

Scriptures & Ancient Sources

Indexing Best Practices

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Potomac Indexing, LLC

Austin, Texas, 2nd Ed.

Scriptures and Ancient Sources: Indexing Best Practices
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Dedication

To Pat Rimmer, in memoriam. Pat was a rock-solid resource for building indexes of all sorts, but she excelled even more at name and source indexes. We will continue to miss her responsiveness and support.

Acknowledgements

Potomac Indexing would like to thank Pat Rimmer, Diane Brenner, Liz Walker, Shoshana Hurwitz, Mamta Jha, and Sylvia Coates for their dedication and expertise in identifying and organizing the literature from varied religious sources.

Introduction

Religious works are a type of scholarly work and are indexed with the same criteria. In addition to a traditional subject index, religious works may also need a separate names index and a Scripture or Ancient Documents index.

A Scripture or Ancient Documents index is a specialized index that is often essential for religious works because of the volume of citations. The order of biblical entries is dependent upon the subject religion (e.g., Judaism, Catholicism, Protestantism, Islam). Other ancient documents are also indexed, such as the Talmuds, Greek and Latin texts, early Christian writings, Islamic texts, Hindu or Buddhist writings, etc. The author or editor should be consulted concerning which texts need to be indexed and which order of Scripture or ancient documents should be used.

Standard Indexing for Christian Scripture

Before we get into the more obscure source indexing from ancient documents, it may be useful to start with a straightforward approach for the most common situation: a book by a Christian author referencing biblical texts.

The client (production editor or author usually) will specify whether Scripture citations in parentheses—in addition to those in regular text—should be included in the scripture index. Typically, if no separate Scripture index is requested, then only the citations directly mentioned in the text narrative will be included in the index. No additional subheadings are needed to “explain” the Scripture citations; just book, chapter, and verse will do.

The hierarchy of a Scripture index is dictated by the biblical book order of the source material used by the client. They don’t use an alphabetical order (letter by letter or word for word) at all. It’s important to find out what version of the Bible is being used, since book order varies among them (Roman Catholic, King James, NRSV, Orthodox, etc.—*see* the table in the Subheadings section of this booklet for book order lists).

Index Entry Format

Scripture citations are normally given like this:

Genesis 41:1-32, 53–55

(Genesis being the book name; 41 the chapter; 1-32 the verses, and 53–55 the page references in the text where the citation occurs.)

Note that there is no space between the colon and the verse number.

An example of a Scripture index that uses the King James Version to determine book order:

Genesis 41:1-32, 53–55

Deuteronomy 4:7, 23

Psalms 95, 202–203

Ephesians 10:13, 88

Revelation 6:8, 102–103

If there is a large number of citations in the Scripture index, you can also group them by Old Testament and New Testament, making those larger categories the main index headings, with the book names and specific citations as subheadings.

Scripture Citations in the Subject Index

If the editor or author has *not* requested a separate Scripture index, then any Scripture citations included in the subject index should be sorted as per the subject index—that is, alphabetically in either letter-by-letter or word-for-word style.

In the next section and beyond, we will get into longer and more complex indexing of scriptural and ancient sources.

Metatopic

A Scripture or Ancient Documents index does not deal with a metatopic since only references are indexed. On occasion, a book may deal with a single verse or section of verse. The Scripture index should have all of the references to that verse or section of verse.

Main Headings

Main headings are generally categories of religious literature.

Judeo-Christian Literature

The headings suggested below fit closely with the preferred order found in the SBL Handbook and also with results of searches in Wikipedia. The matching of findings in Wikipedia and Wikidata is especially critical for the efficient determination of a reasonable order for Ancient Documents. These suggested categories have been tested in several highly detailed Ancient Documents indexes. Bear in mind that Ancient Documents indexes need to be shaped for each particular book. The indexer should check with the publisher and/or author or editor for any changes that need to be made to the order or the terminology presented here.

Hebrew Bible (Old Testament)

Ancient Near Eastern Texts

Deuterocanonical Books (preferred to “Apocryphal Books”)

Old Testament Pseudepigrapha

Dead Sea Scrolls

Ancient Jewish Writers (e.g., Josephus and Philo)

Rabbinic Works

New Testament

Apocrypha (New Testament)

Q and similar sources

Early Christian Writings

Greco-Roman Literature

Main headings must be coded to conform to the preferred order since it is not alphabetical. A hidden numerical system works very well. If the whole book only covers, say, the New Testament, then the index title will so indicate, and main headings can start with the actual titles of the books (Matthew, 1 Corinthians, Ephesians, etc.).

Islamic Literature

In Islamic texts, references to the Quran may need to be indexed. There is no set placement for the Quran, but it was written after the 700s CE, so it should probably be placed following ancient (prior to medieval) Judeo-Christian sources.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

The texts of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Mormons) have no set placement but were published in the nineteenth century, so they would logically be placed following the Early Christian Writings (*see* Subheadings section).

Hindu Literature

Main index headings will be the title of the work. The most common Hindu works include:

BhagwadGeeta

Ramayan

Mahabharat

Upanishads

Bhagwat by Ved Vyas

Subheadings

Subheadings are the individual books or authors of the categories of literature, such as the books of the Old Testament or the New Testament. Rabbinic Works would have subheadings of Mishnah, Tosefta, Jerusalem Talmud, etc. unless they were listed separately as main headings due to the focus of the book. Early Christian Writings would include Augustine, Origen, etc. Greco-Roman Literature may include Aristotle, Plato, Socrates, etc.

Hebrew Bible (Old Testament)

Subheadings for these references should be in the order in which they occur in the Bible being used in the text. For the Orthodox order, see the SBL Handbook excerpt in Appendix B of this booklet.

Hebrew Bible	Catholic Bible	Protestant Bible
Genesis	Genesis	Genesis
Exodus	Exodus	Exodus
Leviticus	Leviticus	Leviticus
Numbers	Numbers	Numbers
Deuteronomy	Deuteronomy	Deuteronomy
Joshua	Joshua	Joshua
Judges	Judges	Judges
	Ruth	Ruth
1 Samuel	1 Samuel	1 Samuel
2 Samuel	2 Samuel	2 Samuel
1 Kings	1 Kings	1 Kings
2 Kings	2 Kings	2 Kings
Isaiah	1 Chronicles	1 Chronicles
Jeremiah	2 Chronicles	2 Chronicles
Ezekiel	Ezra	Ezra
Hosea	Nehemiah	Nehemiah
Joel	Tobit	Esther
Amos	Judith	Job
Obadiah	Esther	Psalms
Jonah	1 Macabees	Proverbs
Micah	2 Macabees	Ecclesiastes
Nahum	Job	Song of Solomon
Habakkuk	Psalms	Isaiah
Zephaniah	Proverbs	Jeremiah
Haggai	Ecclesiastes	Lamentations
Zechariah	Song of Solomon	Ezekiel
Malachi	Wisdom	Daniel
Psalms	Sirach	Hosea
Proverbs	Isaiah	Joel
Job	Jeremiah	Amos
Song of Solomon	Lamentations	Obadiah
Ruth	Baruch	Jonah

<u>Hebrew Bible</u>	<u>Catholic Bible</u>	<u>Protestant Bible</u>
Lamentations	Ezekiel	Micah
Ecclesiastes	Daniel	Nahum
Esther	Hosea	Habakkuk
Daniel	Joel	Zephaniah
Ezra	Amos	Haggai
Nehemiah	Obadiah	Zechariah
Chronicles	Jonah	Malachi
	Micah	
	Nahum	
	Habakkuk	
	Zephaniah	
	Haggai	
	Zechariah	
	Malachi	

These subheadings must also be coded to occur in the order specified by the Old Testament the text uses.

Ancient Near Eastern Texts

Subheadings should be the writer's name (normally first name first for this era) and alphabetically sorted.

Deuterocanonical Books

Note that the Catholic Bible incorporates the Deuterocanonical Books into the Old Testament. If the text is using the Protestant Bible or the Hebrew Bible, however, these would be under a main heading of Deuterocanonical Books instead. In this case the order is as follows and should be coded to sort in this order:

- 1 Esdras
- 2 Esdras
- 1 Maccabees
- 2 Maccabees

3 Maccabees

4 Maccabees

Letter of Jeremiah

Additions to Daniel:

Prayer of Azariah and Song of the Three Holy Children
Bel and the Dragon

Baruch

Prayer of Manassas

Wisdom of Sirach (also called Ecclesiasticus or Wisdom of Joshua ben Sira)

Wisdom of Solomon (also call Wisdom)

Additions to Esther (Vulgate Esther 10:4–16:24)

Tobit

Judith

Susanna

Psalm 151

Catholic Bible note: 1 Esdras, 2 Esdras, and Prayer of Manassas are **not** in the Catholic Bible and should be listed under Deuterocanonical Books when the Catholic Bible order is used.

Orthodox Bible note: The Orthodox system uses different groupings and titles for those groupings. *See* Appendix B of this booklet for details.

Old Testament Pseudepigrapha

Apocalypse of Abraham

Books of Adam and Eve

Life of Adam and Eve (Slavonic version)

Life of Adam and Eve (Greek version—The Apocalypse of Moses)

Apocalypse of Adam

The Book of Adam

The Second Treatise of the Great Seth

1 Enoch (Ethiopic Apocalypse of Enoch)

1 Enoch Composit (including Charles, Laurence and others)

2 Enoch (Slavi Book of the Secrets of Enoch)

Enoch (another version)

Melchizedek

The Book of Abraham

The Testament of Abraham

The Apocalypse of Abraham

The Story of Asenath

Selections from the Book of Moses

Revelation of Moses

The Assumption of Moses

The Martyrdom of Isaiah

The Ascension of Isaiah

The Revelation Esdras

Book of Jubilees

Tales of the Patriarchs

Syriac Apocalypse of Baruch

Biblical Antiquities

Fourth Book of Ezra

Book of Giants

Lives of the Prophets

Sibyline Oracles

Testament of Solomon

Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs

Dead Sea Scrolls

Most Ancient Documents indexes will only contain a few references to the Dead Sea Scrolls. In that situation, just list the references using the method(s) employed by the author of the book.

There are at least three possible identifiers for Dead Sea Scrolls:

1. an **identifier number** found in the SBL Handbook that begins with the cave number and then the location. For example, 1Q is the first cave of Qumran;

2. an **abbreviation** which can look very similar but will sort differently; and
3. a **title** for the document if there is one; not all the scrolls have been given titles.

In the case of an unusual book that references more than ten different scrolls, the SBL Handbook should be your guide, but it does not always give conclusive answers. There is also a list of Dead Sea Scrolls in Wikipedia that is very useful. Search for “List of the Dead Sea Scrolls” in the Wikipedia search function.

See Appendix A for more detailed information on situations where a large number of scrolls are referenced.

Ancient Jewish Writers

Subheadings should be the writer’s name (normally first name first for this era; (e.g., Josephus, Philo) and alphabetically sorted.

Rabbinic Works

If “Rabbinic Works” is a main heading, individual works should be the name of the collection and follow this order:

Mishnah

Tosefta

Talmuds (Babylonian and Jerusalem/Palestinian)

Targums

Midrash and Other Related Literature

Meforshim (commentators)

New Testament

Subheadings under New Testament must come in the order of the text itself and need to be coded to sort in that order. The books of the New Testament for both the Catholic and Protestant Bibles include:

Matthew

Mark

Luke

John

Acts

Romans

1 Corinthians

2 Corinthians

Galatians

Ephesians

Philippians

Colossians

1 Thessalonians

2 Thessalonians

1 Timothy

2 Timothy

Titus

Philemon

Hebrews

James

1 Peter

2 Peter

1 John

2 John

3 John

Jude

Revelation

Apocrypha (New Testament)

Narrative of Joseph of Arimathaea

Epistle of the Apostles

Report of Pilate the Procurator

History of Joseph the Carpenter

Apocryphon of James
Letter of Peter to Philip
Book of John the Evangelist
Ptolemy's Commentary on the Gospel of John, Prologue
Avenging of the Savior
Apocryphon of John
Sentences of Sextus
Book of Thomas the Contender
Lost Books of the Bible
 Gospel of the Birth of Mary
 Protevangelion
 First Gospel of the Infancy of Jesus Christ
 Infancy Gospel of Thomas Composit
 Gospel of Pseudo-Matthew
 Epistle of Jesus Christ and Abgarus, King of Edessa
 Gospel of Nicodemus (Acts of Pontius Pilate)
 Letters of Herod and Pilate
 Apostle's Creed
 Epistle of Paul the Apostle to the Laodiceans
 Epistle of Paul the Apostle to Seneca
 Acts of Paul and Thecla
 First Epistle of Clement to the Corinthians
 Second Epistle of Clement to the Corinthians
 General Epistle of Barnabas
 Epistle of Ignatius to the Ephesians
 Epistle of Ignatius to the Magnesians
 Epistle of Ignatius to the Trallians
 Epistle of Ignatius to the Romans
 Epistle of Ignatius to the Philadelphians
 Epistle of Ignatius to the Smyrnaeans
 Epistle of Ignatius to Polycarp
 Epistle of Polycarp to the Philippians
 Hermas
 First Book of Hermas
 Second Book of Hermas

Lost Gospel According to Peter
Gospel of PeterLast
Epistle of Ignatius to the Philippians
Martyrdom of Ignatius
Martyrdom of Polycarp
Tertullian on Spectacles
Tertullian on Prayer
Tertullian on Patience
Tertullian on Martyrs
Report of Pilate to Caesar
Gospel of Bartholomew
Gospel of Thomas
Gospel of Phillip
Secret Gospel of Mark
Book of Marcion
Excerpts from the Gospel of Mary
Letter of Aristeas
Didache

Q and Similar Documents

Q, which is a New Testament Gospel source believed to have been used by the authors of Matthew and Luke, does not exist independently as a source. Matthew and Luke seem to have relied on the Gospel of Mark's author and this unknown Q author. Q seems to have been one of several collections of sayings of Jesus in Greek. It's rare to cite Q directly, but occasionally it's been included separately by authors of religious works.

Early Christian Writings

Subheadings should be names of authors of the writings and should be alphabetically sorted. Some clients may treat this as one group, but others may want separate groups. The list below is not all-inclusive. Search Wikipedia and Wikidata to verify other early Christian authors and works.

Apostolic Fathers

Clement of Rome
Ignatius of Antioch
Polycarp of Smyrna

Papias of Hierapolis

Greek Fathers

Athanasius of Alexandria

Clement of Alexandria

Cyril of Alexandria

Irenaeus of Lyons

John Chrysostom

John of Damascus

Justin Martyr

Maximus the Confessor

Origen of Alexandria

Cappadocian Fathers

Basil the Great

Gregory of Nyssa

Gregory of Nazianzus

Latin Fathers

Ambrose of Milan

Augustine of Hippo

Cyprian of Carthage

Damasus I, Pope

Gregory the Great, Pope

Hilary of Poitiers

Isidore of Seville

Jerome of Stridonium

Tertullian

Syriac Fathers

Aphrahat

Ephrem the Syrian

Isaac of Antioch

Isaac of Nineveh

Greco-Roman Literature

These pagan or secular sources (versus Jewish or Christian) should be names of authors of the writings and should be alphabetically sorted.

Alexander the Great

Aristotle

Plato

Ptolemy

Pythagoras of Samos

Socrates

Quran

Subheadings are the *sura* numbers.

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints

Book of Mormon

Doctrine and Covenants

Pearl of Great Price

Hindu Literature

Subheadings are the individual books from different publishers or authors. The *Geeta* has verses and their explanations in detail. The *Ramanyan* has lyrical verses and their explanations. *Bhagwat Mahapuram* is also written in the form of verses and their meanings. Vedas are a collection of mantras (a word or sound that is believed to have a special spiritual power).

BhagwadGeeta

Gorakhpur press

From Iskon

Astavakra Geeta

Shivananda Geeta

SantGyaneshwar Geeta

Ramayan

Valmiki Ramayan

Ramcharitmanas

Radheshyam Ramayan

Mahabharat

Vedas

Rig veda

Yajurveda

Sam veda

Athar veda

Upanishads

Aitreya

Brihadaranyaka

Chandogya

Isha

Kaivalya

Katha

Kena

Mandukya

Maitrayaniya

Prashna

Taittiriya

Svetasvatara

Bhagwat by Ved Vyas

Krishna

Devi

Subsubheadings

For **biblical references, Deuterocanonical Books, Old Testament Pseudepigrapha, and Dead Sea Scrolls**, use chapter and verse or in some cases just the chapter.

For **Ancient Near Eastern Texts, Ancient Jewish Writers, Early Christian Writers, and Greco-Roman Literature**, use the titles of the texts the author has written with subsubsubheadings that are the location in the work. These titles are in alphabetical order.

Rabbinic Works

For Rabbinic Works, use the subheading divisions of Mishnah, Talmuds, etc., with subsubheadings for the location within the work. They may be in Hebrew or translated into English. Use the text as your guide for the title language. The order for these is not always the same. Some publishers will alphabetize the divisions and some may want them in the original order of the text. If they are needed in text order, the sections of the Mishnah, Tosefta, and Talmud are listed as follows:

Seder Zera'im (*Seeds: 11 tractates*)

Berakoth (*Benedictions*)

Pe'ah (*Corner*)

Demai (*Doubtful*)

Kel'ayim (*Mixtures*)

Shebi'ith (*Seventh*)

Terumoth (*Heave Offerings*)

Ma'aseroth (*Tithes*)

Ma'aser Sheni (*Second Tithe*)

Hallah (*Dough*)

‘Orlah (*Uncircumcision, sc. of trees*)

Bikkurim (*First Fruits*)

Seder Mo‘ed (Appointed Seasons)

Shabbath (*Sabbath*)

‘Erubin (*Blessings*)

Pesahim (*Paschal Lambs*)

Shekalim (*Shekels*)

Yoma (*The Day*)

Sukkah (*Booth*)

Bezah (*Egg*)

Rosh Hashana (*New Year*)

Ta‘anith (*Fast*)

Megillah (*The Scroll*)

Mo‘ed Katan (*Minor Feast*)

Hagigah (*Festival-Offering*)

Seder Nashim (Women)

Yebamoth (*Sisters-in-law*)

Kethuboth (*Marriage Settlements*)

Nedarim (*Vows*)

Nazir (*Nazirite*)

Sotah (*Suspected Adulteress*)

Gittin (*Bills of Divorcement*)

Kiddushin (*Consecrations*)

Seder Nezikin (Damage)

Bab Kamma (*First Gate*)

Baba Mezi‘a (*Middle Gate*)

Baba Bathra (*Last Gate*)

Sanhedrin (*Court of Justice*)

Makkoth (*Floggings*)

Shebu'oth (*Oaths*)

'Eduyyoth (*Testimonies*)

'Abodah Zarah (*Strange Worship*)

Aboth (*Fathers*)

Horayoth (*Rulings*)

Seder Kodashim (*Holy Things*)

Zebahim (*Animal-offerings*)

Meanhoth (*Meal-offerings*)

Hullin (*Non-holy*)

Bekoroth (*Firstlings*)

'Arakin (*Estimations*)

Temurah (*Substitution*)

Kerithoth (*Excisions*)

Me'ilah (*Trespass*)

Tamid (*The Continual Offering*)

Middoth (*Dimensions*)

Kinnim (*Bird-nests*)

Seder Tohoroth (*Cleannesses*)

Kelim (*Vessels*)

Oholoth (*Tents*)

Nega'im (*Leprosy*)

Parah (*Heifer*)

Tohorth (*Cleannesses*)

Mikwa'oth (*Pools of Immersion*)

Niddah (*The Menstruant*)

Makshirin (*Predispositions*)

Zabim (*They That Suffer Flux*)

Tebul Yom (*Immersed at Day Time*)

Yadayim (*Hands*)

Ukzin (*Stalks*)

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints

Use section and paragraph of the Doctrine and Covenants and the books of the Book of Mormon and Pearl of Great Price in the order given in text.

Book of Mormon

1 Nephi

2 Nephi

Jacob

Enos

Jarom

Omni

Words of Mormon

Mosiah

Alma

Helaman

3 Nephi

Mormon

Ether

Moroni

Pearl of Great Price

Book of Moses

Book of Abraham

Joseph Smith—Matthew

Joseph Smith—History

Articles of Faith

The subsubsubheads for the Book of Mormon and Pearl of Great Price are chapter and verse.

Hindu Literature

Subsubheads will be verses or mantras in different texts.

Locators

Locators are the page number(s) on which the reference is located or the footnote or endnote in which the reference is cited. If the locator is in the footnotes or endnotes, an “n” and the endnote should be added to the page number (e.g., 226n15). The use of “nn” for multiple footnotes and endnotes is generally discouraged. If more than one note cites the same reference, list them separately (e.g., 226n13, 226n14).

Note: The SBL Handbook does allow for the use of the “nn” for multiple consecutive footnotes or endnotes (e.g., 226nn13–14). Check with your client to confirm index footnote locator style.

Locators should be sorted to follow the order in the text.

There may be long strings of locators for some references. This is fairly common.

Final Formatting Issues

Clients usually like to have the locators right aligned and thus separated from the headings for visual clarity. Check with your client for their style needs in this respect. Complying may require different settings in your indexing program or manipulation of the final index in Word.

Notes for formatting in Word: Locators can be right aligned and separated from heads by: Be sure that references with only one-digit chapters (1–9) right align correctly and that turnover lines show properly in the .rtf or .docx version. Word processors, including Word, do not cleanly support right alignment.

Index Elements Not Normally Used

Cross-references are not usually necessary for this type of index.

Double posting is not used in this type of index.

Generally no headnote is added.

As with any index, consistency, accuracy, and readability are essential.

Appendix A: The Dead Sea Scrolls

This appendix is based on our experience with indexing Scriptures for a book comparing Leviticus with many different Dead Sea Scrolls. The suggestions here are based on many hours of making decisions that must be made to navigate the complexities of Dead Sea Scroll nomenclature. Unfortunately, there does not seem to be any one identifier that can be used consistently across a complex set of Dead Sea Scroll references. The SBL identifier number comes very close, but not all scrolls have such an identifier.

Consulting the SBL Handbook

Dead Sea Scroll information is located in section 8.3.5 of the SBL Handbook, Second Edition, pages 126–128.

One statement at the beginning of the third paragraph in this section is worth noting: “There is considerable diversity in nomenclature in actual use for individual documents.” Many scholars are responsible for the existing nomenclature, and none of them considered how to arrange an Ancient Documents index when they made their decisions.

The Handbook also reminds us that “in most cases, it is helpful to give the number of the document to avoid confusion.” That number is the SBL identification number.

The Handbook then states that in addition to the number, the descriptive name (title) should be given.

However, in the next paragraph a new rule emerges that makes the arrangement of these sources more difficult.

“The first seven scrolls removed from Cave 1 (Q1), as well as the Cairo Genizah copy of the Damascus Document, are referred to customarily by name (not by number).” Therefore, there are no identification numbers for the first seven scrolls. They are referenced by their abbreviation as illustrated in Appendix C of the SBL Handbook. They should be force-sorted in the order found in Appendix C.

First Seven Scrolls

The list below shows the order of the first seven scrolls removed from Cave 1 (on page 127), as well as the Cairo Genizah copy of the Damascus Document. Superscripts in the list below identify different copies of the same composition from the same cave. We also include where each of these scrolls is sorted in Appendix C of the Handbook.

- 1QapGen ar (Genesis Apocryphon) Sorted between 1Q²⁰ and 1Q²¹
 1QHa (Thanksgiving Hymns or Hodayot) Sorted between 1Q³⁴bis and 1Q³⁵
 1QIsaa (Isaiah) Sorted after 1Q⁷
 1QIsab (Isaiahb) Sorted as 1Q⁸
 1QM (War Scroll or Milhamah) Sorted as 1Q³³
 1QpHab (Peshar Habakkuk) Sorted between 1Q¹⁴ and 1Q¹⁵
 1QS (Rule of the Community or Serek Hayahad) Sorted between 1Q²⁸ and 1Q^{28a}

Cairo Genizah (CD) copy of the Damascus Document

According to the list of Dead Sea Scrolls in Wikipedia, the Damascus Document itself has the abbreviation 4QD and is found in identification numbers 4Q265–273. However, most references are going to be to the CD abbreviation because this copy is much more complete than the fragments found in Cave 4 in Qumran. The CD references should be placed at the end of the index. A “See also” reference can be inserted at 4Q265 as appropriate to assist index users.

Note: The Cairo Genizah copy was not found at Qumran, which is why it has an abbreviation of CD.

Frequently Cited Texts (43 additional scrolls)

There is a second list on page 128 of the SBL Handbook that is described on page 127 as, “some frequently cited texts, examples from various categories, and texts whose names have been changed since first publication . . .”

These forty-three scrolls are listed in the appendix in order by their identification number. The abbreviation and name are also given. But in text, SBL prefers the use of the English name for a scroll if an English name exists.

After exploring this second list, If you still have references to additional scrolls, you will need to go to pages 269–330 of the Handbook’s Appendix C.

Dealing with Author Practices

Often authors will not cite the identification number used by the SBL. Instead they will likely provide abbreviations-only for many scroll references or perhaps a descriptive name that is not in the list of the first seven scrolls.

You can search Appendix C and perhaps get lucky, or you can consult the “List of the Dead Sea Scrolls” in Wikipedia to make a final identification. This list is also arranged by abbreviation, so it may more closely reflect the author’s usage. There is no obvious sorting method for the Wikipedia list, though. You will need to scan the abbreviations, which are grouped by cave and location.

Another way to identify an unknown reference to a particular scroll is to search it separately in Wikipedia, and then if there are no results, search directly in Google or another search engine.

For the Indexer’s Judgment

Our task as the indexer is to identify the reference and put it in some kind of findable order for the specific book indexed. The SBL identification number is usually the best number for sorting purposes, although the sorting of the first seven scrolls is as indicated in the previous list in this document.

When you have done the best that you can to identify the SBL preferred order through identification numbers, you can place what is remaining at the end of the index.

There are at least two sets of decisions that need to be made for Ancient Documents indexes that include numerous references to Dead Sea Scrolls:

1. Determining the sorting arrangement. The sorting arrangement will depend upon which scrolls are referenced and also on how the author has chosen to cite them. Usually, the SBL identifier will be the best choice for arranging the scroll references.
2. Cleaning up the sub-level reference information. References to fragments need a consistent abbreviation for “fragment.” One possible choice is “frg.” This consistent abbreviation will greatly improve the sort order of the sub-level reference information. You will also find that

some Roman numerals can be changed to Arabic numerals, which will also greatly improve the internal sort order of each individual scroll.

Appendix B: The Orthodox Canon

From SBL Handbook, section A.3

Orthodox here refers to the Greek and Russian Orthodox churches, the Slavonic Bible being the traditional text of the latter. In Orthodox Bibles, 4 Maccabees and the Prayer of Manasseh—and in Slavonic, 3 Esdras—are in an appendix.¹

<u>Historical Books</u>	<u>Poetic and Didactic Books</u>
Genesis	Psalms (with Psalm 151)
Exodus	Job
Leviticus	Proverbs
Numbers	Ecclesiastes
Deuteronomy	Wisdom of Solomon
Joshua	Wisdom of Sirach
Judges	<u>Prophetic Books</u>
Ruth	Hosea
1 Kingdoms ²	Amos
2 Kingdoms	Micah
3 Kingdoms	Joel
4 Kingdoms	Obadiah
1 Chronicles	Jonah
2 Chronicles	Nahum
1 Esdras ³	Habbakkuk
2 Esdras	Zephaniah
Nehemiah	Haggai
Tobit	Zechariah
Judith	Malachi

1 The editors thank Fr. Theodore Stylianopoulos for his assistance with this page.

2 1 and 2 Kingdoms are the books of Samuel; 3 and 4 Kingdoms are the book of Kings.

3 This 2 Esdras (1 Esdras in the Apocrypha of NRSV) is called 2 Esdras in Slavonic Bibles. The 2 Esdras in this canon is equivalent to the book of Ezra in the NRSV; in some Bibles it also includes Nehemiah.

Historical Books (continued)	Prophetic Books (continued)
Esther (6 additions)	Isaiah
1 Maccabees	Jeremiah
2 Maccabees	Baruch
3 Maccabees	Lamentations of Jeremiah
	Epistle of Jeremiah
	Ezekiel
	Daniel (with Prayer of Azariah, Song of the Three Youths, Susanna, and Bel and the Dragon)