

**Bloomsbury Publishing Plc**  
Academic and Professional Division

Bloomsbury Academic  
Bloomsbury Arden Shakespeare  
Bloomsbury Methuen Drama  
Bloomsbury T&T Clark  
Bloomsbury Visual Arts  
Fairchild Books

**House Style Guidelines  
for Authors and Editors**

## Title History

Version 0.1 (draft): December 2013  
Version 0.2 (revised draft): February 2014  
Version 0.3: April 2014  
Version 1.0 (FINAL): December 2014

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# General Guidelines for Authors and Editors

## MANUSCRIPT PREPARATION

The guidelines outlined in this document apply to all Bloomsbury Academic, Bloomsbury Visual Arts and Fairchild Books titles.

Authors submitting manuscripts for Bloomsbury T&T Clark titles should follow the general guidelines, and consult **Appendix A** for guidelines regarding biblical abbreviations.

Authors submitting manuscripts for Bloomsbury Arden Shakespeare titles should follow the general guidelines, and consult **Appendix B** for guidelines regarding abbreviations for Shakespeare's works.

Authors submitting manuscripts for Bloomsbury Methuen Drama titles should follow the general guidelines, and consult **Appendix C** for guidelines regarding the formatting of play texts.

Authors submitting manuscripts for Bloomsbury Arden Shakespeare or Early Modern Drama play texts only should follow the guidelines in the separate **Arden Shakespeare style guidelines**.

## Formatting

The entire typescript, including notes, bibliography etc., should be typed at least double-spaced with around twenty-eight lines to a page. Leave good margins (at least 2.5 cm) to left and right, at the top and bottom. Number pages for the whole script (centred in the footer of the page) from the first page of the text to the end, not chapter by chapter (this applies equally to multi-author works). When submitting your manuscript, it is fine to signify words in italics by italicizing alone – underlining the words is not necessary.

### *Headings*

Headings must be differentiated to indicate their order of importance. Make sure the various categories of heading (chapter headings, subheadings and sub-subheadings) are clearly indicated and consistent.

### *Images*

Submit images as .tif or high-resolution .jpg files, ensuring they meet the following minimum resolution guidelines at a size appropriate for the dimensions of your book (aim for a minimum of half-page):

Halftone/colour images (where applicable): 300 dpi at print size

Line diagrams/maps: 600 dpi at print size

Images should be cropped to remove any extraneous detail and should be free of watermarks, colour bars etc.

### *Language*

Bloomsbury titles use either **UK English** or **US English**; variant forms (Australian, Canadian etc.) are not acceptable, and the copy-editor will amend the manuscript to suit the language requirements of the title. It is essential that you submit your manuscript according to the guidelines set out for the language chosen. If you have any queries regarding the language chosen for your title, please consult your editor.

## *Manuscript Structure*

A set of preliminary pages should be included at the beginning of your manuscript upon delivery of the work to your editor. The pages should be ordered using roman numerals. If you have no content for the page (for instance, the imprint page), insert a correctly numbered page with the corresponding heading (one would title the page 'Imprint page').

The order of the Prelims should be as follows:

- Half-title
- Series page (*where applicable*)
- Frontispiece (*where applicable*)
- Title page
- Imprint page – verso of title page
- Dedication or Epigraph (*where applicable*) – *see note below*
- Table of Contents
- Lists of Plates, Figures, Maps and Tables (in that order) – fresh page for each (*where applicable*)
- List of Contributors (except for US English titles, where this appears in the backmatter) (*where applicable*)
- Preface (written by author) (*where applicable*)
- Foreword (written by someone other than the author) (*where applicable*)
- Acknowledgements (*where applicable*)
- Note on Text/Translation etc. (*where applicable*)
- Conversion Tables for imperial measures, currency etc. (*where applicable*)
- List of Abbreviations (*where applicable*)
- General Map(s) relevant to the whole book (*where applicable*)

*Note:* Please note that material used in epigraphs (either in the frontmatter or individual chapters) is not covered by fair-use guidelines, and so permission must be obtained for its use.

The table of contents should not contain any elements appearing before it. Lists are referred to on the contents page as *List of Illustrations*, *List of Abbreviations* etc. However, their own headings should be simply *Illustrations*, *Abbreviations* etc.

## *Non-Western Characters*

Please talk to your editor about special characters, such as mathematical symbols, musical notation or foreign language characters, in advance of submitting the typescript. Where possible, a Unicode font should be used to aid in the creation of eBook files, and PDFs of each chapter supplied to ensure that the character is reproduced faithfully at proofs.

## **Suggestions for General Editors**

General Editors should check that all contributors use the same system of references throughout for both notes and bibliography (consistency on a chapter-by-chapter basis is not acceptable). General Editors should also make sure headings in the table of contents conform exactly to those used by the individual contributions. Finally, they should provide contributors with guidelines to ensure standardized artwork or arrange for all artwork to be produced together.

When the typescript of an edited collection is submitted we request that you include a 'Notes on Contributors' section with a few lines of information on each contributor involved – that is, current position, main field of research and major publications to date.

## Style Guidelines for Authors and Editors

The following document outlines the general style guidelines for our titles; where our UK English and US English styles differ, clarification is given. For spelling queries and any areas not covered here, please consult the following publications:

<b>Spelling</b>	
<i>UK English</i>	<i>The Concise Oxford English Dictionary</i> (OED, 2014)
<i>US English</i>	<i>Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary</i> , 11th ed. (Merriam-Webster, 2005)
<b>Referencing</b>	
<i>UK English</i>	<i>New Hart's Rules</i> , 2nd ed. (Oxford UP, 2014)
<i>US English</i>	<i>The Chicago Manual of Style</i> , 16th ed. (Chicago UP, 2010)
<b>Style</b>	
<i>UK English</i>	<i>New Hart's Rules</i> , 2nd ed. (Oxford UP, 2014)
<i>US English</i>	<i>The Chicago Manual of Style</i> , 16th ed. (Chicago UP, 2010)

## STYLE FOR COPY

### Formatting

#### *Figures*

Images that are to be integrated with the text should be supplied as individual image files and should have their position indicated in the text thus: [Figure 2.3 here]. It will not always be possible for the typesetter to place them exactly as indicated, so images should be referred to by number and not as 'the image above', 'the following image' etc.

For authored titles, figures can be numbered either sequentially throughout the book (1, 2, 3 etc.) or by chapter (1.1, 1.2, 2.1 etc.); please consult with your editor and number them accordingly. For multi-contributor works, number the figures by chapter.

#### *Captions and Credits*

Image captions in the text will usually include the full source information for the image, including title, year of production/publication etc. Credit information for images, video and sound will normally appear after the caption, preceded by a full point. Use the wording agreed with the original permission holder where applicable.

**Example:** Figure 1.1. Winston Churchill in his study at Chartwell, c. 1934.  
Courtesy Hulton Getty Images.

However, the List of Illustrations or Acknowledgements can also be used to include credit lines (thus removing the need for them in the in-text captions).

### *Lists*

Lists of points should be numbered, indented and with a space above and below.

**Example:**

There are several factors at work here:

1. A steady growth in the population. In part this may be traced to improvements in the food supply as a result of agricultural innovations. This is, however, open to dispute.
2. The growth of credit facilities. Banks had mushroomed in the early decades of the century, as had insurance houses etc.
3. Increased government involvement in housing. There were several statutory measures passed in the period. Von Brandt's influence was notable here as was that of Schmidt.

### *Paragraphs*

Indent the first line of a new paragraph consistently (except immediately after a heading, or after an extract if the sense of the paragraph continues from the extract, when the paragraph should start flush with the left-hand margin). There is no need for extra space between paragraphs. Avoid too many short paragraphs.

### *Tables*

Tables that are to be integrated with the text should be typed with the text, and any on separate sheets should have their position indicated in the text thus: [Table 2.3 here]. It will not always be possible for the typesetter to place them exactly as indicated, so tables should be referred to by number and not as 'the table above', 'the following table' etc. For the same reason, any explanatory notes should appear beneath the table (denoted as a, b, c etc.) rather than being styled as footnotes or endnotes.

For authored titles, tables can be numbered either sequentially throughout the book (1, 2, 3 etc.) or by chapter (1.1, 1.2, 2.1 etc.). For multi-contributor works, number the tables by chapter.

Table headings should use headline capitalization with no full point at the end. The source of the table should go beneath the notes, with the word 'Source' followed by a colon.

**Example:**

**Table 1. Table of Job Divisions and Staffing**

Administration	Professionals	Technicians	Craftspeople
Board Members	Curators	Photographer	Preparators
Director	Conservators	Lighting Engineer	Electricians
Project Manager	Designers	Sound Engineer	Marketing Team

*Source:* F. Sayer, *Public History* (London: Bloomsbury, 2015).



## Spelling and Punctuation

We always use 'z' spelling for words ending in '-ize', '-ization' (**Example:** organize, organization) for both UK and US English. However, alternative spellings in quoted material, book and article titles should not be changed.

Always follow either the *Oxford English Dictionary* (UK English) or *Merriam-Webster's Dictionary* (US English). Note that spelling in the manuscript should be consistent with the relevant dictionary; guidelines given below, unless otherwise indicated, are in UK English, but should be adapted where necessary. Preferences regarding the spelling of many common terms can be found in the Style Sheet at the end of this document.

### *Abbreviations and Contractions*

Standard, familiar abbreviations can be used throughout. Less-familiar ones (those specific to the subject area of the book) should be written out in full in parentheses after their first mention only.

Omit the full point after contractions (abbreviations including the first and last letter of the word). Some other abbreviations drop the full point, including most units of measurement.

**Example:** Mr; Mrs; Dr; St; Ltd; PhD; mm; edn; eds; **but:** ed. ('editor', 'edited by')

However, lower-case initials forming abbreviations should always be followed by full points.

**Example:** n. (note); p. (page); e.g.; i.e.; etc.; et al.

Full points are required after 'vol.' (**but:** 'vols'), 'seq.' and 'no.', even though the last is a contraction of *numero*.

**US English:** Per *Chicago Manual of Style*, please retain the full point after contractions where the last letter is lower-case.

**Example:** Mr.; Mrs.; Dr.; St.; Ltd.; ed. (editor, edited by, edition); eds. (editors)

Some other abbreviations retain the full point, including empirical measurements.

**Example:** mi. (mile); in.; lb.; ft.

Do not include full points in sets of upper-case initials (**Example:** UN; USA; NATO; UK; EEC; NY (state – always spell out New York when referring to the city)). The plural form does not take an apostrophe (**Example:** NCOs). Acronyms should always be upper-case.

*See also:* Measurements.

### *Capitalization*

As a general rule, use a minimum of capital letters throughout, including in chapter headings, subheadings, figure captions and labels, although proper nouns should always be capitalized.

### *Brand Names*

Capitalize as per proper nouns (**Example:** Thermos, Vaseline, Spitfire etc.).

### *Geographical*

Use North, South, East, West if part of a political division (**Example:** Southwest Africa, Western Europe, Western Capitalism). Other instances should remain lower-case (**Example:** south of Scotland, southern Scotland, western winds); sun, moon and earth also remain lower-case.

### *Institutions*

Use an upper-case initial when the name is being used specifically or is a proper noun, but not when used generically.

#### **Example:**

The state (i.e. the body politic), the church (institution); the Roman Catholic Church, the Church of England; Parliament, the Houses of Parliament **but** parliamentary behaviour, parliamentarians

### *Political*

Political parties take capitals but concepts (**Example:** communism, fascism, capitalism, social democracy, socialism) do not. Ensure a distinction is made when using terms such as 'Radical/radical' and 'Liberal/liberal'; capitalize when referring to a political party, but use lower-case when the term is used in a general political sense.

#### **Example:**

The Conservative Party, **but** the party; the Tory government, the government, government policy; the Left of the party, left-wing politics; the Ministry of Defence, the Ministries of Defence and Agriculture; a member of the Liberal Party, liberal views

### *Titles and Institutions*

Use an upper-case initial when referring to the title as, or part of, a proper noun; otherwise, use a lower-case initial.

#### **Example:**

President Obama; Barack Obama, the president; King Abdullah II; the king of Jordan; member of Parliament (UK); the foreign secretary; Pope Benedict XVI; the pope

### *Dates and Time*

Generally, use the following format for dates: 1 May 1975; 'from 4 August to 10 September 1975' **not** '4 August–10 September 1975'.

<p><i>US English:</i> Generally, use the following format for dates: May 1, 1975; 'from August 4 to September 10, 1975' <b>not</b> 'August 4–September 10, 1975'.</p>
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Use 'from 1924 to 1928' **not** 'from 1924–8'; 'between 1924 and 1928' **not** 'between 1924–8'. However, elision (removing repeated numbers) of dates is allowed for periods (**Example:** 'Here are the figures for 2001–10').

Century names should usually be spelled out; however, we can allow numerals (no superscript) if necessary – please consult your editor.

**Example:** in the fifth century / in the 5th century

When used as an adjective, the term should be hyphenated.

**Example:** the fourteenth-century prelate / the 14th-century prelate

If using a century name to start a sentence, always spell it out.

**Example:** Twentieth-century philosophical thought posits

*N.B.* ‘the mid-fourteenth century’ (noun) **but** ‘an early-fourteenth-century prelate’ (adjective).

Pairs of dates can be elided using an en-dash (not a hyphen), as follows: 1970–1, 1972–3, 1915–18. However, date ranges spanning over two centuries cannot be elided (**Example:** 1809–1903). Date ranges which begin with the first year of a century should be treated similarly (**Example:** 2000–2012). BCE dates cannot be elided.

Use a solidus (forward slash) for a year, such as a financial or academic year, covering more than one calendar year: 1898/9; the years 1895/6 to 1897/8.

Decades should follow the form ‘1930s’, **not** ‘1930’s’, ‘thirties’ or ‘Thirties’.

Months can be abbreviated in tables and notes, but always use the name of the month and not the number (as UK and US dates are styled differently, and thus it can create confusion).

Express measurements of time as follows: six months, 8.00 am (UK) / **8:00 a.m. (US)**, 10.00–11.15 pm (UK) / **10:00–11:15 p.m. (US)**, eight o’clock, half past eight, a five-minute break, but five minutes’ start (no hyphen).

### *Foreign Languages*

Use italic type for any words or phrases given in a foreign language (that have not been subsumed into English), with a translation, in parentheses and in roman, if necessary (don’t use quotation marks for this translation). Names of institutions, organizations and other proper nouns should **not** be italicized.

**Example:** *doppelgänger* (double)

Give titles of foreign-language works in italic, in the language in which they were written / composed / painted etc., and follow with an English translation of the title, in parentheses and in roman.

**Example:** *I’Étranger* (The Outsider)

When you quote in languages other than English, use roman type inside quotation marks.

**Example:** ‘Au fait, beau T-shirt’

Localized terminology that may be unfamiliar or confusing to non-native readers should be avoided, and replaced by appropriate terminology for the language chosen. (**Example:** the term *lakh* would be unfamiliar to non–South Asian readers.) If the term must be included, add an explanation in parentheses.

**Example:** Jewels and slaves worth ‘5 lakh’ (500,000 Rupees) were stolen.

### *Ancient Languages*

For Latin and transliterated ancient languages, text should follow the general foreign language guidance. Single words and phrases within text should be italicized and lower-case (**Example:** perfect passive *portati sumus* = we have been carried). Extended extracts of Latin text (such as block quotes and translation passages) should be lower-case and roman throughout, except for proper nouns.

#### **Example:**

milites misi ut rege interfecto urbem caperent. cum senator epistula lecta surrexisset, omnes tacuerunt. deus dixit hunc hominem, Romam ingressum, regem futurum esse.

### *Italics*

Italics must be used for the following:

1. Titles of published books, though not the Koran, the Bible or the books of the Bible; also titles of periodicals, long poems, plays, films, operas and oratorios, television and radio programmes (but not individual episodes, which should be in roman and quotes).
2. Names of ships, but not the prefix (**Example:** HMS *Valiant*; SS *Oriana*).
3. Foreign words or phrases in an English sentence; but roman and quotes for foreign quotations (see above).
4. To identify letters (**Example:** 'the letter *t*').
5. For *passim* and *sic*.

Use italics for emphasis sparingly. It is usually possible to make your point without special emphasis.

The following do not use italics: titles of articles; chapters; short stories (use roman and quotes for these); apostrophes; possessive 's' following an italicized word (**Example:** 'the *Discovery's* home port'); e.g.; i.e.; cf.; viz.

In italic headings it is not necessary to distinguish foreign words or phrases by the use of quotes; instead, the word or phrase should be romanized.

### *Measurements*

Use the metric system, except in cases where the official system of measurement is imperial (some institutional regulations are still in imperial, for example) – in which case, use imperial first followed by a metric equivalent in parentheses. This last rule extends to the captions and labels for artwork.

When expressing a decimal fraction less than one whole of a unit of measurement, always use the singular form of the unit.

**Example:** 0.1 centimetre (UK) / 0.1 centimeter (US), 0.9 kilogram (not 0.1 centimetres, 0.9 kilograms)

Numerals must always be used to express measurements. In the text, spell out the units of measurement used; in tables, boxes, lists, captions and labels, use abbreviations.

**Example:** 2 centimetres (UK) / 2 centimeters (US) [text]  
2 cm [table, box, list, caption or label]

When using abbreviations, most use the singular form; however, 'hrs', 'qrs' and 'yds' take an 's' plural.

**Example:** 2 cm  
5 yds

Use SI (Système International d'Unités) units of measurement. The basic units are as follows: m (metre/meter); kg (kilogram); s (second); A (ampere); K (kelvin); cd (candela); mol (mole).

### *Money*

In a list, write '£6.00' and '\$0.25', not '£6' and '25¢'. For pre-decimal British sums of money, s. and d. are roman and take full points (**Example:** '£3 11s. 4d. '); use '4s. 11d.', not '4/11d.' Isolated references to sums of money are spelled out for whole numbers of ninety-nine or less, using dollars, cents, pounds etc.

**Example:** James needed five dollars for the bus fare home.

When using dollar currencies other than US dollars, always ensure their national origin is identified for clarity.

**Example:** 'C\$' (Canadian); 'A\$' (Australian); 'HK\$' (Hong Kong)

For currencies other than dollars, sterling or euros, spell them out, rather than using an unfamiliar symbol.

**Example:** 2 rupees; 15 francs

### *Numbers*

In general, use words for numbers one to ninety-nine; from 100 upwards use figures. Round numbers above 100 may be expressed in words when not part of a series.

When denoting a sum of currency, '2 million' etc. is acceptable (**Example:** 'The lottery jackpot had grown to £13 million').

If two series of quantities are being dealt with it may be clearer to use words for one and figures for the other (**Example:** 'Ten wards held 16 beds each, but fifteen others contained as many as 40').

Use figures for exact measurements and series of numbers.

**Example:** Tom has a stick measuring 2.3 metres.  
He had three children, aged 4, 9 and 20, respectively.

Hyphenate spelt-out numbers (**Example:** twenty-one, two-thirds). However, use figures to avoid too many hyphens; '62-year-old man' is preferable to 'sixty-two-year-old man'.

Use a comma in thousands and larger numbers, following the UK and US convention (**Example:** 6,580, 12,000, 100,000). However, do not include commas or spaces in dates or reference numbers.

Figures are always used in percentages except when starting a sentence. Always spell out per cent (UK) / percent (US) in the text; '%' should be used only in tables.

Elide numbers except in measurements: 21–4, 130–3, 115–19. Note that numbers from 11–19 retain the first ‘1’, i.e. 11–18, rather than 11–8. Do not say 2–3,000 if you mean 2,000–3,000.

For numbered paragraphs use (1), (2), (3) etc.

Distinguish ambiguous numbers: capital letter ‘O’ and zero; roman and arabic one. If you refer to a billion, make it clear whether it is a UK or US billion (UK million million, US thousand million).

Do not start a sentence with a numeral. Spell the number out or turn the sentence round.

## *Punctuation*

### *Apostrophes*

For singular possessives ending with an -s that has an ‘s’ sound, use -s’s.

**Example:** Jefferson Davis’s home

For singular possessives ending with an -s that has an ‘eez’ sound, use -s’.

**Example:** Euripides’ plays; Ramses’ tomb

Do not use ‘s for plurals of capitalized abbreviations (NCOs), decades (the 1960s) or names (the Joneses). Do not include apostrophes to prefix ‘phone’, ‘bus’ or ‘flu’.

### *Commas*

Serial commas (i.e. before ‘and’ in a list of three or more items) should not be used, unless necessary for clarity:

**Example:** red, white and blue  
The menu choices were fish and chips, steak and chips, or pie and mash.

**US English:** The comma should be included before the ‘and’ in lists of three or more items, especially if each item is a single word or short phrase:

**Example:** red, white, and blue

Do not use a comma with a parenthetical dash. The dash in itself indicates a sufficient pause.

**Example:** The ‘Howard Project’ – originally a speculative venture – crystallized in 1932.  
**NOT**  
The ‘Howard Project’ – originally a speculative venture, – crystallized in 1932.

Do not use a comma before the opening of parentheses.

**Example:** He wrote a letter (not the first one) to his solicitor.  
**NOT**  
He wrote a letter, (not the first one) to his solicitor.

### *Colons and Semi-colons*

A colon introducing a list or other displayed material should never be followed by a dash.

Semi-colons or full points, not commas, should be used to separate main clauses that have different subjects and are not introduced by a conjunction.

**Example:** He was trying to write a book; the ideas would not come.

### *Double Punctuation*

There is no need for double punctuation at the end of a sentence, either after an abbreviation or after a punctuation mark in inverted commas or a book or article title.

**Example:** The article was called 'The Potteries, Staffs.'  
He was the editor of *Which?*

Only when the punctuation mark is within parentheses is a final punctuation mark required.

**Example:** He looked forward to his trip (France, Spain, Malta etc.).

### *Ellipses (...)*

Omit ellipses at the beginning of quotations; they should also be omitted from the end of quotations, unless the sentence is deliberately incomplete. Use ellipses to indicate that material is missing within the quotation. Use three points only.

**Example:** Casca said: 'There was more foolery yet ...'

### *Full Points*

When using parentheses with a full point, keep the full point with the sense. Only when a whole sentence is in parentheses does the full point come before the closing parenthesis.

**Example:** He looked pale. (He had been ill.)  
He looked pale (as one would expect).

### *Hyphens and Parenthetical Dashes*

Use hyphens in attributive adjectival forms where there is any dubiety regarding sense.

**Example:** little-known detail; well-read individual; much-needed reform;  
long-distance decision making; two-day seminar; nineteenth-century history

Hyphens should not be used for predicative adjectives.

**Example:** The activity was labour intensive.

When a hyphenated term has an initial cap, revert to lower-case for the letters after the hyphen (**Example:** Short-term policies).

Use en-dashes (not hyphens) to separate parenthetical comments from the rest of a sentence (put a character space on either side of the dash).

**Example:** 'Blah – parenthetical comment – blah'

**US English:** Use unspaced em-dashes (not hyphens or en-dashes) to separate parenthetical comments from the rest of a sentence.

**Example:** "Blah—parenthetical comment—blah"

One can also use en-dashes in constructions that include two separate but equal components.

**Example:** teacher–student dynamic

Use en-dashes in place of the word 'to'.

**Example:** London–Glasgow train

### ***Parentheses and Brackets***

( ) are called parentheses. Brackets are square: [ ]. Reserve square brackets for interpolations within quotations or round uncertain data in references (for instance, if the date or place of publication is ascertainable but does not appear in the book). Do not use them to avoid having parentheses within parentheses.

***US English:*** Brackets are permitted for parenthetical purposes within parentheses.

**Example:** (not unlike Richard [his son] and Danielle [his daughter])

Material within square brackets in quotations does not affect the punctuation of the outer sentence. Material within square brackets or parentheses can have its own punctuation independent of the outer sentence.

**Example:** They [the enemy?] rose like one man.

### ***Quotations***

Use single quotes except for a quotation within a quotation.

**Example:** He remarked: 'This charge of "fraudulent conversion" will never stick.'

The full point precedes the closing quotation mark **only** if the quotation contains a grammatically complete sentence starting with a capital letter.

**Example:** He said: 'We must be leaving now.'  
He told them that a small proportion 'may be available for distribution'.

Be careful to ensure that punctuation is included in the correct place to avoid misinterpretation.

**Example:** Which of Shakespeare's characters said, 'All the world's a stage'?

***US English:*** Use double quotes except for a quotation within a quotation.

**Example:** He remarked: "This charge of 'fraudulent conversion' will never stick."

Periods and commas always stand within the quote marks.

**Example:** He said: "We must be leaving now."  
He told them that a small proportion "may be available for distribution," ...

However, other punctuation should stand outside the quote marks.

**Example:** The MP was "unimpressed"; however, the process continued.  
The book featured a debossed image—"stamp"—on the cover.  
Tim knew his three "favorite colors": red, white, and blue.



Quotations over sixty words should be indented and separated from the main text by a space above and below. They should not be set within quotation marks. Quote marks within block quotations should follow the rules above. All quotations should otherwise be consistent in spelling and capitalization with source.

Be sure to indicate by the indentation, or lack of it, of the first word of the matter following the quotation whether it is a new paragraph or a continuation of the paragraph containing the quote. Where the paragraph continues, the sentence following the quote should be full out.

**Example:**

As many had predicted, the climate turned out to be a huge obstacle to any effective deployment. During the defence of Diksmuide, one eyewitness saw the Africans pass by:

In the morning the Senegalese are coming through the devastated street ... Every day there must be fifteen of them arriving with frozen feet. They look terrible. Big tears trickle down their sallow cheeks.<sup>11</sup>

The *tirailleurs* also suffered severely from the infamous trench foot and when temperatures suddenly fell they often were no longer able to use their rifles because their hands were too cold.

Where there is a new paragraph after the quote, the first line should be indented.

**Example:**

Or, as Judge Harlan formulated it in 1896 in the famous decree of the Supreme Court about the constitutionality of racial segregation:

The white race deems itself to be the dominant race in this country ... So, I doubt not, it will continue to be for all time, if it remains true to its great heritage and holds fast to the principles of constitutional liberty.<sup>60</sup>

Because of the experience with slavery, Americans held the most explicit views about the black race and miscegenation.

***Poetry and Plays***

If poetry or verse is quoted within a sentence of the main text, line endings should be indicated with a spaced solidus ( / ).

For verse quoted outside of the main text, any reference should be placed in parentheses on a line below the last line of the quotation, ranged right to align with the longest quoted line.

Leader dots should be avoided at the beginning and end of a quotation; matter not quoted at the beginning of a verse line may be indicated by indenting the line proportionately.

**Example:**

by Cupid's strongest bow,  
By his best arrow with the golden head,  
By the simplicity of Venus' doves,  
By that which knitteth souls and prospers loves,  
(1.1.169–72)

## NOTES AND REFERENCES

There are two main systems of referencing that can be used: author–date and short-title. These are outlined briefly below. Whichever system is adopted it should be used consistently throughout the book – consistency on a chapter-by-chapter basis is not acceptable.

Bloomsbury follows the Harvard (author–date) and Chicago (short-title) referencing conventions. If other referencing systems have been used (and their use agreed with your editor), please ensure they are used consistently across the book. For further details and guidance on citing publication types not noted here, please consult *Hart’s New Rules* and the *Chicago Manual of Style*.

### Notes

Most of our books use book endnotes; contributed volumes may use chapter endnotes. If footnotes are used, this will be by agreement with your editor.

Note markers in the text should be placed after **all** punctuation **except** dashes.

#### Example:

The court would not be bound by the usual rules of evidence.<sup>1</sup>  
Daniels has argued that this is contentious;<sup>2</sup> nonetheless...  
It was – as Smith points out<sup>3</sup> – a travesty.

All notes must be numbered consecutively through each chapter, i.e. 1, 2, 3 (1, 2, 2a, 2b, 3 etc. is not acceptable). Each superscript number in the text may refer only to one note. If you wish to use the same reference twice, use two notes. Do not place two note markers side-by-side in the main text; if necessary, combine the notes into a single entry. All notes end with a full point.

It is fine to use the footnote/endnote function in Word when submitting your typescript; however, check your proofs carefully to ensure nothing has been lost in the process of conversion.

#### *Use of **ibid.**, **op. cit.** and **loc. cit.***

The abbreviated term *ibid.* (from the Latin *ibidem*, ‘in the same place’) can be used to refer to a single work cited in the preceding note. It replaces as much of the reference information as necessary (including author or editor names, title and publication information); if the page reference is also the same, *ibid.* alone will suffice. It can also be used within a single note where there are successive references to the same work.

#### Example:

5. Austen, *Pride and Prejudice*, 56.
6. *Ibid.*
7. *Ibid.*, 67.
8. Jane Austen, *Sense and Sensibility* (Oxford: Oxford World’s Classics, [1814] 2012), 40. Colonel Brandon’s detached nature becomes clearer later on (*ibid.*, 167).

*Op. cit.* (*opere citato*, ‘in the work cited’) and *loc. cit.* (*loco citato*, ‘in the place cited’) are frustrating for readers, and must not be used; use the short-title reference instead (see below).

## References

As a rule, the author–date referencing system should always be accompanied by a References section (including all sources cited); a Bibliography or Select Bibliography can be used in conjunction with the short-title referencing system, or where there is no explicit referencing system in place.

### *Author–date System*

This system does not use notes but gives the author’s surname and year of publication in the text and the full reference in a References section at the end of the book or, sometimes, at the end of each chapter.

The author’s name, date of publication and (if one is needed) page reference are given in parentheses in the text.

**Example:** the use of tactile cue fading (West 1979: 131–6) was ...

If the author’s name forms part of the sentence it is not necessary to repeat it in the reference:

**Example:** the use of tactile cue fading initiated by West (1979: 131–6) was ...

If the author published two or more works in one year, these are labeled 1979a, 1979b etc. If more than one is included in one text reference write: 1979a,b.

Works where the date of publication is not known should be cited with ‘n.d.’ instead of the year. Those works at press or in the process of publication at the time of writing should be cited with ‘forthcoming’; publication dates in the future are not valid (as these can be subject to change). Citations to forthcoming works should not include page numbers, as these may also change before publication.

**Example:** the use of tactile cue fading (West, forthcoming) was ...

Works with four or more authors should be shortened to Smith et al. All names MUST be given in the References.

### *References Section*

A References section lists all the works cited in the text. A Select Bibliography lists only some of them (and is therefore not acceptable when the author–date referencing system is being used). Always ensure that in-text citations and entries in the References section are consistent, and that any references not cited are deleted.

Works in the References section should be listed alphabetically.

**Example:**

Kinnes, I. (1988), ‘The Cattlehip Potemkin: Reflections on the First Neolithic in Britain’, in J. Barrett and I. Kinnes (eds), *The Archaeology of Context*, 308–11, Sheffield: University of Sheffield.

Rose, H. (1982), ‘Some Aspects of Topographical Locations of Neolithic and Bronze Age Monuments in Wales’, *Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies*, 29 (1): 763–5.

Schieffelin, E., ed. (1976), *The Sorrow of the Lonely and the Burning of the Dancers*, New York: St Martin’s Press.

Where there are several works cited for one author, cite single-authored works first in chronological order by date of publication.

**Example:**

Carr, J. L. (1965), *Teachers in the Classroom*, London: Taylor.  
Carr, J. L. (1973), *The Psychology of Childhood*, London: Taylor.

**Always repeat the name for subsequent entries by the same author – the 3-em-dash rule is not allowed in a References section, as it causes problems for XML tagging and eBook editions.**

Works written by the same author plus one other person should be listed next, in alphabetical order by their second authors, and then chronologically.

**Example:**

Carr, J. L. and B. Brown (1965)  
Carr, J. L. and C. Brown (1966)  
Carr, J. L. and C. Jones (1970)  
Carr, J. L. and C. Jones (1971)

Finally, works written by the same author plus several other persons should be listed in chronological, not alphabetical order (as the reader will be looking for the date and not the co-author's name, which may not be present in the text reference).

**Example:**

Carr, J. L., D. Robinson and C. Jones (1958)  
Carr, J. L., B. Brown and D. Robinson (1965)  
Carr, J. L., B. Brown and C. Jones (1974)

Either full names or initials may be used in the References list; however, make sure a single style is implemented consistently across the manuscript. Please note that some authors do not use their full name for their publications; always use their initials, even if you are otherwise using full names.

### *Books*

All author/editor details should be included, as well as additional contributors such as translators or editors of historic books, and edition details if necessary.

**Example:**

Althusser, L. (1980), *The Stuff of Things*, trans. J. Smith, New York: Continuum.  
Smith, J. and R. Stevens, eds (1997), *How to Basic*, 2nd edn, London: Penguin.

Where there is no author, or the authorship is unknown, use the full title in the reference list (with an abridged version for in-text citations). Do not use 'Anon.' or 'Anonymous' in place of the author's name.

**Example:**

*O: A Presidential Novel* (2011), New York: Simon and Schuster.

### *Chapter in an Edited Collection*

Always include all collection editors' names as well as page range for a chapter in an edited collection.

#### **Example:**

Geraghty, C. (2007), 'Re-examining Stardom: Questions of Texts, Bodies and Performance', in S. Redmond and S. Holmes (eds), *Stardom and Celebrity: A Reader*, 93–105, London: Sage.

*N.B.* Cross-references to other publications mentioned in the References list (**Example:** 'in Redmond and Holmes, 93–105') are not allowed, as this compromises the usefulness of the information for the reader – include the full publication details in each case.

### *Dissertations*

Unpublished dissertations should have the titles placed within quotation marks, with details of the awarding institution (but not department) included.

#### **Example:**

Knox, K. B. (2010), 'Having the Stars', MA diss., Central Saint Martins College of Art and Design, University of the Arts, London.

Published dissertations should be formatted in the same way as books.

### *Film, Television and Radio*

Always refer to these by title, rather than director, writer etc. The medium should be included in square brackets to make clear it is not a written source.

Films should include the details of the director (where known), country of origin and film studio or distributor.

#### **Example:**

*Macbeth* (1948), [Film] Dir. Orson Welles, USA: Republic Pictures.

Television and radio broadcasts should include the channel and date and time of broadcast (using the 24-hour clock).

#### **Example:**

*The Thick of It* (2008), [TV programme] BBC2, 30 January, 21.00.

### *Journal Articles*

Always include volume number, issue number (in parentheses) and page range for journal articles; there is no need to include publication month or season unless there is no other issue identifier. Special issue titles and editors, if applicable, are not necessary.

#### **Example:**

Steele, V. (1997), 'Anti-fashion: The 1970s', *Fashion Theory: The Journal of Dress, Body & Culture*, 1 (3): 279–96.

### *Magazine/Newspaper Articles*

Always include full title, publication date and page numbers for newspaper or magazine articles, as otherwise they may be difficult to find. Where the author is unknown, begin with the full article title (use an abridged version for in-text citations).

#### **Example:**

Bidou, H. (1912), 'Introduction', *Gazette du bon ton*, November: 1–4.  
'Photo Report on the Hungarotex Export Fashion Show' (1966), *This Is Fashion*, June: 4–5.  
Smith, J. (2010), 'England Continue To Struggle', *Daily Mail*, 3 July: 68.

### *Online Resources*

For online journal, magazine and newspaper articles, the reference should be formatted as normal, with the addition of a full URL (homepages of newspapers etc. are not acceptable) and access date. Blogs, online magazines etc. can be treated in the same way.

#### **Example:**

Trebay, G. (2007), 'Ignoring Diversity, Runways Fade to White', *New York Times*, 14 October.  
Available online:  
<http://www.nytimes.com/2007/10/14/fashion/shows/14race.html?pagewanted=all> (accessed 30 July 2013).

### *Reprinted and Republished Works*

If you are citing a reprint or modern edition, include the original publication date in brackets; however, only include the publication information (place, publisher etc.) of the edition cited.

#### **Example:**

Austen, J. ([1814] 2012), *Sense and Sensibility*, London: Penguin.

The in-text citation should reflect this (Example: Austen ([1814] 2012)).

### *Short-title System*

The most usual form of the short-title system provides a full reference in the form of a note only at the first mention of the book, and thereafter a shortened version of the title can be used.

#### **Example:**

1. Mary Hamer, *Writing by Numbers: Trollope's Serial Fiction* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1987), 25.
2. Hamer, *Writing by Numbers*, 27.
3. Herbert Roesse, 'Some Aspects of Topographical Locations of Neolithic and Bronze Age Monuments in Wales', *Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies* 29, no. 1 (1982): 764.
4. Ian Kinnes, 'The Cattlehip Potemkin: Reflections on the First Neolithic in Britain', in *The Archaeology of Context*, ed. John Barrett and Ian Kinnes (Sheffield: University of Sheffield, 1988), 308.

Note that the short title can be used again if another reference intervenes.

**Example:**

1. Mary Hamer, *Writing by Numbers: Trollope's Serial Fiction* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1987), 25.
2. Herbert Roese, 'Some Aspects of Topographical Locations of Neolithic and Bronze Age Monuments in Wales', *Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies* 29, no. 1 (1982): 764.
3. Jane Austen, *Sense and Sensibility* (1814; Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2012), 23.
4. Hamer, *Writing by Numbers*, 250.
5. William Strunk, Jr and E. B. White, *The Elements of Style*, 4th edn (New York: Allyn and Bacon, 2000), 90.

### ***Bibliography***

The Bibliography style differs slightly from the References list style; the date of publication should appear at the end, as readers will be searching by author name and work title. Works should be formatted as follows (ordered by author/editor surname, then by work name).

**Example:**

- Austen, Jane. *Sense and Sensibility*. 1814. Reprinted with notes and introduction. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2012.
- Kinnes, Ian. 'The Cattleship Potemkin: Reflections on the First Neolithic in Britain'. In *The Archaeology of Context*, edited by John Barrett and Ian Kinnes, 308–11. Sheffield: University of Sheffield, 1988.
- Roese, Horst. 'Some Aspects of Topographical Locations of Neolithic and Bronze Age Monuments in Wales'. *Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies* 29, no. 1 (1982): 763–5.
- Schieffelin, Egon, and John F. Riebow. *The Sorrow of the Lonely and the Burning of the Dancers*. New York: St Martin's Press, 1976.
- Strunk, William, Jr, and E. B. White. *The Elements of Style*. 4th edn. New York: Allyn and Bacon, 2000.

Either full names or initials may be used in the Notes and Bibliography, though full names are more common; where in doubt, use the styling of the name on the title page (and standardize names where authors have used different conventions across publications). Please note that some authors do not use their full name for their publications; always use their initials, even if you are otherwise using full names.

### ***Styling***

Entries in the Notes and Bibliography should include all the information noted in the References guidelines above; examples of styling for common sources for both Notes and Bibliography are given below. For full information regarding referencing style and further examples, please consult *The Chicago Manual of Style*.

### ***Books***

1. Florence Babb, *Between Field and Cooking Pot: The Political Economy of Marketwomen in Peru*, rev. edn (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1999).
2. Jacques Barzun, *Simple and Direct: A Rhetoric for Writers*, 2nd edn (1985; repr., Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1994).
3. *O: A Presidential Novel* (New York: Simon and Schuster, 2011).

- Babb, Florence. *Between Field and Cooking Pot: The Political Economy of Marketwomen in Peru*. Rev. edn. Austin: University of Texas Press, 1999.
- Barzun, Jacques. *Simple and Direct: A Rhetoric for Writers*. 2nd edn. 1985. Reprint, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1994.
- O: A Presidential Novel*, New York: Simon and Schuster, 2011.

#### *Chapter in an Edited Collection*

When citing a chapter, the page range for the chapter is not included in the citation, but should be included in the Bibliography.

1. Christine Geraghty, 'Re-examining Stardom: Questions of Texts, Bodies and Performance', in *Stardom and Celebrity: A Reader*, ed. Sean Redmond and Su Holmes (London: Sage, 2007), 100.
- Geraghty, Christine. 'Re-examining Stardom: Questions of Texts, Bodies and Performance'. In *Stardom and Celebrity: A Reader*, edited by Sean Redmond and Su Holmes, 93–105. London: Sage.

#### *Dissertations*

1. Kevin B. Knox, 'In the Stars' (MA diss., Central Saint Martins College of Art and Design, University of the Arts, London, 2010).
- Kevin B. Knox. 'In the Stars'. MA diss., Central Saint Martins College of Art and Design, University of the Arts, London, 2010.

#### *Journal Articles*

1. Valerie Steele, 'Anti-fashion: The 1970s', *Fashion Theory: The Journal of Dress, Body & Culture* 1, no. 3 (1997): 279–96.
- Steele, Valerie. 'Anti-fashion: The 1970s'. *Fashion Theory: The Journal of Dress, Body & Culture* 1, no. 3 (1997): 279–96.

#### *Magazine and Newspaper Articles*

Newspapers are best cited in the Notes or parenthetically within the text. However, should an entry in the Bibliography be required, the publication title should stand in place of the author name for unsigned articles.

1. Helene Bidou, 'Introduction', *Gazette du bon ton*, November 1912, 1–4.
  2. James Smith, 'England Continue To Struggle', *Daily Mail*, 3 July 2010, 68.
  3. 'Photo Report on the Hungarotex Export Fashion Show', *This Is Fashion*, June 1966, 4–5.
- Bidou, Helene. 'Introduction'. *Gazette du bon ton*, November 1912, 1–4.
- Smith, James. 'England Continue To Struggle'. *Daily Mail*, 3 July 2010, 68.
- This Is Fashion*. 'Photo Report on the Hungarotex Export Fashion Show'. June 1966, 4–5.



## Special Reference Types

### *Biblical References*

Names of biblical books are normally spelled out in full, except when they are followed by a chapter *and* verse reference. (Note that 'book' is never capitalized.)

#### Example:

In the book of Genesis we read...  
In Gen. 1.1 we read...

When referring to biblical, Apocryphal/Deutero-Canonical books, italics should not be used (Example: 'In Genesis, we see that...'). However, other titles of ancient sources, including Pseudepigrapha, should appear in italics (Example: 'In *3 Macc.* we see that...').

*N.B. See Appendix A for a full list of biblical abbreviations.*

### *Chapter and Verse*

The words 'chapter' and 'verse' should be abbreviated to 'ch.' and 'v.' (the plural forms 'chs' and 'vv.')

 when they are followed by a text reference. This rule does not apply at the beginning of a sentence, where they are written out in full.

#### Example:

This can be seen from v. 21, which...  
The term occurs repeatedly in ch. 8 and chs 11–12...  
... to the end of the text. Chapter 7 begins...

Note that biblical references should be given in the following format:

Gen. 1.31–2.2 (use an en-dash to indicate chapters)  
Gen. 1.1-3 (use a hyphen to indicate verses)

***US English:*** Use a colon, rather than a period, to separate verse and chapter numbers.

Example: Gen. 1:31–2.2

As the numbers identifying parts of classical works (books, sections, lines etc.) remain the same across all editions, citations can generally be included parenthetically or within notes – they only need to be added to the References or Bibliography if a specific edition is referred to.

Book, section and line numbers should be referred to using arabic (not roman) numerals; where letters are also used, these should generally be lower-case. Page numbers need not be added, unless the citation refers to additional material supplied by modern contributors or to specific translations.

#### Example:

The eighty days of inactivity reported by Thucydides (8.44.4)  
This is keenly observed by Ovid (*Amores* 1.7.27)

Where an author is mentioned alongside the work in the citation, place a comma between the author name and title of the work (but not between the work and the book/section/line reference).

Abbreviations of authors' names are allowable, and should follow *The Oxford Classical Dictionary* (Oxford University Press, 2003); however, they should be avoided where only two letters are omitted, or where it may create confusion (such as Aristotle/Aristophanes).

**Example:**

Aristotle, *Metaphysics* 3.2.996b5–8; Plato, *Republic* 360e–361b.  
Cic., *Verr.* 1.3.21, 2.3.120; Caes., *B Gall.* 6.19.

### *English Classic Poems and Plays*

*N.B.* See Appendix B for Bloomsbury Arden titles.

Classic English poetry and plays can usually be cited by book, canto and stanza; stanza and line; act, scene and line etc. (thus negating the need for full publication details). For frequently cited works and for those of Shakespeare (where wording, line numbering and scene division can differ), the specific edition should be noted either in the first note reference or in the Bibliography.

**Example:** See Milton, *Paradise Lost*, bk 1, lines 83–6.

The citation system can be shortened, omitting 'act', 'scene' etc., as long as the system is explained in the Notes. Please use arabic numerals, separated by period marks.

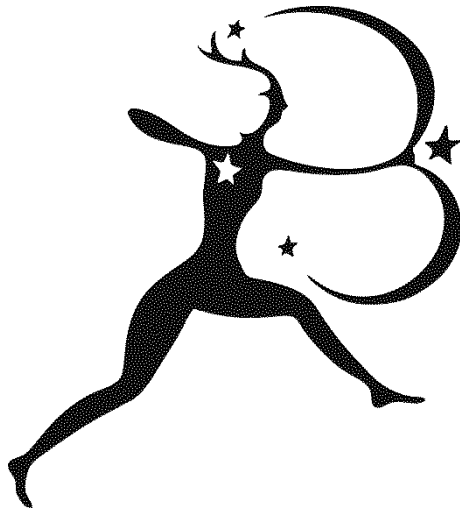
**Example:** Pope, *Rape of the Lock*, 3.28–9.

## BLOOMSBURY ACADEMIC STYLE SHEET

The following table outlines Bloomsbury's preferred spelling for many common/queried terms – please follow these spellings unless instructed otherwise.

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>A</b></p> <p>analyse (UK) / analyze (US) all right <i>a priori</i> Art Deco Art Nouveau</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>B</b></p> <p>British Empire</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>C</b></p> <p>(the) Cold War (proper noun)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>D</b></p> <p>Dark Ages the Depression</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>E</b></p> <p>e.g. (UK) / e.g., (US) et al. email</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>F</b></p> <p>focused, focusing <i>fin de siècle</i> First World War</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>G</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>H</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>I-J</b></p> <p>-ize i.e. (UK) / i.e., (US) ibid. Impressionist (art) internet intranet judgement (UK) / judgment (US)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>K</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>L</b></p> <p>long-term (compound adj. – attributive) lifestyle</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>M</b></p> <p>mainstream (adj.) medieval middle class (noun / adj. – predicative), middle-class (adj. – attributive) Modernism multicultural Muslim</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">N</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">O</p> <p>op. cit.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">P-Q</p> <p>per cent (UK) / percent (US) per se prêt-à-porter <i>qua</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">R</p> <p>role-play Roman Empire</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">S</p> <p>Second World War self-esteem <i>sic</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">T</p> <p>T-shirt</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">U-V</p> <p>United States (n.), US (adj.) UK (n.)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">W</p> <p>Western Europe</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">X-Y-Z</p>



## Appendices

- Appendix A: Biblical Abbreviations
- Appendix B: Bloomsbury Arden Shakespeare Abbreviations
- Appendix C: Bloomsbury Methuen Drama Play Texts



## Appendix A: Biblical Abbreviations

The abbreviations presented here should be used in all manuscript submissions, but will be of particular interest to authors submitting manuscripts to Bloomsbury T&T Clark.

### ANCIENT SOURCES

#### Dead Sea Scrolls

<i>Number</i>	<i>Siglum</i>	<i>Name / Description</i>
<b>Cave 1</b>		
	1QH	<i>Hymns / Hodayot</i>
	1QM	<i>War Scroll</i>
	1QpHab	<i>Habakkuk Peshier</i>
	1QS	<i>Community Rule / Manual of Discipline</i>
1Q14	1QpMic	<i>Micah Peshier</i>
1Q15	1QpZeph	<i>Zephaniah Peshier</i>
1Q16	1QpPs	<i>Psalms Peshier</i>
1Q17	1QJub <sup>a</sup>	<i>Jubilees</i>
1Q18	1QJub <sup>b</sup>	<i>Jubilees</i>
1Q19	1QNoah	<i>Noah</i>
1Q19b	1QNoah	<i>Noah</i>
1Q22	1QDM	<i>Dibre Mosheh / Words of Moses</i>
1Q25		prophecy
1Q26		sapiential
1Q27	1QMyst	prophecy
1Q28a	1QS <sup>a</sup>	<i>Community Rule</i>
1Q28b	1QS <sup>b</sup>	<i>Community Rule</i>
1Q29		<i>Three Tongues of Fire</i>
1Q30		liturgical
1Q31		liturgical
1Q33	1QM	<i>War Scroll</i>
1Q34	1QLitPr	<i>Festival Prayers</i>
1Q35	1QHb	<i>Hymns/Hodayoth</i>
1Q36		hymns
1Q37–40		hymns
1Q41–62		unidentified
1Q69		unidentified
<b>Cave 2</b>		
2Q19	2QJub <sup>a</sup>	<i>Jubilees</i>
2Q20	2QJub <sup>b</sup>	<i>Jubilees</i>
2Q21	2QapMoses	<i>Apocryphon of Moses</i>
2Q22	2QapDavid	<i>Apocryphon of David</i>
2Q23	2QapProph	prophecy
2Q25		halakhah
2Q27–33		unidentified
<b>Cave 3</b>		
3Q4	3Qpls	<i>Isaiah Peshier</i>
3Q5	3QJub	<i>Jubilees</i>
3Q6	3QHymn	hymnic
3Q7	3QTJud	<i>Testament of Judah</i>
3Q8		<i>Angel of Peace</i>

3Q9		sectarian
3Q10–11		unidentified
3Q15	3QTr	<i>Copper Scroll</i>
Cave 4		
4Q158	<i>4QBibPar</i>	Biblical Paraphrase
4Q159	<i>4QOrd<sup>p</sup></i>	Ordinances
4Q160	<i>4QVisSam</i>	<i>Visions of Samuel</i>
4Q161	<i>4Qplsa<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Isaiah Peshar</i>
4Q162	<i>4Qplsa<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Isaiah Peshar</i>
4Q163	<i>4Qplsa<sup>c</sup></i>	<i>Isaiah Peshar</i>
4Q164	<i>4Qplsa<sup>d</sup></i>	<i>Isaiah Peshar</i>
4Q165	<i>4Qplsa<sup>e</sup></i>	<i>Isaiah Peshar</i>
4Q166	<i>4QpHos<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Hosea Peshar</i>
4Q167	<i>4QpHos<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Hosea Peshar</i>
4Q168	<i>4QpMic</i>	<i>Micah Peshar</i>
4Q169	<i>4QpNah</i>	<i>Nahum Peshar</i>
4Q170	<i>4QpZeph</i>	<i>Zephaniah Peshar</i>
4Q171	<i>4QpPs<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Psalms Peshar</i>
4Q172	<i>4QpUnid</i>	unidentified peshar
4Q173	<i>4QpPs<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Psalms Peshar</i>
4Q174	<i>4QMidrEschat<sup>a</sup></i>	eschatological
4Q175	<i>4QTestim</i>	<i>Testimonia</i>
4Q176	<i>4QTan<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Consolations</i>
4Q176.19–21	<i>4QJub<sup>f</sup></i>	<i>Jubilees</i>
4Q177	<i>4QMidrEschat<sup>b</sup></i>	eschatological
4Q178		unidentified
4Q179	<i>4QapLam<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Lamentation on Jerusalem</i>
4Q180	<i>4QAgas</i>	<i>Peshar on the Periods</i>
4Q181		<i>Ages of Creation</i>
4Q182	<i>4QCat</i>	<i>Catena</i>
4Q183		historical
4Q184	<i>4QWiles</i>	<i>Wiles of the Wicked Woman</i>
4Q185		<i>Eulogy on Wisdom</i>
4Q186	<i>4QCrypt</i>	horoscopes
4Q200	<i>4QTob</i>	<i>Tobit</i>
4Q215	<i>4QTNaph</i>	<i>Testament of Naphtali</i>
4Q216	<i>4QJub<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Jubilees<sup>a</sup></i>
4Q217	<i>4QJub<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Jubilees<sup>b</sup></i>
4Q218	<i>4QJub<sup>c</sup></i>	<i>Jubilees<sup>c</sup></i>
4Q219	<i>4QJub<sup>d</sup></i>	<i>Jubilees<sup>d</sup></i>
4Q220	<i>4QJub<sup>e</sup></i>	<i>Jubilees<sup>e</sup></i>
4Q221	<i>4QJub<sup>f</sup></i>	<i>Jubilees<sup>f</sup></i>
4Q222	<i>4QJub<sup>g</sup></i>	<i>Jubilees<sup>g</sup></i>
4Q223–224	<i>4QJub<sup>h</sup></i>	<i>Jubilees<sup>h</sup></i>
4Q225	<i>4QpsJub<sup>a</sup></i>	
4Q226	<i>4QpsJub<sup>b</sup></i>	
4Q227	<i>4QpsJub<sup>c</sup></i>	<i>Pseudo-Jubilees</i>
4Q228		work citing Jubilees
4Q229		pseudepigraphon (Mishnaic)
4Q230		<i>Catalogue of Spirits<sup>a</sup></i>
4Q231		<i>Catalogue of Spirits<sup>b</sup></i>
4Q232		<i>New Jerusalem (?)</i>
4Q233		place names
4Q234		exercise on Genesis 27
4Q237		psalter
4Q239		peshar on the true Israel
4Q240		commentary on Canticles (?)
4Q241		fragments citing Lamentations



4Q247		pesher on Apocalypse of Weeks
4Q248		<i>Acts of a Greek King</i>
4Q249	4QMSM	<i>Midrash Sepher Mosheh</i>
4Q250		text on verso of MSM
4Q251		<i>Halakhah/A Pleasing Fragrance</i>
4Q252	4QpGen <sup>a</sup>	<i>Patriarchal Blessings/ Genesis Florilegium</i>
4Q253	4QpGen <sup>b</sup>	<i>Patriarchal Blessings/commentary on Malachi?</i>
4Q254	4QpGen <sup>c</sup>	<i>Patriarchal Blessings</i>
4Q254a		<i>Genesis Florilegium</i>
4Q255	4QS <sup>a</sup>	<i>Community Rule</i>
4Q256	4QS <sup>b</sup>	<i>Community Rule</i> (previously 4QS)
4Q257	4QS <sup>c</sup>	<i>Community Rule</i>
4Q258	4QS <sup>d</sup>	<i>Community Rule</i> (previously 4QS)
4Q259	4QS <sup>e</sup>	<i>Community Rule</i>
4Q260	4QS <sup>f</sup>	<i>Community Rule</i>
4Q261	4QS <sup>g</sup>	<i>Community Rule</i>
4Q262	4QS <sup>h</sup>	<i>Community Rule</i>
4Q263	4QS <sup>i</sup>	<i>Community Rule</i>
4Q264	4QS <sup>j</sup>	<i>Community Rule</i>
4Q265	4QSD	<i>Community Rule + Damascus Document</i>
4Q266	4QD <sup>a</sup>	<i>Damascus Document<sup>a</sup></i>
4Q267	4QD <sup>b</sup>	<i>Damascus Document<sup>b</sup></i>
4Q268	4QD <sup>c</sup>	<i>Damascus Document<sup>c</sup></i>
4Q269	4QD <sup>d</sup>	<i>Damascus Document<sup>d</sup></i>
4Q270	4QD <sup>e</sup>	<i>Damascus Document<sup>e</sup></i>
4Q271	4QD <sup>f</sup>	<i>Damascus Document<sup>f</sup></i>
4Q272	4QD <sup>g</sup>	<i>Damascus Document<sup>g</sup></i>
4Q273	4QD <sup>h</sup>	<i>Damascus Document<sup>h</sup></i>
4Q274	4QTohA	<i>Purities</i>
4Q275	4QTohB	<i>Purities</i>
4Q276	4QTohB <sup>a</sup>	<i>Laws of the Red Heifer</i>
4Q277	4QTohB <sup>b</sup>	<i>Laws of the Red Heifer</i>
4Q278	4QTohC?	
4Q279	4QTohD <sup>a?</sup>	<i>Laws</i>
4Q280	4QTohD	<i>Curses against Melkiresha</i>
4Q281–282	4QTohE <sup>a?</sup>	
4Q283	4QTohF?	
4Q284	4QNid	<i>Rule of the Menstruants</i>
4Q284a		<i>Leqet</i>
4Q285		<i>Destruction of the Kittim / Messianic Leader</i>
4Q286	4QBer <sup>a</sup>	<i>The Chariots of Glory</i>
4Q287	4QBer <sup>b</sup>	<i>The Chariots of Glory</i>
4Q288	4QBer <sup>c</sup>	
4Q289	4QBer <sup>d</sup>	
4Q290	4QBer <sup>e</sup>	
4Q291–293		prayers
4Q294–297		rules and prayers
4Q298		<i>Admonitions to the Sons of Dawn</i>
4Q299	4QMyst <sup>a</sup>	= 1Q27
4Q300	4QMyst <sup>b</sup>	= 1Q27
4Q301	4QMyst <sup>c</sup>	= 1Q27
4Q302		<i>Praise of God</i>
4Q302a		<i>Parable of the Tree</i>
4Q303		<i>Meditation on Creation A<sup>a</sup></i>
4Q304		<i>Meditation on Creation A<sup>b</sup></i>
4Q305		<i>Meditation on Creation B</i>
4Q306		<i>Men of People who Err</i>
4Q307		sapiential
4Q308		sapiential

4Q311		unidentified
4Q312		Hebrew text in cursive Phoenician
4Q313		unidentified cryptic script
4Q316		unidentified
4Q317		<i>Phases of Moon</i> (cryptic script)
4Q319	4QOtot	<i>Heavenly Concordances</i>
4Q320	4QMish A	<i>Priestly Courses II</i>
4Q321	4QMish B <sup>a</sup>	<i>Priestly Courses I</i>
4Q321a	4QMish B <sup>b</sup>	<i>Priestly Courses I</i>
4Q322	4QMish C <sup>a</sup>	<i>Priestly Courses III</i>
4Q323	4QMish C <sup>b</sup>	<i>Priestly Courses III</i>
4Q324	4QMish C <sup>c</sup>	<i>Priestly Courses III</i>
4Q324a	4QMish C <sup>d</sup>	<i>Priestly Courses III</i>
4Q324b	4QMish C <sup>e</sup>	<i>Priestly Courses III</i>
4Q324c	4QMish C <sup>f</sup>	
4Q325	4QMish D	<i>Priestly Courses IV</i>
4Q326	4QMish E <sup>a</sup>	
4Q327	4QMish E <sup>b</sup>	
4Q328	4QMish F <sup>a</sup>	
4Q329	4QMish F <sup>b</sup>	
4Q329a	4QMish G	
4Q330	4QMish H	
4Q331		<i>Historical Work<sup>a</sup></i>
4Q332		<i>Historical Work<sup>b</sup></i>
4Q333		<i>Historical Work<sup>c</sup></i>
4Q334	4QOrdo	<i>Ordo</i>
4Q335–336		astronomical
4Q337		calendar
4Q338		genealogical
4Q339		list of false prophets
4Q340		list of Nethinim
4Q341		list of proper names
4Q344		debt acknowledgment
4Q348		act regarding ownership
4Q349		sale of property
4Q356		account of money
4Q360		exercise / <i>Therapeia</i>
4Q362–63, 363a		cryptic script
4Q364	4QPentPar <sup>a</sup>	<i>Pentateuchal Paraphrase</i>
4Q365	4QPentPar <sup>b</sup>	<i>Pentateuchal Paraphrase</i>
4Q365a		<i>Temple Scroll?</i>
4Q366	4QPentPar <sup>c</sup>	<i>Pentateuchal Paraphrase</i>
4Q367	4QPentPar <sup>d</sup>	<i>Pentateuchal Paraphrase</i>
4Q368		<i>Pentateuch Apocryphon</i>
4Q369		<i>Prayer of Enosh?</i>
4Q370		<i>Flood Apocryphon</i>
4Q371	4QApocJos <sup>a</sup>	<i>Joseph Apocryphon</i>
4Q372	4QApocJos <sup>b</sup>	<i>Joseph Apocryphon</i>
4Q373	4QApocJos <sup>c</sup>	<i>Joseph Apocryphon</i>
4Q374	4QApocMos A	<i>Moses Apocryphon A</i>
4Q375	4QApocMos B	<i>Moses Apocryphon B</i>
4Q376		<i>Three Tongues of Fire</i>
4Q377	4QApocMos C	<i>Moses Apocryphon C</i>
4Q378	4QPsJos <sup>a</sup>	<i>Psalms of Joshua</i>
4Q379	4QPsJos <sup>b</sup>	<i>Psalms of Joshua</i>
4Q380	4QapPs <sup>a</sup>	<i>Non-Canonical Psalms A</i>
4Q381	4QapPs <sup>b</sup>	<i>Non-Canonical Psalms B</i>
4Q382		<i>Kings Paraphrase</i>
4Q383	4QApocJer A	<i>Jeremiah Apocryphon A</i>
4Q384	4QApocJer B	<i>Jeremiah Apocryphon B</i>

4Q385	4QpsEzek <sup>a</sup>	<i>Pseudo-Ezekiel</i>
4Q385a	4QpsMos <sup>a</sup>	<i>Pseudo-Moses</i>
4Q385b	4QApocJer C	<i>Jeremiah Apocryphon C</i>
4Q386–389	4QpsEzek <sup>b</sup>	<i>Second Ezekiel, etc.</i>
4Q390	4QpsMose	<i>Pseudo-Moses Apocalypse / Angels of Mastemoth</i>
4Q391	4QpsEzek <sup>g</sup>	<i>Pseudo-Ezekiel</i>
4Q392–93		liturgical
4Q394–99	4QMMT	<i>Halakah / Letter on Works</i>
4Q400	4QShirShabb <sup>a</sup>	<i>Songs of the Sabbath Sacrifice</i>
4Q401	4QShirShabb <sup>b</sup>	<i>Songs of the Sabbath Sacrifice</i>
4Q402	4QShirShabb <sup>c</sup>	<i>Songs of the Sabbath Sacrifice</i>
4Q403	4QShirShabb <sup>d</sup>	<i>Songs of the Sabbath Sacrifice</i>
4Q404	4QShirShabb <sup>e</sup>	<i>Songs of the Sabbath Sacrifice</i>
4Q405	4QShirShabb <sup>f</sup>	<i>Songs of the Sabbath Sacrifice</i>
4Q406	4QShirShabb <sup>g</sup>	<i>Songs of the Sabbath Sacrifice</i>
4Q407	4QShirShabb <sup>h</sup>	<i>Songs of the Sabbath Sacrifice</i>
4Q408		sapiential
4Q409		liturgical
4Q410		sapiential
4Q411		sapiential
4Q412		sapiential
4Q413		sapiential
4Q414		<i>Baptismal Hymn</i>
4Q415		<i>Sapiential Work A<sup>d</sup></i>
4Q416		<i>Sapiential Work A<sup>b</sup> / The Children of Salvation</i>
4Q417		<i>Sapiential Work A<sup>c</sup></i>
4Q418		<i>Sapiential Work A<sup>a</sup> / The Children of Salvation</i>
4Q419		<i>Sapiential Work B</i>
4Q420		<i>Ways of Righteousness<sup>a</sup></i>
4Q421		<i>Ways of Righteousness<sup>b</sup></i>
4Q422		<i>Treatise on Genesis and Exodus</i>
4Q423		<i>Sapiential Work A<sup>e</sup></i>
4Q423a		<i>Sapiential Work E</i>
4Q424		sapiential / <i>The Sons of Righteousness</i>
4Q425		<i>Sapiential Work C</i>
4Q426		sapiential
4Q427	4QHod <sup>a</sup>	<i>Hymns</i>
4Q428	4QHod <sup>b</sup>	<i>Hymns</i>
4Q429	4QHod <sup>c</sup>	<i>Hymns</i>
4Q430	4QHod <sup>d</sup>	<i>Hymns</i>
4Q431	4QHod <sup>e</sup>	<i>Hymns</i>
4Q432	4QHod <sup>f</sup>	<i>Hymns</i>
4Q433		hymnic
4Q434	4QBark <sup>a</sup>	<i>Barki Naphsh<sup>a</sup></i>
4Q434a		<i>Grace after Meals</i>
4Q435	4QBark <sup>b</sup>	<i>Barki Naphsh<sup>b</sup></i>
4Q436	4QBark <sup>c</sup>	<i>Barki Naphsh<sup>c</sup></i>
4Q437	4QBark <sup>d</sup>	<i>Barki Naphsh<sup>d</sup></i>
4Q438	4QBark <sup>e</sup>	<i>Barki Naphsh<sup>e</sup></i>
4Q439		similar to Barki Naphshi
4Q440		hymnic
4Q441–444		prayers
4Q445–447		poetic
4Q448		<i>Paean for King Jonathan Apocryphal Psalms</i>
4Q449–457		prayers
4Q458		<i>The Tree of Evil</i>
4Q459–460		pseudepigraphic
4Q461		narrative
4Q462		<i>Second Exodus / The Era of Light is Coming</i>

4Q463		sapiential
4Q464		<i>Exposition on the Patriarchs</i>
4Q464a–b, 465		unidentified
4Q466–469		apocryphon
4Q470		Zedekiah fragment
4Q471	4QMh	<i>The Servants of Darkness</i>
4Q471a		polemical
4Q472		sapiential
4Q473		<i>The Two Ways</i>
4Q474–475		sapiential
4Q476		sapiential
4Q477		<i>Decrees of Sect / He Loved His Bodily Emissions</i>
4Q479–481a–f		unidentified
4Q482		<i>Jubilees?</i>
4Q483		<i>Jubilees?</i>
4Q484	4QTJud	<i>Testament of Judah</i>
4Q485	4QProph	prophetic or sapiential
4Q486	4QSap <sup>a</sup>	sapiential
4Q487	4QSap <sup>b</sup>	sapiential
4Q491	4QM <sup>a</sup>	<i>War Scroll</i>
4Q492	4QM <sup>b</sup>	<i>War Scroll</i>
4Q493	4QM <sup>c</sup>	<i>War Scroll</i>
4Q494	4QM <sup>d</sup>	<i>War Scroll</i>
4Q495	4QM <sup>e</sup>	<i>War Scroll</i>
4Q496	4QM <sup>f</sup>	<i>War Scroll</i>
4Q497	4QM <sup>g</sup> (?)	<i>War Scroll</i>
4Q498	4QHymSap	hymnic or sapiential
4Q499	4QHymPr	hymnic or prayers
4Q500	4QBen	<i>Song of the Vineyard</i>
4Q501	4QapLam <sup>b</sup>	<i>Lamentation</i>
4Q502	4QRitMar	<i>Ritual of Marriage</i>
4Q503	4QPrQuot	<i>Daily Prayers</i>
4Q504	4QDibHam <sup>a</sup>	<i>Words of the Luminaries</i>
4Q505	4QDibHam <sup>b</sup>	<i>Words of the Luminaries</i>
4Q506	4QDibHam <sup>c</sup>	<i>Words of the Luminaries</i>
4Q507	4QPrFêtes <sup>a</sup>	<i>Festival Prayers</i>
4Q508	4QPrFêtes <sup>b</sup>	<i>Festival Prayers</i>
4Q509	4QPrFêtes <sup>c</sup>	<i>Festival Prayers</i>
4Q510	4QShir <sup>a</sup>	<i>Songs of the Sage</i>
4Q511	4QShir <sup>b</sup>	<i>Songs of the Sage</i>
4Q512	4QRitPur	<i>Ritual of Purification</i>
4Q513	4QOrd <sup>b</sup>	<i>Ordinances</i>
4Q514	4QOrd <sup>c</sup>	<i>Ordinances</i>
4Q515–520		unidentified fragments
4Q521		<i>Messiah of Heaven and Earth</i>
4Q522		<i>Joshua Apocryphon</i>
4Q523		Hebrew fragment B
4Q524		halakic
4Q525		<i>Beatitudes / The Demons of Death</i>
4Q526		Hebrew fragment C
4Q527		Hebrew fragment D
4Q528		Hebrew fragment E
4QAcademyFr		Academy Fragments
Cave 5		
5Q9		toponyms
5Q10	5QapMal	<i>Malachi Peshar?</i>
5Q11	5QS	<i>Community Rule</i>
5Q12	5QD	<i>Damascus Document</i>

5Q13	5QRègle	<i>Damascus Document + Rule</i>
5Q14		curses
5Q16–25		unclassified
<b>Cave 6</b>		
6Q9	6QapSam/Kings	Samuel-Kings apocryphon
6Q10	6QProph	prophetic
6Q11	6QAllegory	<i>Song of the Vine</i>
6Q12	6QapProph	prophetic
6Q13	6QPriestProph	priestly prophecy
6Q15	6QD	<i>Damascus Document</i>
6Q16	6QBen	blessings
6Q17	6QCal	calendar
6Q18	6QHym	hymnic
6Q20	6QDeut(?)	Deuteronomy-related?
6Q21	6QfrProph	unidentified
6Q22		unidentified
6Q24–25		unidentified
6Q26		account or contract
6Q27–31		unclassified
6QX1–2		unclassified
<b>Cave 8</b>		
8Q3	8QPhyl	phylactery
8Q5	8QHymn	hymnic
<b>Cave 9</b>		
9Q		unclassified
<b>Cave 10</b>		
10Q		ostrakon?
<b>Cave 11</b>		
11Q5	11QPs <sup>a</sup>	
11Q11	11QapPs <sup>a</sup>	<i>Apocryphal Psalms</i>
11Q12	11QJub	<i>Jubilees</i>
11Q13	11QMelch	<i>Melchizedek</i>
11Q14	11QBer	<i>Benedictions</i> (= 4Q285)
11Q15	11QHod <sup>a</sup>	<i>Hymns</i>
11Q16	11QHod <sup>b</sup>	<i>Hymns</i>
11Q17	11QShirShabb	<i>Songs of the Sabbath Sacrifice</i>
11Q19–20	11QT	<i>Temple Scroll</i>
11QTb		<i>Temple Scroll</i>
11Q21–23		unidentified
<b>Masada</b>		
	MasShirShabb	<i>Songs of the Sabbath Sacrifice</i>
<b>Murabba'at</b>		
Mur 6		hymnic
Mur 7		contract
Mur 22		deed of sale of land
Mur 24		farming contracts
Mur 29		deed of sale
Mur 30		deed of sale
Mur 42	MurEpBeth-Mashiko	letter of administrators
Mur 43	MurEpBarC <sup>a</sup>	letter of Shimon b. Kosibah
Mur 44	MurEpBarC <sup>b</sup>	letter of Shimon b. Kosibah
Mur 45		letter

Mur 46	MurEpJonathan letter of Jonathan
Mur 47	letter
Mur 48	letter

**Nahal Hever**  
 5/6 HevBA 44  
 5/6 HevBA fr. 1–2  
 5/6 HevBA 45  
 5/6 HevBA 45 fr. 1–2  
 5/6 HevBA 46  
 5/6 HevEp 1  
 5/6 HevEp 5  
 5/6 HevEp 12  
 5/6 HevEp 12 fr.

contract  
 contract  
 contract  
 contract  
 letter  
 letter  
 letter  
 letter

### Josephus

<i>Ant.</i>	<i>Antiquities of the Jews</i>
<i>Apion</i>	<i>Against Apion, or Contra Apionem</i>
<i>Life</i>	<i>Life of Josephus, or Vita Josephi</i>
<i>War</i>	<i>The Jewish War, or De Bello Judaico</i>

### Miscellaneous Early Jewish and Christian Literature

<i>1–2 Clem.</i>	<i>1–2 Clement</i>
<i>5 Apoc. Syr. Pss.</i>	<i>Five Apocryphal Syriac Psalms</i>
<i>5 Macc.</i>	<i>5 Maccabees</i>
<i>Acts Pil.</i>	<i>Acts of Pilate</i>
<i>Anon. Sam.</i>	<i>An Anonymous Samaritan Text</i>
<i>Apoc. Mos.</i>	<i>Apocalypse of Moses</i>
<i>Apoc. Pet.</i>	<i>Apocalypse of Peter</i>
<i>Apoc. Zos.</i>	<i>Apocalypse of Zosimus</i>
<i>Asc. Isa.</i>	<i>Ascension of Isaiah</i>
<i>Ass. Mos.</i>	<i>Assumption of Moses</i>
<i>Barn.</i>	<i>Barnabas</i>
<i>Bk Noah</i>	<i>Book of Noah</i>
<i>Cav. Tr.</i>	<i>Cave of Treasures</i>
<i>Did.</i>	<i>Didache</i>
<i>Diogn.</i>	<i>Diognetus</i>
<i>Fr. Hist. Wk.</i>	<i>Fragments of Historical Works</i>
<i>Fr. Poet. Wk.</i>	<i>Fragments of Poetical Works</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>Heb. Apoc. Elij.</i>	<i>Hebrew Apocalypse of Elijah</i>
<i>Hec. Ab.</i>	<i>Hecataeus of Abdera</i>
<i>Hermas, Man.</i>	<i>Hermas, Mandate</i>
<i>Hermas, Sim.</i>	<i>Hermas, Similitude</i>
<i>Hermas, Vis.</i>	<i>Hermas, Vision</i>
<i>Ignatius, Eph.</i>	<i>Ignatius, Letter to the Ephesians</i>
<i>Ignatius, Magn.</i>	<i>Ignatius, Letter to the Magnesians</i>
<i>Ignatius, Phld.</i>	<i>Ignatius, Letter to the Philadelphians</i>
<i>Ignatius, Pol.</i>	<i>Ignatius, Letter to Polycarp</i>
<i>Ignatius, Rom.</i>	<i>Ignatius, Letter to the Romans</i>

Ignatius, <i>Smyrn.</i>	Ignatius, <i>Letter to the Smyrnaeans</i>
Ignatius, <i>Trall.</i>	Ignatius, <i>Letter to the Trallians</i>
<i>LAB</i>	<i>Liber Antiquitatum Biblicarum</i>
<i>Lost Tr.</i>	<i>The Lost Tribes</i>
<i>Mart. Pol.</i>	<i>Martyrdom of Polycarp</i>
<i>Par. Jer.</i>	<i>Paraleipomena Jeremiou</i>
Polycarp, <i>Phil.</i>	Polycarp, <i>Philippians</i>
<i>Pr. Mos.</i>	<i>Prayer of Moses</i>
<i>Prot. Jas.</i>	<i>Protevangelium of James</i>
<i>Ps. -Men.</i>	<i>Pseudo-Menander</i>
<i>Ps. -Orph.</i>	<i>Pseudo-Orpheus</i>
<i>Thal.</i>	<i>Thallus</i>
<i>Vis. Isa.</i>	<i>Vision of Isaiah</i>

## Philo

<i>Abr.</i>	<i>De Abrahamo</i>
<i>Aet. Mund.</i>	<i>De aeternitate mundi</i>
<i>Agr.</i>	<i>De agricultura</i>
<i>Cher.</i>	<i>De cherubim</i>
<i>Conf. Ling.</i>	<i>De confusione linguarum</i>
<i>Congr.</i>	<i>De congressu eruditionis gratia</i>
<i>Dec.</i>	<i>De decalogo</i>
<i>Det. Pot. Ins.</i>	<i>Quod deterius potiori insidiari soleat</i>
<i>Deus Imm.</i>	<i>Quod Deus sit immutabilis</i>
<i>Ebr.</i>	<i>De ebrietate</i>
<i>Exsecr.</i>	<i>De execrationibus</i>
<i>Flacc.</i>	<i>Against Flaccus, or In Flaccum, or Contra Flaccum</i>
<i>Fug.</i>	<i>De fuga et inventione</i>
<i>Gig.</i>	<i>De gigantibus</i>
<i>Jos.</i>	<i>De Josepho</i>
<i>Leg. All.</i>	<i>Legum allegoriae</i>
<i>Leg. Gai.</i>	<i>Legatio ad Gaium</i>
<i>Migr. Abr.</i>	<i>De migratione Abrahami</i>
<i>Mut. Nom.</i>	<i>De mutatione nominum</i>
<i>Omn. Prob. Lib.</i>	<i>Quod omnis probus liber sit</i>
<i>Op. Mund.</i>	<i>De opificio mundi</i>
<i>Plant.</i>	<i>De plantatione</i>
<i>Poster. C.</i>	<i>De posteritate Caini</i>
<i>Praem. Poen.</i>	<i>De praemiis et poenis</i>
<i>Quaest. in Gen.</i>	<i>Quaestiones in Genesin</i>
<i>Quaest. in Exod.</i>	<i>Quaestiones in Exodum</i>
<i>Rer. Div. Her.</i>	<i>Quis rerum divinarum heres sit</i>
<i>Sacr.</i>	<i>De sacrificiis Abelis et Caini</i>
<i>Sobr.</i>	<i>De sobrietate</i>
<i>Somn.</i>	<i>De somniis</i>
<i>Spec. Leg.</i>	<i>De specialibus legibus</i>
<i>Virt.</i>	<i>De virtutibus</i>
<i>Vit. Cont.</i>	<i>De vita contemplativa</i>
<i>Vit. Mos.</i>	<i>De vita Mosis</i>

## Pseudepigrapha

The following works known as the Pseudepigrapha are those included in the current standard English translation, James H. Charlesworth (ed.), *The Old Testament Pseudepigrapha* (2 vols.; London: Darton, Longman & Todd, 1983, 1985).

Though some of the names listed below are those of the authors or presumed authors of texts, it is conventional to regard the name of the author as the name of the work, and so to set both the abbreviation and the full title in italics.

<i>1 En.</i>	<i>1 (Ethiopic) Enoch</i>
<i>2 En.</i>	<i>2 (Slavonic) Enoch</i>
<i>3 En.</i>	<i>3 (Hebrew) Enoch</i>
<i>2 Bar.</i>	<i>2 (Syriac) Baruch [= Apocalypse of Baruch]</i>
<i>3 Bar.</i>	<i>3 (Greek) Baruch</i>
<i>4 Bar.</i>	<i>4 Baruch</i>
<i>3 Macc.</i>	<i>3 Maccabees</i>
<i>4 Macc.</i>	<i>4 Maccabees</i>
<i>4 Ezra</i>	<i>4 Ezra [= 2 Esd. 3–14]</i>
<i>Ahiqar</i>	<i>Ahiqar</i>
<i>Apoc. Abr.</i>	<i>Apocalypse of Abraham</i>
<i>Apoc. Adam</i>	<i>Apocalypse of Adam</i>
<i>Apoc. Dan.</i>	<i>Apocalypse of Daniel</i>
<i>Apoc. Elij.</i>	<i>Apocalypse of Elijah</i>
<i>Apoc. Sedr.</i>	<i>Apocalypse of Sedrach</i>
<i>Apoc. Zeph.</i>	<i>Apocalypse of Zephaniah</i>
<i>Apocr. Ezek.</i>	<i>Apocryphon of Ezekiel</i>
<i>Arist. Exeg.</i>	<i>Aristeas the Exegete</i>
<i>Aristob.</i>	<i>Aristobulus</i>
<i>Art.</i>	<i>Artapanus</i>
<i>Cl. Mal.</i>	<i>Cleodemus Malchus</i>
<i>Dem.</i>	<i>Demetrius (the Chronographer)</i>
<i>El. Mod.</i>	<i>Eldad and Modad</i>
<i>Ep. Arist.</i>	<i>Letter of Aristeas</i>
<i>Eupol.</i>	<i>Eupolemus</i>
<i>Ezek. Trag.</i>	<i>Ezekiel the Tragedian</i>
<i>Fr. Ps. -Gk</i>	<i>Poets Fragments of Pseudo-Greek Poets</i>
<i>Gk. Apoc. Ezra</i>	<i>Greek Apocalypse of Ezra</i>
<i>Hell. Syn. Pr.</i>	<i>Hellenistic Synagogal Prayers</i>
<i>Hist. Jos.</i>	<i>History of Joseph</i>
<i>Hist. Rech.</i>	<i>History of the Rechabites</i>
<i>Jan. Jam.</i>	<i>Jannes and Jambres</i>
<i>Jos. Asen.</i>	<i>Joseph and Asenath (or, Aseneth)</i>
<i>Jub.</i>	<i>Jubilees</i>
<i>Lad. Jac.</i>	<i>Ladder of Jacob</i>
<i>LAE</i>	<i>Life of Adam and Eve</i>
<i>Liv. Proph.</i>	<i>Lives of the Prophets</i>
<i>Mart. Isa.</i>	<i>Martyrdom of Isaiah</i>
<i>Odes</i>	<i>Odes of Solomon</i>
<i>Orph.</i>	<i>Orphica</i>
<i>Ph. E. Poet</i>	<i>Philo the Epic Poet</i>
<i>Pr. Jac.</i>	<i>Prayer of Jacob</i>
<i>Pr. Jos.</i>	<i>Prayer of Joseph</i>
<i>Pr. Man.</i>	<i>Prayer of Manasseh</i>
<i>Ps. -Eupol.</i>	<i>Pseudo-Eupolemus</i>
<i>Ps. -Hec.</i>	<i>Pseudo-Hecataeus</i>
<i>Ps. -Philo</i>	<i>Pseudo-Philo</i>
<i>Ps. -Phoc.</i>	<i>Pseudo-Phocylides</i>
<i>Pss. Dav.</i>	<i>More Psalms of David</i>



<i>Pss. Sol.</i>	<i>Psalms of Solomon</i>
<i>Ques. Ezra</i>	<i>Questions of Ezra</i>
<i>Rev. Ezra</i>	<i>Revelation of Ezra</i>
<i>Sib. Or.</i>	<i>Sibylline Oracles</i>
<i>Syr. Men.</i>	<i>Syriac Menander</i>
<i>T. Adam</i>	<i>Testament of Adam</i>
<i>T. Hez.</i>	<i>Testament of Hezekiah</i>
<i>T. Job</i>	<i>Testament of Job</i>
<i>T. Mos.</i>	<i>Testament of Moses</i>
<i>T. Sol.</i>	<i>Testament of Solomon</i>
<i>Test. III Patr.</i>	<i>Testaments of the Three Patriarchs</i>
<i>T. Abr.</i>	<i>Testament of Abraham</i>
<i>T. Isaac</i>	<i>Testament of Isaac</i>
<i>T. Jac.</i>	<i>Testament of Jacob</i>
<i>Test. XII Patr.</i>	<i>Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs</i>
<i>T. Ash.</i>	<i>Testament of Asher</i>
<i>T. Benj.</i>	<i>Testament of Benjamin</i>
<i>T. Dan</i>	<i>Testament of Dan</i>
<i>T. Gad</i>	<i>Testament of Gad</i>
<i>T. Iss.</i>	<i>Testament of Issachar</i>
<i>T. Jos.</i>	<i>Testament of Joseph</i>
<i>T. Jud.</i>	<i>Testament of Judah</i>
<i>T. Levi</i>	<i>Testament of Levi</i>
<i>T. Naph.</i>	<i>Testament of Naphtali</i>
<i>T. Reub.</i>	<i>Testament of Reuben</i>
<i>T. Sim.</i>	<i>Testament of Simeon</i>
<i>T. Zeb.</i>	<i>Testament of Zebulun</i>
<i>Theod.</i>	<i>Theodotus</i>
<i>Tr. Shem</i>	<i>Treatise of Shem</i>
<i>Vis. Ezra</i>	<i>Vision of Ezra</i>

## BIBLICAL

Note that biblical references should be arranged in canonical sequence (following the order used in most English Bible translations). Arrangement of biblical books following in Hebrew (Masoretic) canonical sequence is acceptable in some cases. Authors should discuss this matter with a member of Bloomsbury's editorial staff before imposing this sequencing on biblical references.

### Old Testament

Gen.	2 Chron.	Dan.
Exod.	Ezra	Hos.
Lev.	Neh.	Joel
Num.	Est.	Amos
Deut.	Job	Obad.
Josh.	Ps. (pl. Pss.)	Jon.
Judg.	Prov.	Mic.
Ruth	Eccl. (or Qoh.)	Nah.
1 Sam. (LXX 1 Kgdms)	Song (or Cant.)	Hab.
2 Sam. (LXX 2 Kgdms)	Isa.	Zeph.
1 Kgs (LXX 3 Kgdms)	Jer.	Hag.
2 Kgs (LXX 4 Kgdms)	Lam.	Zech.
1 Chron.	Ezek.	Mal.

### Apocrypha or Deutero-Canonical Books

1 Esd.	Ep. Jer.
2 Esd. [chs. 3–14 are 4 Ezra in the Pseudepigrapha]	Song 3 Childr. [Dan. 3.24-90; Dan. 3.26-45 is Prayer of Azariah]
Tob.	Bel
Jdt.	Pr. Man.
Add. Est.	1 Macc.
Wis.	2 Macc.
Sir. (or Ecclus)	
Bar.	

## New Testament

Mt.	Eph.	Heb.
Mk	Phil.	Jas
Lk.	Col.	1 Pet.
Jn	1 Thess.	2 Pet.
Acts	2 Thess.	1 Jn
Rom.	1 Tim.	2 Jn
1 Cor.	2 Tim.	3 Jn
2 Cor.	Tit.	Jude
Gal.	Phlm.	Rev.

## BIBLIOGRAPHICAL

The bibliographical abbreviations in this list should be used in all manuscript submissions to Bloomsbury T&T Clark.

It is the duty of the author of a monograph or editor of a multi-author volume to compile the list of abbreviations used in the submitted manuscript. The list should be alphabetically arranged and should contain *only* those abbreviations deployed in the manuscript.

Authors/editors are free to use additional abbreviations. Generally, however, there is no need to create *new* abbreviations for items that appear only once in a manuscript. New abbreviations should be brought to the attention of the editorial/production staff, and the full form *must* be included alongside the shortened form in the abbreviations list.

AASOR	Annual of the American Schools of Oriental Research
AB	Anchor Bible
<i>ABD</i>	David Noel Freedman (ed.), <i>The Anchor Bible Dictionary</i> (New York: Doubleday, 1992)
<i>AbrN</i>	<i>Abr-Nahrain</i>
<i>AcOr</i>	<i>Acta orientalia</i>
<i>ADAJ</i>	<i>Annual of the Department of Antiquities of Jordan</i>
<i>Aeg</i>	<i>Aegyptus</i>
<i>AER</i>	<i>American Ecclesiastical Review</i>
<i>AfO</i>	<i>Archiv für Orientforschung</i>
AGJU	Arbeiten zur Geschichte des antiken Judentums und des Urchristentums
<i>AHw</i>	Wolfram von Soden, <i>Akkadisches Handwörterbuch</i> (Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz, 1959–81)
<i>AION</i>	<i>Annali dell'istituto orientale di Napoli</i>
<i>AJA</i>	<i>American Journal of Archaeology</i>
<i>AJBA</i>	<i>Australian Journal of Biblical Archaeology</i>
<i>AJP</i>	<i>American Journal of Philology</i>
<i>AJSL</i>	<i>American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literatures</i>
<i>AJT</i>	<i>American Journal of Theology</i>
ALBO	Analecta Iovaniensia biblica et orientalia
ALGHJ	Arbeiten zur Literatur und Geschichte des hellenistischen Judentums
ALUOS	Annual of Leeds University Oriental Society
AnBib	Analecta biblica
AnBoll	Analecta Bollandiana

ANEP	James B. Pritchard (ed.), <i>Ancient Near East in Pictures Relating to the Old Testament</i> (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1954)
ANET	James B. Pritchard (ed.), <i>Ancient Near Eastern Texts Relating to the Old Testament</i> (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1950)
ANF	Anti-Nicene Fathers
Ang	<i>Angelicum</i>
AnOr	Analecta orientalia
ANQ	<i>Andover Newton Quarterly</i>
ANRW	Hildegard Temporini and Wolfgang Haase (eds), <i>Aufstieg und Niedergang der römischen Welt: Geschichte und Kultur Roms im Spiegel der neueren Forschung</i> (Berlin: W. de Gruyter, 1972–)
ANTJ	Arbeiten zum Neuen Testament und Judentum
Anton	<i>Antonianum</i>
AOAT	Alter Orient und Altes Testament
AOS	American Oriental Series
APOT	R.H. Charles (ed.), <i>Apocrypha and Pseudepigrapha of the Old Testament in English</i> (2 vols.; Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1913)
ARG	<i>Archiv für Reformationsgeschichte</i>
ARM	Archives royales de Mari
ArOr	<i>Archiv orientální</i>
ARW	<i>Archiv für Religionswissenschaft</i>
ASNU	Acta seminarii neotestamentici upsaliensis
AsSeign	<i>Assemblées du Seigneur</i>
ASTI	<i>Annual of the Swedish Theological Institute</i>
ATAbh	Alttestamentliche Abhandlungen
ATANT	Abhandlungen zur Theologie des Alten und Neuen Testaments
ATD	Das Alte Testament Deutsch
ATR	<i>Anglican Theological Review</i>
AusBR	<i>Australian Biblical Review</i>
AUSS	<i>Andrews University Seminary Studies</i>
AV	Authorized Version
BA	<i>Biblical Archaeologist</i>
BAC	Biblioteca de autores cristianos
BAGD	Walter Bauer, William F. Arndt, F. William Gingrich and Frederick W. Danker, <i>A Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament and Other Early Christian Literature</i> (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2nd edn, 1958)
BARev	<i>Biblical Archaeology Review</i>
BASOR	<i>Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research</i>
BASORSup	<i>Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research, Supplements</i>
BBB	Bonner biblische Beiträge
BCSR	<i>Bulletin of the Council on the Study of Religion</i>
BDB	Francis Brown, S.R. Driver and Charles A. Briggs, <i>A Hebrew and English Lexicon of the Old Testament</i> (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1907)
BDF	Friedrich Blass, A. Debrunner and Robert W. Funk, <i>A Greek Grammar of the New Testament and Other Early Christian Literature</i> (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1961)
BDR	Friedrich Blass, Albert Debrunner and Friedrich Rehkopf, <i>Grammatik des neutestamentlichen Griechisch</i> (Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 16th edn, 1984 [and other editions])
BeO	<i>Bibbia e oriente</i>
BETL	Bibliotheca ephemeridum theologiarum Iovaniensium
BEvT	Beiträge zur evangelischen Theologie
BFCT	Beiträge zur Förderung christlicher Theologie
BHK	R. Kittel (ed.), <i>Biblia hebraica</i> (Stuttgart: Württembergische Bibelanstalt, 1937)
BHS	<i>Biblia hebraica stuttgartensia</i>

BHT	Beiträge zur historischen Theologie
<i>Bib</i>	<i>Biblica</i>
BibB	Biblische Beiträge
<i>BibInt</i>	<i>Biblical Interpretation: A Journal of Contemporary Approaches</i>
<i>BibLeb</i>	<i>Bibel und Leben</i>
<i>Biblicon</i>	<i>Biblicon</i>
BibOr	Biblica et orientalia
<i>BibRes</i>	<i>Biblical Research</i>
<i>BIES</i>	<i>Bulletin of the Israel Exploration Society (= Yedioth)</i>
<i>BIFAO</i>	<i>Bulletin de l'Institut français d'archéologie orientale</i>
<i>BIOSCS</i>	<i>Bulletin of the International Organization for Septuagint and Cognate Studies</i>
<i>BJPES</i>	<i>Bulletin of the Jewish Palestine Exploration Society</i>
<i>BJRL</i>	<i>Bulletin of the John Rylands University Library of Manchester</i>
BJS	Brown Judaic Studies
<i>BK</i>	<i>Bibel und Kirche</i>
BKAT	Biblischer Kommentar: Altes Testament
<i>BLE</i>	<i>Bulletin de littérature ecclésiastique</i>
<i>BLit</i>	<i>Bibel und Liturgie</i>
<i>BN</i>	<i>Biblische Notizen</i>
BNTC	Black's New Testament Commentaries
<i>BO</i>	<i>Bibliotheca orientalis</i>
<i>BR</i>	<i>Bible Review</i>
<i>BSac</i>	<i>Bibliotheca Sacra</i>
<i>BSO(A)S</i>	<i>Bulletin of the School of Oriental (and African) Studies</i>
<i>BT</i>	<i>The Bible Translator</i>
<i>BTB</i>	<i>Biblical Theology Bulletin</i>
<i>BTS</i>	<i>Bible et terre sainte</i>
<i>BVC</i>	<i>Bible et vie chrétienne</i>
BWANT	Beiträge zur Wissenschaft vom Alten und Neuen Testament
<i>BZ</i>	<i>Biblische Zeitschrift</i>
BZAW	Beihefte zur <i>ZAW</i>
BZNW	Beihefte zur <i>ZNW</i>
BZRGG	Beihefte zur <i>ZRGG</i>
<i>CAD</i>	Ignace I. Gelb et al. (eds), <i>The Assyrian Dictionary of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago</i> (Chicago: Oriental Institute, 1964–)
CAH	Cambridge Ancient History
CAT	Commentaire de l'Ancien Testament
<i>CB</i>	<i>Cultura biblica</i>
<i>CBQ</i>	<i>Catholic Biblical Quarterly</i>
CBQMS	<i>Catholic Biblical Quarterly</i> , Monograph Series
CCath	Corpus Catholicorum
CChr	Corpus Christianorum
CGTC	Cambridge Greek Testament Commentary
<i>CH</i>	<i>Church History</i>
<i>CHR</i>	<i>Catholic Historical Review</i>
<i>CIG</i>	<i>Corpus inscriptionum graecarum</i>
<i>CII</i>	<i>Corpus inscriptionum iudaicarum</i>
<i>CIL</i>	<i>Corpus inscriptionum latinarum</i>
<i>CIS</i>	<i>Corpus inscriptionum semiticarum</i>
<i>CJT</i>	<i>Canadian Journal of Theology</i>
<i>CIQ</i>	<i>Classical Quarterly</i>
CNT	Commentaire du Nouveau Testament
ConBNT	Coniectanea biblica, New Testament
ConBOT	Coniectanea biblica, Old Testament
<i>ConNT</i>	<i>Coniectanea neotestamentica</i>
<i>CQ</i>	<i>Church Quarterly</i>
<i>CQR</i>	<i>Church Quarterly Review</i>
<i>CR</i>	<i>Critical Review of Books in Religion</i>
<i>CRBS</i>	<i>Currents in Research: Biblical Studies</i>

<i>CRAIBL</i>	<i>Comptes rendus de l'Académie des inscriptions et belles-lettres</i>
<i>CRINT</i>	Compendia rerum iudaicarum ad Novum Testamentum
<i>CSCO</i>	Corpus scriptorum christianorum orientalium
<i>CSEL</i>	Corpus scriptorum ecclesiasticorum latinorum
<i>CSRBull</i>	<i>Council on the Study of Religion Bulletin</i>
<i>CTA</i>	A. Herdner (ed.), <i>Corpus des tablettes en cunéiformes alphabétiques découvertes à Ras Shamra-Ugarit de 1929 à 1939</i> (Paris: Imprimerie nationale Geuthner, 1963)
<i>CTM</i>	<i>Concordia Theological Monthly</i>
<i>CurTM</i>	<i>Currents in Theology and Mission</i>
<i>DACL</i>	<i>Dictionnaire d'archéologie chrétienne et de liturgie</i>
<i>DBSup</i>	<i>Dictionnaire de la Bible, Supplément</i>
<i>DISO</i>	Charles-F. Jean and Jacob Hoftijzer (eds), <i>Dictionnaire des inscriptions sémitiques de l'ouest</i> (Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1965)
<i>DJD</i>	Discoveries in the Judaeen Desert
<i>DOTT</i>	D. Winton Thomas (ed.), <i>Documents from Old Testament Times</i> (London: Nelson, 1958)
<i>DTC</i>	<i>Dictionnaire de théologie catholique</i>
<i>DTT</i>	<i>Dansk teologisk tidsskrift</i>
<i>EBib</i>	Etudes bibliques
<i>EHAT</i>	Exegetisches Handbuch zum Alten Testament
<i>EKKNT</i>	Evangelisch-Katholischer Kommentar zum Neuen Testament
<i>EncJud</i>	<i>Encyclopaedia Judaica</i>
<i>EnchBib</i>	<i>Enchiridion biblicum</i>
<i>EstBib</i>	<i>Estudios bíblicos</i>
<i>ETL</i>	<i>Ephemerides theologicae lovanienses</i>
<i>ETR</i>	<i>Etudes théologiques et religieuses</i>
<i>EvK</i>	Evangelische Kommentare
<i>EvQ</i>	<i>Evangelical Quarterly</i>
<i>EvT</i>	<i>Evangelische Theologie</i>
<i>ExpTim</i>	<i>Expository Times</i>
<i>FemTh</i>	<i>Feminist Theology</i>
<i>FFNT</i>	Foundations and Facets: New Testament
<i>FN</i>	<i>Filologia neotestamentaria</i>
<i>FzB</i>	Forschung zur Bibel
<i>FOTL</i>	The Forms of the Old Testament Literature
<i>FRLANT</i>	Forschungen zur Religion und Literatur des Alten und Neuen Testaments
<i>GCS</i>	Griechische christliche Schriftsteller
<i>GKB</i>	Wilhelm Gesenius, E. Kautzsch and Gotthelf Bergsträsser, <i>Hebräische Grammatik</i> (Hildesheim: G. Olms, 28th edn, 1962)
<i>GKC</i>	<i>Gesenius' Hebrew Grammar</i> (ed. E. Kautzsch, revised and trans. A.E. Cowley; Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1910)
<i>GRBS</i>	<i>Greek, Roman, and Byzantine Studies</i>
<i>GTJ</i>	<i>Grace Theological Journal</i>
<i>Greg</i>	<i>Gregorianum</i>
<i>HALAT</i>	Ludwig Koehler et al. (eds), <i>Hebräisches und aramäisches Lexikon zum Alten Testament</i> (5 vols.; Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1967–95)
<i>HAR</i>	<i>Hebrew Annual Review</i>
<i>HAT</i>	Handbuch zum Alten Testament
<i>HBT</i>	<i>Horizons in Biblical Theology</i>
<i>HDB</i>	James Hastings (ed.), <i>A Dictionary of the Bible</i> (5 vols.; New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1898–1904)
<i>HDR</i>	Harvard Dissertations in Religion
<i>HeyJ</i>	<i>Heythrop Journal</i>
<i>HibJ</i>	<i>Hibbert Journal</i>

HKAT	Handkommentar zum Alten Testament
HKNT	Handkommentar zum Neuen Testament
HNT	Handbuch zum Neuen Testament
HNTC	Harper's NT Commentaries
HR	<i>History of Religions</i>
HSM	Harvard Semitic Monographs
HTKNT	Herders theologischer Kommentar zum Neuen Testament
HTR	<i>Harvard Theological Review</i>
HUCA	<i>Hebrew Union College Annual</i>
HZ	<i>Historische Zeitschrift</i>
IB	<i>Interpreter's Bible</i>
IBS	<i>Irish Biblical Studies</i>
ICC	International Critical Commentary
IDB	George Arthur Buttrick (ed.), <i>The Interpreter's Dictionary of the Bible</i> (4 vols.; Nashville: Abingdon Press, 1962)
IDBSup	<i>IDB, Supplementary Volume</i>
IEJ	<i>Israel Exploration Journal</i>
Int	<i>Interpretation</i>
ISBE	Geoffrey Bromiley (ed.), <i>The International Standard Bible Encyclopedia</i> (4 vols.; Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, rev. edn, 1979–88)
ITQ	<i>Irish Theological Quarterly</i>
JA	<i>Journal asiatique</i>
JAAR	<i>Journal of the American Academy of Religion</i>
JAC	<i>Jahrbuch für Antike und Christentum</i>
JANESCU	<i>Journal of the Ancient Near Eastern Society of Columbia University</i>
JAOS	<i>Journal of the American Oriental Society</i>
JB	<i>Jerusalem Bible</i>
JBL	<i>Journal of Biblical Literature</i>
JBR	<i>Journal of Bible and Religion</i>
JewEnc	<i>The Jewish Encyclopedia</i>
JCS	<i>Journal of Cuneiform Studies</i>
JEA	<i>Journal of Egyptian Archaeology</i>
JEH	<i>Journal of Ecclesiastical History</i>
JEOL	<i>Jaarbericht...ex oriente lux</i>
JES	<i>Journal of Ecumenical Studies</i>
JETS	<i>Journal of the Evangelical Theological Society</i>
JFSR	<i>Journal of Feminist Studies in Religion</i>
JHS	<i>Journal of Hellenic Studies</i>
JJS	<i>Journal of Jewish Studies</i>
JMA	<i>Journal of Mediterranean Archaeology</i>
JNES	<i>Journal of Near Eastern Studies</i>
JNSL	<i>Journal of Northwest Semitic Languages</i>
JPJ	<i>Journal of Progressive Judaism</i>
JPOS	<i>Journal of the Palestine Oriental Society</i>
JPSV	<i>Jewish Publication Society Version</i>
JPT	<i>Journal of Pentecostal Theology</i>
JPTSup	<i>Journal of Pentecostal Theology, Supplement Series</i>
JQR	<i>Jewish Quarterly Review</i>
JQRMS	<i>Jewish Quarterly Review, Monograph Series</i>
JR	<i>Journal of Religion</i>
JRAS	<i>Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society</i>
JRE	<i>Journal of Religious Ethics</i>
JReIS	<i>Journal of Religious Studies</i>
JRH	<i>Journal of Religious History</i>
JRS	<i>Journal of Roman Studies</i>
JRT	<i>Journal of Religious Thought</i>
JSHRZ	Jüdische Schriften aus hellenistisch-römischer Zeit
JSJ	<i>Journal for the Study of Judaism in the Persian, Hellenistic and Roman Period</i>

<i>JSNT</i>	<i>Journal for the Study of the New Testament</i>
<i>JSNTSup</i>	<i>Journal for the Study of the New Testament, Supplement Series</i>
<i>JSOT</i>	<i>Journal for the Study of the Old Testament</i>
<i>JSOTSup</i>	<i>Journal for the Study of the Old Testament, Supplement Series</i>
<i>JSP</i>	<i>Journal for the Study of the Pseudepigrapha</i>
<i>JSPSup</i>	<i>Journal for the Study of the Pseudepigrapha, Supplement Series</i>
<i>JSS</i>	<i>Journal of Semitic Studies</i>
<i>JSSR</i>	<i>Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion</i>
<i>JTC</i>	<i>Journal for Theology and the Church</i>
<i>JTS</i>	<i>Journal of Theological Studies</i>
<i>Judaica</i>	<i>Judaica: Beiträge zum Verständnis des jüdischen Schicksals in Vergangenheit und Gegenwart</i>
<i>KAI</i>	H. Donner and W. Röllig, <i>Kanaanäische und aramäische Inschriften</i> (3 vols.; Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz, 1962–4)
<i>KAT</i>	Kommentar zum Alten Testament
<i>KB</i>	Ludwig Koehler and Walter Baumgartner (eds), <i>Lexicon in Veteris Testamenti libros</i> (Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1953)
<i>KD</i>	<i>Kerygma und Dogma</i>
<i>KHAT</i>	Kurzer Hand-Kommentar zum Alten Testament
<i>KJV</i>	King James Version
<i>LB</i>	<i>Linguistica biblica</i>
<i>LCC</i>	Library of Christian Classics
<i>LCL</i>	Loeb Classical Library
<i>LD</i>	Lectio divina
<i>Leš</i>	<i>Lešonénu</i>
<i>LPGL</i>	G.W.H. Lampe, <i>A Patristic Greek Lexicon</i> (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1961)
<i>LQ</i>	<i>Lutheran Quarterly</i>
<i>LR</i>	<i>Lutherische Rundschau</i>
<i>LSJ</i>	H.G. Liddell, Robert Scott and H. Stuart Jones, <i>Greek-English Lexicon</i> (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 9th edn, 1968)
<i>LTK</i>	<i>Lexikon für Theologie und Kirche</i>
<i>LUÅ</i>	Lunds universitets årsskrift
<i>LW</i>	<i>Lutheran World</i>
<i>MDOG</i>	Mitteilungen der deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft
<i>Meyer</i>	K H.A.W. Meyer (ed.), <i>Kritisch-exegetischer Kommentar über das Neue Testament</i> [sometimes referred to as KEK]
<i>MGWJ</i>	<i>Monatsschrift für Geschichte und Wissenschaft des Judentums</i>
<i>MMA</i>	Monographs in Mediterranean Archaeology
<i>MNTC</i>	Moffatt NT Commentary
<i>MScRel</i>	<i>Mélanges de science religieuse</i>
<i>MTZ</i>	<i>Münchener theologische Zeitschrift</i>
<i>MUSJ</i>	<i>Mélanges de l'université Saint-Joseph</i>
<i>MVAG</i>	Mitteilungen der vorderasiatisch-ägyptischen Gesellschaft
<i>NAB</i>	<i>New American Bible</i>
<i>NASB</i>	<i>New American Standard Bible</i>
<i>NCB</i>	New Century Bible
<i>NEB</i>	<i>New English Bible</i>
<i>NedTTs</i>	<i>Nederlands theologisch tijdschrift</i>
<i>Neot</i>	<i>Neotestamentica</i>
<i>NHS</i>	Nag Hammadi Studies
<i>NICNT</i>	New International Commentary on the New Testament
<i>NICOT</i>	New International Commentary on the Old Testament
<i>NIDOTE</i>	Willem A. VanGemeren (ed.), <i>New International Dictionary of Old Testament Theology and Exegesis</i> (5 vols.; Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 1997)
<i>NIDNTT</i>	Colin Brown (ed.), <i>The New International Dictionary of New Testament Theology</i> (3 vols.; Exeter: Paternoster Press, 1975)



NIGTC	The New International Greek Testament Commentary
NIV	New International Version
NJB	<i>New Jerusalem Bible</i>
NKZ	<i>Neue kirchliche Zeitschrift</i>
NorTT	<i>Norsk Teologisk Tidsskrift</i>
NovT	<i>Novum Testamentum</i>
NovTSup	<i>Novum Testamentum, Supplements</i>
NPNF	Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers
NRSV	New Revised Standard Version
NRT	<i>La nouvelle revue théologique</i>
NTA	<i>New Testament Abstracts</i>
NTAbh	Neutestamentliche Abhandlungen
NTD	Das Neue Testament Deutsch
NTG	New Testament Guides
NTL	New Testament Library
NTOA	Novum Testamentum et orbis antiquus
NTS	<i>New Testament Studies</i>
NTTS	New Testament Tools and Studies
Numen	<i>Numen: International Review for the History of Religions</i>
OBO	Orbis biblicus et orientalis
OCD	<i>Oxford Classical Dictionary</i>
OLP	Orientalia Iovaniensia periodica
OLZ	<i>Orientalistische Literaturzeitung</i>
Or	<i>Orientalia</i>
OrAnt	<i>Oriens antiquus</i>
OrChr	<i>Oriens christianus</i>
OrSyr	<i>L'orient syrien</i>
OTA	<i>Old Testament Abstracts</i>
OTG	Old Testament Guides
OTL	Old Testament Library
OTP	James Charlesworth (ed.), <i>Old Testament Pseudepigrapha</i>
OTS	<i>Oudtestamentische Studiën</i>
PAAJR	<i>Proceedings of the American Academy of Jewish Research</i>
PEFQS	<i>Palestine Exploration Fund, Quarterly Statement</i>
PEQ	<i>Palestine Exploration Quarterly</i>
PG	J.-P. Migne (ed.), <i>Patrologia cursus completa . . . Series graeca</i> (166 vols.; Paris: Petit-Montrouge, 1857–83)
PGM	K. Preisendanz (ed.), <i>Papyri graecae magicae</i>
PJ	<i>Palästina-Jahrbuch</i>
PL	J.-P. Migne (ed.), <i>Patrologia cursus completes Series prima [latina]</i> (221 vols.; Paris: J.-P. Migne, 1844–65)
PO	Patrologia orientalis
PRU	<i>Le palais royal d'Ugarit</i>
P(ST)J	<i>Perkins (School of Theology) Journal</i>
PTMS	Pittsburgh Theological Monograph Series
PVTG	Pseudepigrapha Veteris Testamenti graece
PW	August Friedrich von Pauly and Georg Wissowa (eds), <i>Real-Encyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft</i> (Stuttgart: Metzler, 1894–)
PWSup	Supplement to PW
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>
RBén	<i>Revue bénédictine</i>

<i>RCB</i>	<i>Revista de cultura bíblica</i>
<i>RE</i>	<i>Realencyklopädie für protestantische Theologie und Kirche</i>
RechBib	Recherches bibliques
<i>REg</i>	<i>Revue d'égyptologie</i>
<i>REJ</i>	<i>Revue des études juives</i>
<i>Rel</i>	<i>Religion</i>
<i>ReIS</i>	<i>Religious Studies</i>
<i>ReISRev</i>	<i>Religious Studies Review</i>
<i>ResQ</i>	<i>Restoration Quarterly</i>
<i>RevExp</i>	<i>Review and Expositor</i>
<i>RevistB</i>	<i>Revista bíblica</i>
<i>RevQ</i>	<i>Revue de Qumran</i>
<i>RevScRel</i>	<i>Revue des sciences religieuses</i>
<i>RevSém</i>	<i>Revue sémitique</i>
<i>RevThom</i>	<i>Revue thomiste</i>
<i>GGG</i>	<i>Religion in Geschichte und Gegenwart</i>
<i>RHE</i>	<i>Revue d'histoire ecclésiastique</i>
<i>RHPR</i>	<i>Revue d'histoire et de philosophie religieuses</i>
<i>RHR</i>	<i>Revue de l'histoire des religions</i>
<i>RivB</i>	<i>Rivista bíblica</i>
RNT	Regensburger Neues Testament
<i>RRR</i>	<i>Renaissance and Reformation Review</i>
<i>RSN</i>	<i>Religious Studies News</i>
<i>RSO</i>	<i>Rivista degli studi orientali</i>
<i>RSPT</i>	<i>Revue des sciences philosophiques et théologiques</i>
<i>RSR</i>	<i>Recherches de science religieuse</i>
RSV	Revised Standard Version
<i>RTL</i>	<i>Revue théologique de Louvain</i>
<i>RTP</i>	<i>Revue de théologie et de philosophie</i>
<i>RTR</i>	<i>Reformed Theological Review</i>
RV	Revised Version
SAM	Sheffield Archaeological Monographs
SANT	Studien zum Alten und Neuen Testament
SB	Sources bibliques
SBB	Stuttgarter biblische Beiträge
<i>SBFLA</i>	<i>Studii biblici franciscani liber annuus</i>
SBL	Society of Biblical Literature
SBLASP	SBL Abstracts and Seminar Papers
SBLDS	SBL Dissertation Series
SBLMasS	SBL Masoretic Studies
SBLMS	SBL Monograph Series
SBLRBS	SBL Resources for Biblical Study
SBLSBS	SBL Sources for Biblical Study
SBLSCS	SBL Septuagint and Cognate Studies
SBLSP	SBL Seminar Papers
SBLSS	SBL Semeia Studies
SBLTT	SBL Texts and Translations
SBM	Stuttgarter biblische Monographien
SBS	Stuttgarter Bibelstudien
SBT	Studies in Biblical Theology
SC	Sources chrétiennes
SCHNT	Studia ad corpus hellenicum Novi Testamenti
<i>ScEs</i>	<i>Science et esprit</i>
<i>Scr</i>	<i>Scripture</i>
<i>ScrB</i>	<i>Scripture Bulletin</i>
<i>SE</i>	<i>Studia Evangelica I, II, III</i> (= TU 73 [1959], 87 [1964], 88 [1964] etc.)
SEARCH	Sheffield Environmental and Archaeological Research Campaign in the Hebrides
<i>SEÅ</i>	<i>Svensk exegetisk årsbok</i>
<i>SecCent</i>	<i>Second Century</i>

<i>Sef</i>	<i>Sefarad</i>
<i>Sem</i>	<i>Semitica</i>
SER	Sheffield Excavation Reports
SJ	<i>Studia judaica</i>
SJLA	Studies in Judaism in Late Antiquity
<i>SJOT</i>	<i>Scandinavian Journal of the Old Testament</i>
<i>SJT</i>	<i>Scottish Journal of Theology</i>
SNT	Studien zum Neuen Testament
SNTSMS	Society for New Testament Studies Monograph Series
SNTU	Studien zum Neuen Testament und seiner Umwelt
SOTSMS	Society for Old Testament Study Monograph Series
<i>SPap</i>	<i>Studia papyrologica</i>
SPAW	Sitzungsberichte der preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften
SPB	<i>Studia postbiblica</i>
<i>SR</i>	<i>Studies in Religion/Sciences religieuses</i>
<i>ST</i>	<i>Studia theologica</i>
<i>STÅ</i>	<i>Svensk teologisk årsskrift</i>
STDJ	Studies on the Texts of the Desert of Judah
<i>STK</i>	<i>Svensk teologisk kvartalskrift</i>
Str-B	[Hermann L. Strack and] Paul Billerbeck, <i>Kommentar zum Neuen Testament aus Talmud und Midrasch</i> (7 vols.; Munich: Beck, 1922–61)
StudNeot	<i>Studia neotestamentica</i>
StudOr	<i>Studia orientalia</i>
SUNT	Studien zur Umwelt des Neuen Testaments
SVTP	<i>Studia in Veteris Testamenti pseudepigrapha</i>
SymBU	<i>Symbolae biblicae upsalienses</i>
<i>TAPA</i>	<i>Transactions of the American Philological Association</i>
<i>TBI</i>	<i>Theologische Blätter</i>
TBü	Theologische Bücherei
<i>TBT</i>	<i>The Bible Today</i>
<i>TD</i>	<i>Theology Digest</i>
<i>TDNT</i>	Gerhard Kittel and Gerhard Friedrich (eds), <i>Theological Dictionary of the New Testament</i> (trans. Geoffrey W. Bromiley; 10 vols.; Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1964–)
<i>TDOT</i>	G.J. Botterweck and H. Ringgren (eds), <i>Theological Dictionary of the Old Testament</i>
TEV	Today's English Version
<i>TF</i>	<i>Theologische Forschung</i>
<i>TGI</i>	<i>Theologie und Glaube</i>
<i>THAT</i>	Ernst Jenni and Claus Westermann (eds), <i>Theologisches Handwörterbuch zum Alten Testament</i> (Munich: Chr. Kaiser, 1971–6)
<i>TheolSex</i>	<i>Theology and Sexuality</i>
THKNT	Theologischer Handkommentar zum Neuen Testament
<i>ThWAT</i>	G.J. Botterweck and H. Ringgren (eds), <i>Theologisches Wörterbuch zum Alten Testament</i> (Stuttgart: W. Kohlhammer, 1970–)
<i>TLZ</i>	<i>Theologische Literaturzeitung</i>
TNTC	Tyndale New Testament Commentaries
TOTC	Tyndale Old Testament Commentaries
<i>TP</i>	<i>Theologie und Philosophie</i>
<i>TPO</i>	<i>Theologisch-praktische Quartalschrift</i>
<i>TQ</i>	<i>Theologische Quartalschrift</i>
<i>TRE</i>	<i>Theologische Realenzyklopädie</i>
<i>TRev</i>	<i>Theologische Revue</i>
<i>TRu</i>	<i>Theologische Rundschau</i>
<i>TS</i>	<i>Theological Studies</i>
<i>TSK</i>	<i>Theologische Studien und Kritiken</i>
<i>TT</i>	<i>Teologisk Tidsskrift</i>
<i>TTod</i>	<i>Theology Today</i>
<i>TTZ</i>	<i>Trierer theologische Zeitschrift</i>

TU	Texte und Untersuchungen
TWNT	Gerhard Kittel and Gerhard Friedrich (eds), <i>Theologisches Wörterbuch zum Neuen Testament</i> (11 vols.; Stuttgart, Kohlhammer, 1932–79)
TWOT	R. Laird Harris, Gleason L. Archer, Jr and Bruce K. Waltke (eds), <i>Theological Wordbook of the Old Testament</i> (2 vols.; Chicago: Moody Press, 1980)
TynBul	<i>Tyndale Bulletin</i>
TNTC	Tyndale New Testament Commentaries
TOTC	Tyndale Old Testament Commentaries
TZ	<i>Theologische Zeitschrift</i>
UBSGNT	United Bible Societies' <i>Greek New Testament</i>
UF	<i>Ugarit-Forschungen</i>
UNT	Untersuchungen zum Neuen Testament
US	<i>Una Sancta</i>
USQR	<i>Union Seminary Quarterly Review</i>
UT	Cyrus H. Gordon, <i>Ugaritic Textbook</i> (Analecta orientalia, 38; Rome: Pontifical Biblical Institute Press, 1965)
UUÅ	Uppsala universitetsårsskrift
VC	<i>Vigiliae christianae</i>
VCaro	<i>Verbum caro</i>
VD	<i>Verbum domini</i>
VF	<i>Verkündigung und Forschung</i>
VS	Verbum salutis
VSpir	<i>Vie spirituelle</i>
VT	<i>Vetus Testamentum</i>
VTSup	<i>Vetus Testamentum, Supplements</i>
WA	M. Luther, <i>Kritische Gesamtausgabe</i> (= 'Weimar' edition)
WBC	Word Biblical Commentary
WMANT	Wissenschaftliche Monographien zum Alten und Neuen Testament
WO	<i>Die Welt des Orients</i>
WTJ	<i>Westminster Theological Journal</i>
WUNT	Wissenschaftliche Untersuchungen zum Neuen Testament
WW	<i>Word and World</i>
WZKM	<i>Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes</i>
ZA	<i>Zeitschrift für Assyriologie</i>
ZAH	<i>Zeitschrift für Althebraistik</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>
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>
ZPE	<i>Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik</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>

## Appendix B: Bloomsbury Arden Shakespeare Abbreviations

The following style guidelines apply only to Bloomsbury Arden Shakespeare titles; any other elements within the text for these titles should follow the general style guidelines.

### ABBREVIATIONS

<i>AC</i>	<i>Antony and Cleopatra</i>	<i>Mac</i>	<i>Macbeth</i>
<i>AW</i>	<i>All's Well That Ends Well</i>	<i>MM</i>	<i>Measure for Measure</i>
<i>AYL</i>	<i>As You Like It</i>	<i>MND</i>	<i>A Midsummer Night's Dream</i>
<i>Car*</i>	<i>The History of Cardenio</i>	<i>MV</i>	<i>The Merchant of Venice</i>
<i>CE</i>	<i>The Comedy of Errors</i>	<i>MW</i>	<i>The Merry Wives of Windsor</i>
<i>Cor</i>	<i>Coriolanus</i>	<i>Oth</i>	<i>Othello</i>
<i>Cym</i>	<i>Cymbeline</i>	<i>Per</i>	<i>Pericles</i>
<i>DF*</i>	<i>Double Falsehood</i>	<i>PP</i>	<i>The Passionate Pilgrim</i>
<i>E3</i>	<i>King Edward III</i>	<i>PT</i>	<i>The Phoenix and Turtle</i>
<i>Ham</i>	<i>Hamlet</i>	<i>R2</i>	<i>King Richard II</i>
<i>1H4</i>	<i>King Henry IV, Part 1</i>	<i>R3</i>	<i>King Richard III</i>
<i>2H4</i>	<i>King Henry IV, Part 2</i>	<i>RJ</i>	<i>Romeo and Juliet</i>
<i>H5</i>	<i>King Henry V</i>	<i>Son</i>	<i>Sonnets</i>
<i>1H6</i>	<i>King Henry VI, Part 1</i>	<i>STM</i>	<i>Sir Thomas More</i>
<i>2H6</i>	<i>King Henry VI, Part 2</i>	<i>TC</i>	<i>Troilus and Cressida</i>
<i>3H6</i>	<i>King Henry VI, Part 3</i>	<i>Tem</i>	<i>The Tempest</i>
<i>H8</i>	<i>King Henry VIII</i>	<i>TGV</i>	<i>The Two Gentlemen of Verona</i>
<i>JC</i>	<i>Julius Caesar</i>	<i>Tim</i>	<i>Timon of Athens</i>
<i>KJ</i>	<i>King John</i>	<i>Tit</i>	<i>Titus Andronicus</i>
<i>KL</i>	<i>King Lear</i>	<i>TN</i>	<i>Twelfth Night</i>
<i>LC</i>	<i>A Lover's Complaint</i>	<i>TNK</i>	<i>The Two Noble Kinsmen</i>
<i>LLL</i>	<i>Love's Labour's Lost</i>	<i>TS</i>	<i>The Taming of the Shrew</i>
<i>Luc</i>	<i>The Rape of Lucrece</i>	<i>VA</i>	<i>Venus and Adonis</i>
<i>MA</i>	<i>Much Ado about Nothing</i>	<i>WT</i>	<i>The Winter's Tale</i>

\* as appropriate in the context

In the text, fuller abbreviations can be used to avoid repetition: *All's Well*; *Merry Wives*; *1 Henry IV*.

*N.B.* Citations should always refer to the Arden edition of the work.

## Appendix C: Bloomsbury Methuen Drama Play Texts

The following guidelines apply to modern plays being typeset for the first time, or material being adapted for a new play collection (where requested). They should also be used for any extracts from plays within critical text to ensure consistent formatting throughout.

### STYLE FOR COPY

In general where there is a break in the text (for example, between lines of dialogue, stage directions etc.), a line space should be inserted.

### Act and Scene Numbers

Act numbers appear in a larger font, italicised and spelled out.

Example:

*Act One*

Scene numbers should be written out (do not use numbers) with initial caps in roman and bold.

Example:

**Scene Eight**

**Narrator** High noon on Saturday.

### Characters

Lists of characters usually precede the main play; character names are set in lower case with initial capitalization and bold, with notes included in italics on the same line.

Example:

**Characters**

**Narrator**

*Jack, Celtic fan*

*Courtney, Rangers fan*

*Steph, Jack's mum's boyfriend*

Within the play text, all character names outside dialogue should be lower case with initial capitalization, bold and roman, even in stage directions. However, there is no need to do this for indirect character references, such as 'he', 'she', 'him', 'her' etc.

Example:

**Donny** That awful, hairy chin on her. (*Pause.*) Let me have a crack at that cat, now. You do a poor job of cat covering.

*Donny gets up and Davey lets him take over, sitting down with the poteen.*

Where a character's dialogue continues after a stage direction, the character name does not need to be repeated; the dialogue should start again below the direction, full-out.

**Example:**

**Steph** (*shouts*) Deal. Us. Promise.

*He starts to eat the cold grease-welded mess in the cardboard pizza box.*

Am a pure dick sometimes.

However, where the stage direction includes another character's name, when dialogue resumes the character name should be repeated to avoid confusion.

**Example:**

**Steph** (*shouts*) Deal. Us. Promise.

*John starts to eat the cold grease-welded mess in the cardboard pizza box.*

**Steph** Am a pure dick sometimes.

## Dialogue

In most cases, dialogue should be unchanged from the original supplied – house style does not need to be applied.

Dialogue should begin one em-space after the character name; if a stage direction follows the character name, it should begin one em-space after the stage direction. There should be a line space between the end of one character's dialogue and the start of another's.

**Example:**

**Amanda** You're a pompous ass!

**Victor** (*horrified*) Amanda!

## Stage Directions

Stage directions should always appear in italics, lower case and aligned with the main text – full out, not indented.

Stage directions that occur within dialogue should appear in parentheses with punctuation contained within.

**Example:**

**James** Right. Okay. What have we here? (*Reads.*) *It's Okay to be Different.*

Parenthetical stage directions occurring before a character speaks should begin with a lower-case letter and does not need punctuation in the parentheses.

**Example:**

**All** (*sing*) Blinded by the light!