

# Jewish Quarterly Review

## Style Guide for Contributors

Rules of punctuation, citation, and other matters of style generally follow the *Chicago Manual of Style*, 17th edition. A general summary and some rules particular to *JQR* and the subject area are below.

### Citation:

In general, follow the *Chicago Manual of Style* basic format for footnotes (17<sup>th</sup> ed., 14.19–39 [pp 751–61]; examples below). Do not include a bibliography.

Please note:

**Do not use *ibid.*, *idem*, *op cit.*, or cross-referencing** in the footnotes. Use short form instead (see below).

**Publisher name is omitted;** for a journal article, **issue number is included** (see example below).

References to extended passages should give first and last page numbers. **Do not use *f.*, *ff.*, or *et seq.***

Write out the **full name of a journal the first time it appears**. If it is commonly referred to by an acronym, use the acronym for subsequent occurrences.

Sample footnotes:

For a book:

1. John G. Gager, *Moses in Greco-Roman Paganism* (Nashville, Tenn., 1972), 144–45.

For a chapter in an edited book:

2. Martin Goodman, “The Roman State and the Jewish Patriarch in the Third Century,” in *The Galilee in Late Antiquity*, ed. L. I. Levine (New York, 1992), 107–19.

[Note: give only initials for the first names of editors and translators.]

For a journal article:

3. Avinoam Cohen, “Was Age the Decisive Criterion of Subordination among the Amoraim?” *JQR* 92.3–4 (2002): 279–85.

For a book in a series:

4. Erich S. Gruen, *Heritage and Hellenism: The Reinvention of Jewish Tradition* (Berkeley, Calif., 1998), 194–205.

For books and articles in Hebrew **with English titles listed by the publisher:**

5. Yitzhak Zimmer, *The Fiery Embers of the Scholars: The Trials and Tribulations of German Rabbis in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries* (Hebrew; Beersheva, 1999), 22.

6. Menahem Kahana, "The Critical Editions of Mekhilta De-Rabbi Ishmael in the Light of the Geniza Fragments" (Hebrew), *Tarbiz* 55 (1985): 489.

**In the absence of an official English title**, transliterate:

7. Menahem Hirshman, "*Torah le-khol ba'e ha-'olam*": *Zerem universali be-sifrut ha-Tana'im ve-ya@haso le-@hokhmat he-'amim* (Tel Aviv, 1999), 21–23.

Short form (for subsequent citations of the same works:

8. Goodman, "The Roman State," 130.

9. Gruen, *Heritage and Hellenism*, 122.

### Special books:

#### Bible

Biblical books should be abbreviated as follows (**adapted** from the *Chicago Manual of Style* (17th ed., 10.45 [p 597]):

Gen	Hos	Ps Pss
Ex	Joel	Prov
Lev	Amos	Job
Num	Ob	Song
Deut	Jon	Ruth
—	Mic	Lam
Josh	Nah	Eccl
Jdg	Hab	Esth
1-2 Sam	Zeph	Dan
1-2 Kgs	Hag	Ezra
Isa	Zech	Neh
Jer	Mal	1-2 Chr
Ezek	—	

New Testament abbreviations should follow the Society of Biblical Literature standard (see *SBL Handbook of Style* [Hendrickson, 1999]).

## Rabbinics

References to the Mishnah, the Talmuds, and the Tosefta should be abbreviated with the lowercase letter indicating the work followed by the standard abbreviation of the tractate.

The name of a tractate **should only be italicized when it is written in full in the body of the text.**

m = Mishnah; b = Babylonian Talmud; y = Jerusalem/Palestinian Talmud; t = Tosefta

Examples: “This is the ordinance of those to be burned” (mSan 7.2).

There is much disagreement about stoning in *bSanhedrin*.

In this essay we will discuss tractate *Gitin* as a whole and some relevant passages in the Tosefta.

Individual tractate abbreviations as follows:

### I. Seder Zera'im

Berakhot	Ber	Shevi'it	Shevi	@Halah	@Hal
Pe'ah	Pe'ah	Terumot	Ter	'Orlah	'Orl
Demai	Dem	Ma'aserot	Ma'as	Bikurim	Bik
Kila'im	Kil	Ma'aser Sheni	MS		

### II. Seder Mo'ed

Shabat	Shab	Yoma'	Yom	Ta'anit	Ta'an
'Eruvin	'Eruv	Sukkah	Suk	Megilah	Meg
Pesa@him	Pes	Betsah	Bets	Mo'ed Katan	MK
Shekalim	Shek	Rosh Ha-Shanah	RH	@Hagigah	@Hag

### III. Seder Nashim

Yevamot	Yev	Nazir	Naz	Kidushin	Kid
Ketubot	Ket	Sotah	Sot		
Nedarim	Ned	Gitin	Git		

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## IV. Seder Nezikin

Bava Kama	BK	Makot	Mak	Avot	Avot
Bava Metsi'a	BM	Shevu'ot	Shevu	Horayot	Hor
Bava Batra	BB	'Eduyot	'Eduy		
Sanhedrin	San	'Avodah Zarah	'AZ		

## V. Seder Kodashim

Zeva@him	Zev	'Arakhin	'Arakh	Tamid	Tam
Mena@hot	Men	Temurah	Tem	Midot	Mid
@Hulin	@Hul	Keritot	Ker	Kinim	Kin
Bekhorot	Bekh	Me'ilah	Me'il		

## VI. Seder Tohorot

Kelim	Kel	Teharot	Toh	Zavim	Zav
Ohalot	Ohal	Mikva'ot	Mik	Tevul Yom	TY
Nega'im	Neg	Nidah	Nid	Yadayim	Yad
Parah	Par	Makhshirin	Makh	'Uktsim	'Ukts

## Minor Tractates

Avot of R. Natan		ARN (ARNA/ARNB)		Mezuzah	Mez or <i>Mezuzah</i>
Soferim	Sof			Tefilin	<i>Tefilin</i>
Evel Rabati	<i>Evel rabati</i>			Tsitsit	<i>Tsitsit</i>
	AKA: Sema@hot	Sem		'Avadim	<i>'Avadim</i>
Kalah	<i>Kalah</i>			Gerim	<i>Gerim</i>
Sefer Torah	<i>Sefer Torah</i>			Kutim	<i>Kutim</i>

## Classics

For ancient and classical texts such as the Dead Sea Scrolls, Nag Hamadi, papyri, Hellenistic literature, Philo, Josephus, church fathers, Apocrypha, and Pseudepigrapha, follow the SBL standard.

### Names, titles, and places:

Adjectives derived from names of sacred books are in lowercase: biblical, scriptural, apocryphal, talmudic, mishnaic, kabbalistic, etc.

The following titles and offices are not italicized and are given in lowercase except when attached to a personal name: amora, amoraic, amoraïm; tanna, tannaitic, tannaim; gaon, gaonic, geonim (but Yehudai Gaon); rabbi, the rabbis (but Rabbi Akiba); etc.

Spelling of biblical names and place names should follow the New Revised Standard Version or the new Bible translation of the Jewish Publication Society.

Words and names commonly used in English follow English spelling and are not transliterated: Ephraim (not 'Efrayim); Sifra (not Sifra').

Acronyms used as personal names are written as regular names: Rambam (not RaMBaM).

### Transliteration

We encourage translation wherever possible, with transliteration a second choice. In some cases, extended Hebrew or other passages may be warranted in their original (but always accompanied by translation).

Below is the general scheme of transliteration for *JQR*. This scheme should be followed as a general rule, but not, of course for articles of a philological nature where the rules of the discipline should be followed.

א	' (single closed quotation mark). Omit at the beginning of a word.
ב	b v
ג	g
ד	d
ה	h
ו	v (only if a consonant)
ז	z
ח	@h (the "@" indicates that the letter following it should be printed with a dot beneath it)
ט	t

י	y (only if a consonant)
כך	k or kh
ל	l
מם	m
נן	n
ס	s
ע	' (single open quotation mark)
פף	p
צץ	ts
ק	k
ר	r
ש	sh or s
ת	t

Vowels:

<i>patah and kamats</i>	a
<i>tsere and segol, and mobile shewa</i>	e
<i>hiriq</i>	i
<i>holem, kamats katan and hataf kamats</i>	o
<i>shuruk and kibuts</i>	u

Other reduced vowels are transliterated as their respective unreduced vowels.

Quiescent schwa is not transliterated.

Initial and quiescent aleph are not transliterated.

Separate prefixes from words with a hyphen (*ha-mishpat*, *veha-mishpat*; NOT *hamishpat*).

We do not reflect doubled consonants in transliteration, so *batim*, NOT *battim*

Final heh is transliterated.

Please be sure your word processor consistently and clearly distinguishes between the mark for ך (') and that for ם (').

## Images

Authors are responsible for obtaining and, if necessary, paying for all required permissions, and for providing press-ready images in suitable electronic format (see below).

Images, captions, and permissions should be submitted as separate files, together with the final version of the accepted article.

Within the text of the article, call out locations for all images: refer to each image as part of the text (e.g., enclose in parentheses a phrase like “See Fig. 2”) or, on a separate line between paragraphs, enclose in square brackets a phrase like:

[“Figure 2 about here.”]

Each caption should include a description, source, and credit.

Images may be submitted as tiff or jpeg files. (Unacceptable formats include: PDF, GIF, BMP, PICT, Excel, Word.) Images should be the minimum required resolution at their desired print dimensions or larger. (As a general rule, anything taken off the Web will not be of adequate resolution.) Depending on how the graphic will be used, the graphic should be line art (at least 1200dpi), grayscale (at least 300dpi), or CMYK (color; at least 300dpi). Please do not use LZW compression if it is given as an option when saving your file. Macintosh byte order is preferred.

In general, we publish only black and white images. Occasional exceptions may be made.

## Bios, Abstracts, and Keywords

Appended to the final revised version of your accepted article, please include the following:

- An ABSTRACT of no more than 250 words. It will be visible to all as a preview, and it will appear above your article in some online distributors, so it should be polished. Abstract data is also used by various online indexing services and search engines, so it may drive readers to your essay. Due to the limitations of the web, please do not use diacritics or non-English fonts.
- A list of KEYWORDS that define the focus of the article. Keywords are critical to online searches so take care with these choices. It may be worthwhile to look at keywords already in use for other works in your area. Please limit the list to between 5 and 20 terms. Do not use diacritics or non-English fonts.
- A brief BIO LINE indicating your current affiliation: title, rank, institution, and/or department as appropriate. For example:

ELLIOT R. WOLFSON is the Abraham Lieberman Professor of Hebrew and Judaic Studies at New York University.