

Keyword Search Tips

This document identifies style standards followed in the Sinai Palimpsests Project catalog to facilitate predictable searchability. Note that **Keyword** searches are not case sensitive.

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ABBREVIATIONS

| | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| c. | century | min. | minimum |
| ca. | circa | mm | millimeter |
| cat. | catalog | ms | manuscript** |
| CE | Common Era | n. | note (i.e., footnote or endnote) |
| col. | column/s** | NF | New Finds^ |
| CSR | Codex Sinaiticus Rescriptus | no. | number/s |
| CPA | Christian Palestinian Aramaic | p. | page/s |
| Cyr | Cyril of Jerusalem | pl. | plate/s |
| ed./eds. | editor/s | r | recto** |
| fig. | figure/s | Syr. | Syriac |
| fol. | folio/s** | UTO | Undertext Object** |
| frg. | fragment** | v | verso** |
| max. | maximum | vol./vols. | volume/s |

**For notes about double-starred terms, see “[Descriptions Glossary](#)”

^For abbreviations pertaining to shelfmarks, see “[Manuscript Shelfmarks](#)”

For abbreviations used exclusively in bibliographic references, see “[Works Cited](#)”

SPELLING

American spelling is used throughout. Examples:

catalog, not catalogue

color, not colour

conjoin, not conjoint

Estrangela, not Estrangelo, nor Estranghelo

folios, not folia

Peshitta, not Pshitta

Occasional exceptions may occur within quotation marks, e.g., “**minuscule ogivale**.”

RECURRING TERMS

To search Keywords by **language** or *script*:

Arabic

Arabic

Kufi, Kufic

Maghribi

Naskh (± Old)

Armenian

Erkatagir

Caucasian Albanian

Christian Palestinian Aramaic (CPA)

Christian Palestinian Aramaic (CPA):

ancient, early, middle; large, small

calligraphy; cursive; formal; medieval

Coptic

Ethiopic

Ge'ez

Georgian

Asomtavruli

Mtavruli

Nuskhuri, Nusxuri

Greek

majuscule: Alexandrian, Biblical, Coptic, inclined, loose, round, “scrittura mista,” sloping ± pointed, upright ± pointed; (rarely) uncial

minuscule: bouclée, Perlschrift, round, small, upright

mixed

Latin

half uncial

majuscule: Carolingian

minuscule: Carolingian, Frankish, insular cursive, Visigothic

Slavonic, Church Slavonic

Cyrillic

Glagolitic, Glagolica

Syriac

Estrangela (± Old)

Melkite

mixed

Serto

Note: Italicized terms above *do not represent any attempt at a systematization of the scripts found in the palimpsests*. They simply identify searchable descriptors.

See “[Citing Contributors](#)” for a list of Participating Scholars whose **surnames** can also be searched as Keywords.

See “[Descriptions Glossary](#)” for terminology used for **manuscript components**.

TITLES OF ANCIENT WORKS

Titles are **Anglicized** wherever possible.

Thus: Sermon on the Dormition of the Holy Virgin

Not: Sermo de dormitione Mariae Deiparae

For **books of the Bible**, the following titles are used:

Old Testament

| | | |
|----------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| Amos | Isaiah | Micah |
| Baruch | Jeremiah (<i>optionally</i> : Book of) | Nahum |
| 1 Chronicles | Jeremiah Epistle (= Letter of) | Nehemiah |
| 2 Chronicles | Job | Numbers |
| Daniel | Joel | Obadiah |
| Deuteronomy | Jonah | Proverbs |
| Ecclesiastes | Joshua | Psalms |
| Ecclesiasticus | Judges | Ruth |
| (not Sirach) | Judith | 1 Samuel (1 Kingdoms) |
| 1 Esdras | 1 Kings (3 Kingdoms) | 2 Samuel (Kingdoms) |
| 2 Esdras | 2 Kings (4 Kingdoms) | Song of Solomon |
| Esther | Lamentations | (not Song of Songs) |
| Exodus | Leviticus | Susanna |
| Ezekiel | Malachi | Tobit |
| Ezra | 1 Maccabees | Wisdom |
| Genesis | 2 Maccabees | (not Wisdom of Solomon) |
| Habakkuk | 3 Maccabees | Zechariah |
| Haggai | 4 Maccabees | Zephaniah |
| Hosea | | |

New Testament

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------|----------------------|-----------------|
| Acts | James | Matthew* | 1 Thessalonians |
| Colossians | John* | 1 Peter | 2 Thessalonians |
| 1 Corinthians | 1 John | 2 Peter | 1 Timothy |
| 2 Corinthians | 2 John | Philippians | 2 Timothy |
| Ephesians | 3 John | Philemon | Titus |
| Galatians | Jude | Revelation | |
| Hebrews (<i>optionally</i> : | Luke* | (Apocalypse of John) | |
| Letter to the) | Mark* | Romans | |

*See [CITATIONS](#) below (on page 5)

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DATES AND NUMBERS

Dates and date ranges are designated with **CE**, not **AD**.

Approximate dates are preceded by the abbreviation “ca.” followed by a space.

Thus: ca. 850

Not: circa 850, ca.850, c.850

A **hyphen**—not a slash, nor an en dash—is used between dates in a date range.

Thus: 9th-10th century CE; 425-475 CE

Not: 9th/10th century CE; 425–475 CE

Centuries *within text fields* are **spelled out** (and hyphenated when adjectival).

Thus: from the ninth century; a ninth-century manuscript

Not: from the 9th century; a 9th-century manuscript

But centuries *within the date field* use **numerals**, even for round or ordinal numbers.

Examples: 800 CE; 9th c. CE

Outside of the date field, **numerals** are used for:

Measurements, presented in millimeters.

Folio numbers, which always include ‘r’ or ‘v’.

Thus: fol. 1r-v; fol. 2r-3v

Not: fol. 1; fol. 2-3v

Chapters, volumes, and verses, plus numbered items in bibliographic entries.

Examples: chapter 6; volume 2; verse 7.

Where a number follows an **abbreviation**, a space always appears after the period.

Examples: vol. 1, p. 2, cat. no. 3, pl. IV, fig. 5, n. 6.

Otherwise, numbers are **spelled out**:

For **one to one hundred** *in running text* (e.g., abstracts, longer descriptive passages).

Thus: one hundred, but 101

For **round numbers** above one hundred.

Thus: two thousand, but 1,999

For **ordinal numbers** outside of the date field.

CITATIONS

Citations from **biblical books** separate **chapter and verse** by a colon with no space before or after. Example:

Exodus 10:12-15

*Citations of the canonical **Gospels** specify genre only in title fields; subsequent references use the name alone. Example:

Gospel of John (title), but John 4:24 (reference)

In **bibliographic entries**:

Numbered elements appear after the publication date, separated by commas, in this order: page, catalog number, plate, figure, and footnote. See [ABBREVIATIONS](#) above.

Where a **specific folio** is pictured or discussed, its citation appears in parentheses after the relevant element. Examples:

pl. 8 (fol. 2v); n. 35 (fol. 135r)

Where a work's title includes a slash or colon, a space appears on either side. Example:

A tainted mantle : Hercules and the classical tradition at the Carolingian court

TRANSLITERATIONS

Transliterations use Unicode fonts.