepigrapha, the	scribal	Spirit Baptism
pseudepigraphic (adj.)	scribe	spring (as in Gihon spring)
	<i>scriptio continua</i>	stela (pl. stelae)
	scriptural	stich
	Scripture	Stoic(ism)
	Scriptures	store cities
	Sea Peoples	storm-god
	Sea-Land	Story/Tale of Sinuhe
	Second Cataract (Nile)	Story/Tale of Two Brothers
	Second Council of Nicea	Stratum x (archaeological reports; stratum followed by number)
	second coming	Succession Narrative
	Second Evangelist	Suffering Servant
	Second Isaiah	Sumerian Law Code
	second missionary journey	sun-god
	Second Temple period/literature	syllabary
	Sed festival	synagogue
	Sefire Stela	synoptic (adj.)
	segholate	Synoptic Gospels, the
	Seleucids	Synoptic Problem, the
		Synoptics, the

Syria-Palestine
Syro-Palestinian

T

tabernacle
Table of Nations
Tale of Aqhat
Tale of Sinuhe
Tale of Two Brothers
Talmud
talmudic
Tanak (*Tanakh* for the JPS edn)
Tannaim
Tannaitic
Targum (pl. Targumim)
Targum of Jonathan (etc.)
targumic
tell/tel
Tell Deir 'Alla
Telepinu Myth
Temple Mount
temple, the; Solomon's temple
Ten Commandments
Tendenz
terra-cotta (noun and adjective)
Testaments, both
testimonia
Tetragram/Tetragrammaton
Tetrateuch
Textus Receptus
theophoric
Third Dynasty of Ur (or Ur III period)
Third Evangelist
third missionary journey
third world (noun)
third-world (adj.)
threshing floor
throne name
Thutmose
Tiglath-pileser
titulary
torah (instruction)
Torah, the (division of canon)
Tosefta
toward
Trans-Euphrates
transfiguration, the
Transjordan[ian]
treaty form
Trinity (capital when referring to God; Holy Trinity)
Trinitarian (as in Trinitarian controversies)
Tukulti-Ninurta Epic
Tutankhamun

twelve apostles
twelve tribes
Twelve, the (re apostles)
twelve-tribe league
Twenty-first Psalm (etc.)

U

Ugarit (Ras Shamra)
Ugaritic
unchristian
Uncial
underworld (adj.)
Underworld, the
united kingdom (re Israel)
United Kingdom (re Britain)
united monarchy
Upper Egypt
upper Galilee
upper Mesopotamia
Ur III period (or Third Dynasty of Ur)
Urim and Thummim
utopia

V

vassal treaties
vaticinium ex eventu
verb form
versions, the (Greek versions, Coptic versions, etc.)
vice-regent
virgin birth, the
Virgin, the (Mary)
vis-à-vis
Vorlage
Vulgate

W

wadi[s]
Wadi ed-Daliyeh/Qelt (etc.)
Wailing Wall
War Scroll (1QM)
Way of the Sea
Way, the
West Bank
West Semitic
Western church
Western text
Western Wall
whole burnt offering
whole offering
wilderness (but Wilderness of Zin)
wilderness wanderings
wisdom (movement, quality)
Wisdom (personified)
Wisdom literature

wisdom tradition
wise men
word of God
Word, the (= Jesus)
wordplay
world-view
worship/worshipper/worshipping
Writings, the (division of canon)
written Torah

Y

YHWH (not Yahweh or Jahweh)
Yahwist (not Jahwist) source
Yam (Sea personified)
Yamhad
Yarim-Lim
Yavneh (not Jamnia)
Year of Jubilee
Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement)

Z

Zadokite Fragments (prefer *Damascus Document*)
Zealots
ziggurat
Zimri-Lim
Zoroastrian[ism]