Scriptures & 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) Ju-deo-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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hebrew Bible</th>
<th>Catholic Bible</th>
<th>Protestant Bible</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Genesis</td>
<td>Genesis</td>
<td>Genesis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exodus</td>
<td>Exodus</td>
<td>Exodus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leviticus</td>
<td>Leviticus</td>
<td>Leviticus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Numbers</td>
<td>Numbers</td>
<td>Numbers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deuteronomy</td>
<td>Deuteronomy</td>
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<td>Joshua</td>
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<td>Judges</td>
<td>Judges</td>
<td>Judges</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ruth</td>
<td>Ruth</td>
<td>Ruth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Samuel</td>
<td>1 Samuel</td>
<td>1 Samuel</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 Samuel</td>
<td>2 Samuel</td>
<td>2 Samuel</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Kings</td>
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<td>2 Kings</td>
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<tr>
<td>Isaiah</td>
<td>1 Chronicles</td>
<td>1 Chronicles</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jeremiah</td>
<td>2 Chronicles</td>
<td>2 Chronicles</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ezekiel</td>
<td>Ezra</td>
<td>Ezra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hosea</td>
<td>Nehemiah</td>
<td>Nehemiah</td>
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<tr>
<td>Joel</td>
<td>Tobit</td>
<td>Esther</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amos</td>
<td>Judith</td>
<td>Job</td>
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<tr>
<td>Obadiah</td>
<td>Esther</td>
<td>Psalms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jonah</td>
<td>1 Macabees</td>
<td>Proverbs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Micah</td>
<td>2 Macabees</td>
<td>Ecclesiastes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nahum</td>
<td>Job</td>
<td>Song of Solomon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habakkuk</td>
<td>Psalms</td>
<td>Isaiah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zephaniah</td>
<td>Proverbs</td>
<td>Jeremiah</td>
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<tr>
<td>Haggai</td>
<td>Ecclesiastes</td>
<td>Lamentations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zechariah</td>
<td>Song of Solomon</td>
<td>Ezekiel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malachi</td>
<td>Wisdom</td>
<td>Daniel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psalms</td>
<td>Sirach</td>
<td>Hosea</td>
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<tr>
<td>Proverbs</td>
<td>Isaiah</td>
<td>Joel</td>
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<tr>
<td>Job</td>
<td>Jeremiah</td>
<td>Amos</td>
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<tr>
<td>Song of Solomon</td>
<td>Lamentations</td>
<td>Obadiah</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ruth</td>
<td>Baruch</td>
<td>Jonah</td>
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<td>Hebrew Bible</td>
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<td>Protestant Bible</td>
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<td>Lamentations</td>
<td>Ezekiel</td>
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<td>Ecclesiastes</td>
<td>Daniel</td>
<td>Nahum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Esther</td>
<td>Hosea</td>
<td>Habakkuk</td>
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<tr>
<td>Daniel</td>
<td>Joel</td>
<td>Zephaniah</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ezra</td>
<td>Amos</td>
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<td>Nehemiah</td>
<td>Obadiah</td>
<td>Zechariah</td>
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<td>Chronicles</td>
<td>Jonah</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Malachi</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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
Sibylline 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 Peter
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 Mahapuran* 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).
**Bhagwad Geeta**
- Gorakhpur press
- From Iskon
- Astavakra Geeta
- Shivananda Geeta
- Sant Gyaneshwar 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 Shen (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 Adultress*)
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 Continula Offering)
Middoth (Dimensions)
Kinnim (Bird-nests)

Seder Tohoroth (Cleannesses)
Kelim (Vessels)
Oholoth (Tents)
Nega'im (Leprosy)
Parah (Heifer)
Tohoroth (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. Unfortu-

Consulting the SBL Handbook


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 Hymnsa or Hodayota) Sorted between 1Q³⁴bis and 1Q³⁵
1QIsaa (Isaiaha) Sorted after 1Q⁷
1QIsab (Isaiahb) Sorted as 1Q⁸
1QM (War Scroll or Milhamah) Sorted as 1Q³³
1QpHab (Pesher Habakkuk) Sorted between 1Q¹⁴ and 1Q¹⁵
1QS (Rule of the Community or Serek Hayahad) Sorted between 1Q²⁸ and 1Q²⁸a

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historical Books</th>
<th>Poetic and Didactic Books</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Psalms (with Psalm 151)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exodus</td>
<td>Job</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leviticus</td>
<td>Proverbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numbers</td>
<td>Ecclesiastes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deuteronomy</td>
<td>Wisdom of Solomon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joshua</td>
<td>Wisdom of Sirach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judges</td>
<td>Prophetic Books</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruth</td>
<td>Hosea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Kingdoms²</td>
<td>Amos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Kingdoms</td>
<td>Micah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Kingdoms</td>
<td>Joel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Kingdoms</td>
<td>Obadiah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Chronicles</td>
<td>Jonah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Chronicles</td>
<td>Nahum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Esdras³</td>
<td>Habbakkuk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Esdras</td>
<td>Zephaniah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nehemiah</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobit</td>
<td>Zechariah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judith</td>
<td>Malachi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historical Books (continued)</th>
<th>Prophetic Books (continued)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Esther (6 additions)</td>
<td>Isaiah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Maccabees</td>
<td>Jeremiah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Maccabees</td>
<td>Baruch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Maccabees</td>
<td>Lamentations of Jeremiah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Epistle of Jeremiah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ezekiel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Daniel (with Prayer of Azariah, Song of the Three Youths, Susanna, and Bel and the Dragon)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Appendix B: The Orthodox Canon