

Abbreviations

AJEC	<i>Ancient Judaism and Early Christianity</i>
AJSR	<i>Association for Jewish Studies Review</i>
ANRW	<i>Aufstieg und Niedergang der römischen Welt</i>
BJS	Brown Judaic Studies
DJBA	Michael Sokoloff. <i>Dictionary of Jewish Babylonian Aramaic of the Talmudic and Geonic Periods</i> . Ramat-Gan: Bar Ilan University Press; Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2002
DJPA	Michael Sokoloff. <i>Dictionary of Jewish Palestinian Aramaic</i> . Ramat-Gan: Bar Ilan University Press, 1990
EIr	<i>Encyclopaedia Iranica</i> . Edited by Ehsan Yarshater. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1982–
HTR	<i>Harvard Theological Review</i>
HUCA	<i>Hebrew Union College Annual</i>
Hug	<i>Hugoye: Journal of Syriac Studies</i>
Jastrow	Jastrow, Morris, comp. <i>A Dictionary of the Targumim, the Talmud Babli and Yerushalmi, and the Midrashic Literature with an Index of Scriptural Quotations</i> . London: Luzac; New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1903
JBL	<i>Journal of Biblical Literature</i>
JNES	<i>Journal of Near Eastern Studies</i>
JQR	<i>Jewish Quarterly Review</i>
JSJSup	<i>Supplements to Journal for the Study of Judaism</i>
LCL	Loeb Classical Library
LSJ	Liddell, Henry George, Robert Scott, Henry Stuart Jones. <i>A Greek-English Lexicon</i> . 9th ed. with revised supplement. Oxford: Clarendon, 1996

NTS	<i>New Testament Studies</i>
OECS	<i>Oxford Early Christian Studies</i>
SFSHJ	<i>South Florida Studies in the History of Judaism</i>
SJLA	<i>Studies in Judaism in Late Antiquity</i>
SLA	<i>Studies in Late Antiquity</i>
STAC	<i>Studien und Texte zu Antike und Christentum</i>
SyrLex	Sokoloff, Michael. <i>A Syriac Lexicon: A Translation from the Latin, Correction, Expansion, and Update of C. Brockelmann's Lexicon Syriacum</i> . Winona Lake, IN: Eisenbrauns; Piscataway, NJ: Gorgias, 2009
TSAJ	<i>Texts and Studies in Ancient Judaism</i>
TSJTSA	<i>Texts and Studies of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America</i>
WGRW	<i>Writings from the Greco-Roman World</i>
WUNT	<i>Wissenschaftliche Untersuchungen zum Neuen Testament</i>

TALMUDIC TRACTATES

<i>Avod. Zar.</i>	<i>Avodah Zarah</i>
<i>Avot</i>	<i>Avot</i>
<i>B. Bat.</i>	<i>Bava Batra</i>
<i>B. Metz</i>	<i>Bava Metzi'a</i>
<i>B. Qam</i>	<i>Bava Qamma</i>
<i>Ber.</i>	<i>Berakhot</i>
<i>Betzah</i>	<i>Betzah</i>
<i>Eruv.</i>	<i>Eruvin</i>
<i>Git.</i>	<i>Gittin</i>
<i>Hor.</i>	<i>Horayot</i>
<i>Hul.</i>	<i>Hullin</i>
<i>Kelim</i>	<i>Kelim</i>
<i>Ketub.</i>	<i>Ketubbot</i>
<i>Meg.</i>	<i>Megillah</i>
<i>Mo'ed Qat.</i>	<i>Mo'ed Qatan</i>
<i>Ned.</i>	<i>Nedarim</i>
<i>Nid.</i>	<i>Niddah</i>
<i>Pesah.</i>	<i>Pesahim</i>
<i>Qidd.</i>	<i>Qidushim</i>
<i>Rosh Hash.</i>	<i>Rosh Hashanah</i>
<i>Sanh.</i>	<i>Sanhedrin</i>
<i>Shabb.</i>	<i>Shabbat</i>

<i>Ta'an.</i>	<i>Ta'anit</i>
<i>Tem.</i>	<i>Temurah</i>
<i>Ter.</i>	<i>Terumot</i>
<i>Yevam.</i>	<i>Yevamot</i>
<i>Yoma</i>	<i>Yoma</i>

Prefixes to the tractates are used as follows:

<i>m.</i>	= <i>Mishnah</i>
<i>t.</i>	= <i>Tosefta</i>
<i>y.</i>	= <i>Palestinian Talmud</i>
<i>b.</i>	= <i>Babylonian Talmud</i>

