

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.

ABBREVIATIONS	1
SPELLING	2
RECURRING TERMS	2
TITLES OF ANCIENT WORKS	3
Old Testament.....	3
New Testament.....	3
DATES AND NUMBERS	4
CITATIONS	5
TRANSLITERATIONS	5

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 definitions of 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 (sans diacritics)** 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 (page 5)

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.