IN-DEPTH WORD STUDY: INTRODUCTION & AIDS

In-depth word study can provide a historical perspective on the NT writer's use of a word by tracing the changes in the term's meaning throughout its history. It enables the interpreter to identify the background contexts the NT writer is indebted to and to what extent. For example, though the use of χάρις in classical Greek to describe the "favor of the gods" is not unknown, it is not a key religious term[1] (Aesch. *Ag*. 182, 581). Yet in the LXX its use as a translation for חֵן and חֶסֶד firmly establishes its main meaning in the Jewish intertestamental context as "favor from God." In the New Testament it undergoes a further specification so that it comes to denote "favor from God which is undeserved."[2] Such a diachronic study then shows that the Old Testament and subsequent revelation in the New Testament are the sources of the NT use.

Another way to see a New Testament word against its background is to trace its use synchronically, in works contemporaneous with the New Testament. Then by comparison and contrast, you can see whether the New Testament writer's usage agrees with or challenges the current understanding of the word. For example, the meaning of μετάνοια, repentance, in extra-biblical non-Jewish sources of New Testament times did include an ethical element of regret for a wrong done (Xen. *Histo. Graec.* 1:7:19). But it was not used to denote "an alteration in the total moral attitude, a profound change in life's direction, a conversion which affects the whole of conduct.[3] Since such total change is central to NT thought, NT usage clearly challenges current understandings of the nature of religious conversion. Such a contrast helps explain the qualifiers Paul uses when he says "godly sorrow" leads to repentance, whereas "worldly sorrow" only produces death (2 Cor. 7:9-10).

Since in-depth word study requires hours of work, it is best to reserve it for times of periodic preparation. A thorough study of key theological terms on a consistent basis will create a fund of biblical knowledge which will be a source of preaching and teaching insights and illustrations for years to come.

In-Depth Word Study: Procedure

Strengthening through In-Depth Study

I. General
II. Specific In-depth Study
    A. Introductory Matters
    B. In-depth Study Selected according to Genre
        1. *Study the Word In-depth*.
           a. "History of the Word" Study (Diachronic)

1) **Classical Usage (900 B.C.-330 B.C.)**

Resources

Secondary

BD³, DNTB, DNTT
Henry Liddell and Robert Scott, *A Greek-English Lexicon* with revised supplement (Oxford:
     Clarendon Press 1996) (L&S).
OCD, TDNT, Commentaries
Craig A. Evans, *Noncanonical Writings and New Testament Interpretation*. Peabody, Mass.:
     Hendrickson Pub., 1992; consult for background throughout study.

Primary

Loeb Classical Library
TLG software (ancient Greek writers on CD and library database; consult throughout study)
Perseus website, www.perseus.tufts.edu

a) *Identify* and *note down* the elements in the range of meaning of the
term's usage in classical times by using the range of meaning in L&S.
For a basic introduction consult the concise survey of classical usage
in DNTT. Check BD³, TDNT for other meanings L&S may have
missed and note them down.

b) *Collect* one or two examples of each of the elements in the range of
meaning (source: L&S, BD³, TDNT, Commentaries). Use Appendix C
"Writers of Antiquity" list or the L&S abbreviation index to determine
the identity of the writing, its date (classical: 900-330 B.C.) and its
subject matter. As needed, consult DNTB, OCD for further
background.

c) *Classify*. Look up the reference in the Loeb Classical Library (Greek-
English editions of ancient works available in a seminary or
university library); TLG; Perseus. Classify the occurrences according
to the meaning indicated by the immediate context. Give enough of
the immediate context for identification when recording each
occurrence.

d) *Summarize* the use of the term in classical literature giving a
comprehensive profile of the range of meaning and any emphases.
Comment on the way the word was used in *religious* or *philosophical*
contexts.

2) **Hellenistic Literary Usage (330 B.C. - 330 A.D.)**

Resources

BD³, DNTB, DNTT, L&S, TDNT, OCD, Commentaries
Geoffrey W. H. Lampe, *A Patristic Greek Lexicon* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1961).
Texts: See above, Primary Resources

    a) *Identify* and *note down* the range of meaning in one of two ways. Use the range of meaning developed for Classical works. Or, employing the concise survey of classical usage in DNTT, identify elements which are supported by references to Hellenistic literature in L&S, BD³, TDNT, and when necessary Lampe. When using the range of meaning developed for Classical works add any further meanings present in Hellenistic works as reported by these secondary sources.

    b) *Collect* one or two examples from L&S, BD³, TDNT, Commentaries of each of the elements in the range of meaning. Check Appendix C "Writers of Antiquity" list or the L&S abbreviation index to determine the identity of the writing, its date (Hellenistic, 330 B.C.-330 A.D.), and its subject matter. As needed consult DNTB, OCD for further background.

    c) *Classify*. Look up the references in the Loeb Classical Library, TLG, Perseus and classify the occurrences according to the meaning indicated by the immediate context. Give enough of the immediate context for identification when recording each occurrence.

    d) *Summarize* the use of the term in Hellenistic literature giving a *comprehensive profile* of the range of meaning and any *emphases.* Comment on the way the word is used in *religious* or *philosophical* contexts.

3) **Hellenistic Non-literary Usage (330 B.C. - 330 A.D.): Papyri and Inscription**

Resources[4]

BD³, DNTT, L&S

James H. Moulton and J. Milligan, *The Vocabulary of the Greek Testament Illustrated from the Papyri.* (Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, repr. 1974) (M&M).

TDNT, Perseus, Commentaries

    a) *Identify* and *note down* the range of meaning in one of two ways. Use the range of meaning developed for Hellenistic works. Or, employing the concise survey of classical usage in DNTT, identify elements which are supported by references to papyri and inscriptions (non-literary materials) in M&M, BD³, L&S, TDNT and indices/ concordances to papyri/inscription collections when available. When using the range of meaning developed for classical works, add any further meanings present in papyri/inscriptions as reported by these secondary sources.

    b) *Collect* one or two examples of each of the elements in the range of meaning from M&M, BD³, L&S, TDNT, Commentaries.

    c) *Classify.* As able, look up the occurrences in papyrus/inscriptions and classify them according to the meaning indicated by the immediate context. See Appendix C Hellenistic Non-Literary List for collections of papyri/inscriptions on microfiche; cf. Perseus. Give enough of the immediate context for identification when recording each occurrence.

    d) *Summarize* the use of the term in Hellenistic non-literary materials giving a *comprehensive profile* of the range of meaning and any *emphases*. Comment on the way the word is used in *religious* or *philosophical* contexts.

4) **Old Testament Usage.**

Resources[5]

BD³

Francis Brown, Samuel R. Driver, Charles A. Briggs, *A Hebrew and English Lexicon of the Old Testament* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1976) (BDB).

J. Lust, E. Eynikel, K. Hauspie. *A Greek-English Lexicon of the Septuagint*. 2 vols. 1992– distributed by New York: United Bible Societies.

DNTT

Edwin P. Hatch and Henry A. Redpath, *A Concordance to the Septuagint and other Greek Versions of the Old Testament including the Apocryphal books* (Grand Rapids: Baker, 1983) (H & R).

New American Standard Exhaustive Concordance of the Bible, Robert L.Thomas, ed. (Nashville: Holman, 1981) Strong's Numbering.

Exhaustive Concordance of the NIV, ed. Edward W. Goodrick and John R. Kohlenberger III (Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 1990) Numbering System used by DOTTE

L. C. L. Brenton. *The Septuagint Version of the Old Testament with an English Translation*. Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 1970.

Or

Septuaginta, Alfred Rahlfs, 8 ed. (New York: United Bible Societies, 1979).

Willem Van Gemeren. *The New International Dictionary of Old Testament Theology and Exegesis* (Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 1997) 5 vols. DOTTE

TDNT

Bibloi CD for Greek and Hebrew Old Testament texts

George V. Wigram, *The Englishman's Hebrew and Chaldee Concordance of Old Testament:* numerically coded to Strong's Exhaustive Concordance (Peabody, MA: Hendrickson, 1996)

a) *Collect* from Bibloi or H & R all the occurrences of the word in the LXX, excluding Apocrypha.

b) *Classify.* Look up the references in Bibloi or Rahlfs' LXX or Brenton's Greek-English LXX and classify the occurrences according to the meaning indicated by the immediate context. Use the range of meaning developed for Hellenistic literary works as a basic grid. Give enough of the immediate context for easy identification of the content in the future. (BD³ and Rahlfs contain "Abbreviation and correlation with Hebrew OT" lists.) When difficulties arise in determining categories for classification, consult Lust *et al* or DNTT's concise survey of OT use; TDNT; BD³.

c) *Compare* and *contrast* the Greek term and the Hebrew term which it most frequently (according to H & R) translates. Using a given OT reference investigate the Hebrew term's meaning through one of the following routes:

1) H & R ----- >Einspahr (Index to BDB)----->BDB or 2) *NIV Exhaustive Concordance* ----- >DOTTE. For a thoroughly inductive word study of the Hebrew word the interpreter could collect and classify all occurrences of it in Wigram's *Englishman's Hebrew and Chaldee Concordance* which can also be approached through *NAS Exhaustive Concordance* (Strong's numbering); see also Bibloi.

d) *Summarize* the use of the term in the Old Testament by giving a *comprehensive* profile of the range of meaning and any *emphases. Comment* on the way the word is used in theological contexts. Comment on the influence of the Hebrew term on the LXX translation Greek usage.

5) **Intertestamental Jewish Usage**

Resources[6]

BD³

D. W. Chapman and A. J. Koestenberger, "Jewish Intertestamental and Early Rabbinic Literature: An Annotated Bibliographic Resource," JETS 43 (2000): 577-618.

James H. Charlesworth, *The Old Testament Pseudepigrapha* (Garden City, NY: Doubleday, 1983-) 2 vols. (see Appendix C Intertestamental Jewish Writings List).

DNTB

DNTT

Michael Wise, Martin Abegg, Jr., and Edward Cook, *The Dead Sea Scrolls: A New Translation*. San Francisco: Harper-San Francisco, 1996.

Charles R. Gianotti, *The New Testament and the Mishnah: a cross reference index* (Grand Rapids: Baker, 1983).

H & R

Flavius Josephus, *Works* (Loeb Classical Library; Cambridge, MA: Harvard U.P., 1926-65) 9 vols (see Appendix C).

L & S

G.Mayer, *Index Philoneus* (Berlin: Walter de Gruyter, 1974).

The Mishnah, trans. Herbert Danby (Oxford: University Press, 1933).

M & M

C. G. Montefiore and H. Loewe, *A Rabbinic Anthology* (repr. Cleveland and New York: World, and Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America, 1960).

Philo, *Works* (Loeb Classical Library; Cambridge, MA: Harvard U.P., 1929-62; 1966-71) 10 vols. (see Appendix C).

Karl H. Rengstorf, ed., A Complete Concordance to Flavius Josephus (Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1973ff) 4 vols. (KHR)

New Oxford Annotated NRSV with Apocrypha.

Commentaries
Software: Bibloi (*OT Apocrypha*); BibleWorks (*OT Apocrypha*; *Targumin*; *Dead Sea Scrolls*; Josephus);
TLG; Perseus

a) **Apocrypha and Pseudepigrapha**

(1) *Collect* from Bibloi or H & R all the occurrences of the word in the OT Apocrypha. *Collect* from BD³, DNTT, M & M, TDNT, H&R (cf. subject index of Charles vol. 2) all the occurrences of the concept in the Pseudepigrapha.

(2) *Classify*. Look up the references to or Apocrypha in the LXX text (Rahlfs LXX or Brenton's Greek-English LXX; see New Oxford Annotated NRSV with Apocrypha for English text) and classify the occurrences according to the meaning indicated by the immediate context. Give enough of the immediate context for easy identification of the content in the future. Do the same process with Pseudepigrapha references using Charlesworth. Check the Appendix C "Intertestamental Jewish Writings" abbreviation list for identity and content of a writing. When difficulties arise in determining the category for classifying a given reference consult DNTT; TDNT; BD³; M & M.

b) **Philo and Josephus**

(1) *Collect* from BibleWorks, TLG, Perseus, BD³, DNTT, TDNT, L & S (use KHR when available) all the occurrences of the word in Josephus. Collect from BD³, DNTT, TDNT, L & S (use Mayer when available) all the occurrences of the word in Philo.

(2) *Classify*. Look up the reference to Josephus and Philo in the Loeb Classical Library editions or BibleWorks, TLG, Perseus and classify the occurrences according to the meaning indicated by the immediate context. Give enough of the immediate context for easy identification of the content in the future. (Check the Appendix C "First Century Jewish Writings"--Philo and Josephus abbreviation list which correlates the individual works with the Loeb volume in which they are found.) When difficulties arise in determining the category for classifying a given reference consult BD³, DNTT, TDNT, L & S.

c) **Non-Greek Jewish Sources**

(1) *Identify* and *note down* the elements in the range of meaning of the term's usage in Non-Greek Jewish Sources by consulting BD³, TDNT, DNTT.

(2) *Collect* one or two examples from TDNT and S-B (when available) of each of the elements in the range of meaning. Gianotti's and Montefiore's indices will also help.

(3) *Classify*. Look up the references in BibleWorks and English translation texts: Danby, *Mishnah*; Montefiore, *Rabbinic Anthology*; Martinez, *The Dead Sea Scrolls*. See Appendix C Dead Sea Scroll and Mishnah tractate Abbreviation Lists. Classify the occurrences according to the meaning indicated by the immediate context. Give enough of the immediate context, recording the reference for easy identification of the content in the future. (For further background on the writings see Evans, DNTB).

d) *Summarize* the use of the term in Jewish literature by giving a *comprehensive profile* of the range of meaning and any *emphases*. Comment on the way the word was used in *religious* or *philosophical* contexts.

6) **New Testament Usage**

Resources

BD³, M & G

or

George V. Wigram, *The Englishman's Greek Concordance of the New Testament* (Peabody, MA: Hendrickson, 1996) Strong's Numbering System, EGC
DJG, DPL, DLNTD, DNTT, TDNT
Bibloi software for the Greek New Testament text

a) *Collect* all the occurrences of the term in the NT with the aid of Bibloi or M & G or EGC. Group your findings by NT writer.
b) *Classify* them according to categories already developed in previous study. Note where a previously used meaning is absent.
c) *Summarize* the NT usage by giving a *comprehensive profile* of the range of meaning and by noting any emphases.

7) **Synthesis: Observations on the "History of the Word."**
a) *Compare* and *contrast* *Classical* and *overall Hellenistic* (literary and non-literary) usage in order to uncover changes in meaning between the periods.
b) *Compare* and *contrast Hellenistic literary* and *non-literary* usage in order to uncover similarities and differences between literary and every day use.
c) *Compare* and *contrast Old Testament* and *overall Hellenistic* usage in order to uncover distinctive emphases and meanings.

d) *Compare* and *contrast Intertestamental Jewish* with *Old Testament* and *overall Hellenistic* usage to see distinctive Jewish emphases and meanings.

e) *Compare* and *contrast overall Hellenistic* and *Intertestamental Jewish* with *New Testament* usage to uncover distinctive NT meanings.

f) *Decide* what *stable core range of meaning* has maintained itself throughout the word's history. What *transformation* as a result of divine revelation, as evidenced by OT and NT usage, has been worked on the word's meaning?

"Contemporary Milieu" (Synchronic) Study

Sometimes it is helpful to trace out how a word was being used at a given point in time. When that point in time coincides with the time of composition of a given piece of literature the information from such a study gives a picture of the customary range of meaning. It tells us what normally would have come to mind to the writer and the audience when that word was used. Such information provides a helpful backdrop against which to analyze a writer's usage. It becomes a source for identifying the meaning intended by a particular use of a word. It becomes a point of reference for deciding what was or was not distinctive about his usage.

Resources

See above at appropriate places

  b. "Contemporary Milieu" Study

  1) **The Writer's Usage**

  a) *Collect* from Bibloi or M & G or EGC all the occurrences of the word in the NT writer's works giving attention to their chronological relationship.

  b) *Classify* those occurrences according to lexical meanings indicated by BD[3] and contextual meanings indicated in each context. Contextual meaning clues from context for categories of classification are: for verbs, subjects and objects used with it; for nouns, verbs and modifiers used with it. (When difficulty arises in determining categories for classification of meaning, consult BD[3].) When recording each occurrence give enough of the immediate context to identify the usage.

  c) *Summarize* the use of the term in the writer's works giving a comprehensive profile of the range of meaning present and any emphases in the writer's usage based an frequency or placement.

  2) **Writer's & Audience's Context: First Century Milieu**

  a) *Early Christian Church*

  (1) Collect, classify, and *summarize* your findings about the term's usage in early church preaching (the speeches in Acts) and Jesus' teaching (the words of Jesus in the Gospels). Use Bibloi or M & G or EGC; DNTT; TDNT.

        (2) *Comment* on what this information tells you about the way the writer used the term and the way the audience heard the term in your passage.

   b) *Jewish Thought*: (More often than not the NT writer or speaker and audience have Jewish backgrounds).

        (1) *Collect*. Scan the secondary sources (BD³, DNTT, TDNT, M & M) to gain an understanding of the range of meaning of the term in Intertestamental Jewish thought (Philo; Josephus; Apocrypha; Pseudepigrapha; non-Greek Jewish sources). *Summarize* your findings about the basic profile of the term's range of meaning including emphases. Note down references to significant representative examples in primary sources of the various meanings.

        (2) *Classify*. Look up the primary source reference, classify and record the occurrence giving enough of the immediate context to identify the usage. (See above under "History of the Word" Study for further procedural instructions in locating primary sources).

        (3) *Evaluate*. Comment on what this information tells you about the way the NT writer used the term and the way the NT audience heard the term when used.

   c) *Gentile Thought*: Hellenistic Non-literary and Literary Works (330 B.C. - 330 A.D.).

        (1) *Collect.* Scan the secondary sources (TDNT, M & M, BD³, L&S) to gain an understanding of the range of meaning in the Hellenistic Gentile thought context. Summarize your findings about the basic profile of the term's range of meaning including emphases. Note down references to significant representative examples in primary sources of the various meanings.

        (2) *Classify.* Look up the primary source references, classify and record the occurrences giving enough of the immediate context to identify the usage.

        (See above under "History of the Word" Study for further procedural instructions for locating primary sources).

        (3) *Evaluate.* Comment on what this information tells you about the way the NT audience would have naturally heard the term.

3) **Synthesis: Observations & the Contemporary Milieu**
   a) *Summarize.* Develop a summary statement about the word's range of meaning in extrabiblical first century thought, both Jewish and Gentile.
   b) *Evaluate* the writer's meaning against the Contemporary Milieu.

(1) What in the writer's usage is *congruent with* or seems to be a *transformation of* contemporary milieu usage?

(2) What in the writer's usage is *bad news* for the contemporary milieu in that it judges and corrects ancient cultural usage?

(3) What in the writer's usage is *good news* to his contemporary milieu in that he introduces meanings foreign to it but which meet basic human needs in God's way for His glory and man's good? Note down your findings.

Synonym Study

As modern linguistics[7] has clearly shown, a particular meaning of a word is often closer to one of the meanings of another word than it is to other meanings in its own range. For example, "ball" with its meaning "a round object" is closer in meaning to the concrete meaning of "sphere" than it is to other meanings in its own range such as "dance" or the colloquial for "a good time." In the Greek New Testament when synonyms or complements are placed side by side, (e.g., Phil. 1:9, e)pignw/sei kai\ pa/sv ai)sqh/sei) a study of the precise relationship between their meanings can be a great help in focusing the meaning of each. Synonym study can also be advantageous for understanding why the writer chose to use a particular word in a given context and not one of its synonyms (e.g., Phil. 1:4: why did Paul use deh/sij to indicate prayer, and not another word?).

Resources

Materials from Previous Study

Vocabulary/Parsing Translation and Mechanical Layout Worksheets for the passage
"Survey" Worksheet

Specialized Tools

George R. Berry, *A Dictionary of New Testament Greek Synonyms*. Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 1979.

Stewart Custer, *A Treasury of New Testament Synonyms*. (Greenville, SC: Bob Jones University Press, 1975).

Michael Darton. *Modern Concordance to the New Testament*. Garden City, NY: Doubleday, 1976. (arranged thematically)

Johannes P. Louw and Eugene A. Nida. *Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament Based on Semantic Domains.* 2 vols. New York: United Bible Societies, 1988.

Richard C. Trench. *Synonyms of the New Testament*. (Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1953).

Mark Wilson. *Mastering New Testament Greek Vocabulary Through Semantic Domains* (Kregel, 2002).

Reference Tools

BD[3], DNTT, EDNT, TDNT

Commentaries

G. D. Fee, *Paul's Letter to the Philippians* (NICNT; Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1995)
G. F. Hawthorne, *Philippians* (WBC; Waco, TX: Word Books, 1983)
P. T. O'Brien, *Commentary on Philippians* (NIGTC; Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1991)
M. Silva, *Philippians* (WEC; Chicago: Moody Press, 1988)

Procedure

I. General
II. Specific In-depth Study
   A. Introductory Matters
   B. In-depth Study Selected according to Genre
      1. *Study the Word In-depth*
         a. "History of the Word" Study (Diachronic)
         b. "Contemporary Milieu" Study (Synchronic)
         c. "Synonym" Study: With the use of the above resources fill out the "Focus the Meaning" Worksheet as you follow these steps (see example on page 335).
            1) *Identify.* Identify theologically significant or hard to understand use of synonyms.
            2) *Analyze* the relationship between the synonyms. What is the type of relationship between the synonyms and the role of each word in it? Choose from the following categories[8]:

Categories
    (1)   Inclusion: e.g., poodle   dog   animal
    (2)   Overlapping: e.g., own/possess; answer/reply
    (3)   Complementation:
        a.   opposites: e.g., good/bad
         b.   reversives: e.g., tie/untie; alienate/reconcile
         c.   conversives: e.g., buy/sell; lend/borrow
    (4)   Contiguity: e.g., walk, run, hop, skip, crawl (each with restricted

---

            3) *Comment.* Evaluate what this analysis contributes to your understanding of each term's meaning. Comment on how this analysis helps you understand the precise focus of meaning of each synonym. Focus or determine the precise meaning of each synonym here.

SYNONYM STUDY

Passage and term<u> Phil. 1:9, ἐπιγνώσει και πάσῃ αἰσθήσει</u>

Focus the Meaning--Synonym Study

ANALYSIS

ἐπιγνώσει BD[3], intellectual perception; Hawthorne (26) - advanced knowledge; full appreciation of the real meaning of the Christian gospel

πάσῃ αἰσθήσει BDG, insight, experience, denoting moral understanding. Hawthorne (27) - sensitivity to and desire for what is right.

The relationship between the two terms could be either *inclusion: moral understanding* is a particular kind of *knowledge* or *contiguity*: both have to do with understanding but there is a well marked contrast between them. ἐπιγνώσις deals just with intellectual perception while αἰσθήσις deals with a discernment, a capacity developed by knowledge being put into practice in moral decision making. The latter relationship, contiguity, describes the force of both words more satisfactorily.

EVALUATION

Thinking about the terms' meaning in this way enables me to see the unique role each plays in Paul's thought about how love is to grow. "Knowledge," whose content is God's truth, informs the proper exercise of love; "moral discernment" is that capacity to apply "knowledge" to the situation so that the proper exercise of love takes place.

FOCUS

ἐπιγνώσει - advanced knowledge; full appreciation of the real meaning of the Christian gospel, Hawthorne (26)

πάσῃ αἰσθήσει - sensitivity to and desire for what is right, Hawthorne (27).

Aids for In-Depth Study
Writers of Antiquity
Classification Abbreviation for Content and Kind of Writing for Lists I and II

D	- Drama	J	- Jewish	P	- Poetry	Rh	-Rhetoric
G	- Grammar	L	- Literature	Ph	- Philosophy	S	- Science
H	- History	Lx	- Lexicography	R	- Religion	SP	- Socio-Political
		M	- Medicine				

I. THE CLASSICAL PERIOD: 900 B.C. - 330 B.C.

Writer or Work	Content	Century B.C.
Aeneas Tact(icus)	SP	IV
Aeschines	Ph	IV
Aeschylus	D	V
Alexis	D	IV
Anacreon	P	VI
Anaxandrides	P	IV
Anaximader	S	VI
Andoc(ides)	Rh	c. 400 B.C.
Antiphanes	D	IV
Antipho the Orator and Antiopho Sophistra	Ph	V
Aristophanes	D	V-IV
Aristotle	Ph	IV
Bacchylides	P	V
Cratinus Com.	P	V
Critias	P	V
Ctesias	H.S	c. 400 B.C.
Democritus	Ph	c. 400 B.C.
Demosthenes	Rh	IV
Dinarchus	Rh	IV
Diocles	M	IV
Epicharmus	D	V
Euripides	D	V
Gorgias of Leontini	Rh, Lx	V
Herodotus	H	V
Heraclitus	Ph	V
Hermippus	P	V
Hesiod	P	VII
Hippocrates	M	V-IV
Homer	P	VIII-VI
Isaeus	Rh	IV
Isocrates	Rh	IV
Lysias	Rh	V-IV
Mimnermus	P	VI
Pindar	P	V
Plato	Ph	IV
Pre-Socr(atic Philosophers)	Ph	
Pythagorus	R	VI
Sappho	P	VII-VI
Sermonides	P	VII
Simonides	P	VI-V
Solon	SP, P	VII-VI
Sophocles	D	V
Theognis	P	VI
Theophr(astus)	S, Ph (Aristotelian)	IV
Thuc(ydides)	H	V
Xenophanes	Ph, R (nat. theo. &conduct)	VI
Xenophon	H	IV

II. THE HELLENISTIC PERIOD: 300 B.C. - 330 A.D.

Writer or Work	Content	Century A.D.
Achilles Tat(ius)	L	IV
Aelianus	Ph	II
Ael(ius) Aristid(es)	R	II
Alciphr(on)	L	c. 200
Alex(ander) Aphr(odisiensio)	P	c. 200
Antig(onus of) Car(ystus)	H	III B.C.
Anton(inius) Lib(eralis)	L	II
Appollon(uis) Dysc(olus)	G	II
Apollonius of Rhodes	L	III B.C.
Appian(us)	H	II
Apuleius	L	II
Aratus (cf. Ac.17:29/Phenomena[5])	P, S	III B.C.
Aretaeus	M	II
Arrian(us)	H	II
Artem(idorus)	R	II
Athenaeus	L	III
Barbrius	L	c. 200
Bion	P	II B.C.
Callimachus	P	III B.C.
Cass(ius) Dio	H	II-III
Cebes	Ph	I
Celsus	R	II
Chaeremon	H,G	I
Chariton	L	I-II
Chrysippus	Ph (Stoic)	III B.C.
Cornutus	Ph (Stoic)	I A.D.
Dio Chrysosyom	Ph (Stoic)	I-II
Diod(orus) S(iculus)	H	I B.C.
Diog(enes) L(aertius)	Ph (History to Phil.)	III
Dionys(ius of) Hal(icarnassus)	H. Rh	I B.C.
Diosc(urides)	L	I
Diphilus	D	IV-III B.C.
Dositheus	G	IV (?)
Ep(istle of) Arist(eas)	J	II B.C.
Epict(etus)	Ph (Stoic)	I-II
Epicurus	Ph	c. 300
Eratosthenes	Ph (Ethics),S	III B.C.
Galen	M	II
Harpocration	Rh	II
Heliodorus	L	III
Henoch - Enoch	J	I B.C.
Heraclit(us) Sto(icus)	Ph (Stoic)	I B.C.-I A.D.
Hermetic Writings	Ph, R	imperial times
Hermogenes	Rh	II
Hero Alex(andrinus)	S	I B.C.-I A.D.
Herodian(us) Gramm(aticus)	G	II
Herodian	H	III
Herondas	R, D	III B.C.
Hierocles	Ph (Stoic Ethisc)	II
Himeris	Rh	IV
Hippiatricus	S (veterinarian)	
Hyperides	Rh	IV B.C.

II. THE HELLENISTIC PERIOD: 300 B.C. - 330 A.D. (Con't)

Writer or Work	Content	Century A.D.
lambl(ichus)	R, Ph; L	c. 300; II
Josephus	J, H	I
Julian	SP	IV
Kyraniden - Cyranides	R	IV (?)
Libanius	Rh	IV
Longus	L	II
Lucian	Rh	II
Lycophron	P	III B.C.
Manetho	H, R (Egyptian)	I
M(arus) Any (onius) -- Marcus Aurelius	Ph	II
Maximus Tyrius	Ph (Platonic Ethics)	II
Menander	D	IV B.C.
Mesomedes	P	II
Moeris	G, Lx	II B.C.
Moscus	P	I
Musonius (Rufus)	Ph (Stoic)	II B.C.
Nicander	P	I B.C.
Nicol(laus) Dam(ascenus)	H (Herod's Court historian)	II
Numenius	Ph (Pythagorean, Gnostic)	II B.C.
Ocellus Lucanus	Ph (Pythagorean)	I B.C.-I A.D.
Oppianus	P	IV
Oracula Sibyllina	J. H	II B.C. - uncertain
Oribasius	M	uncertain
Orphica	P (Hymns),R	I
Palaephatus	L (myths Rationalized)	I B.C.
Paradoxogr(aphi) Flor(entini)	S (Wonders)	II
Paroem. Gr. - Paroemiographi Graeci	Ph (Collected Proverbs)	I
Parthenius	P	IV-III B.C.
Paus(anias)	H (geography)	I
Perip(lus Maris) Eryth(raei)	S (Navigation)	III B.C.
Philemo Com.	D	I B.C.
Philo of Alexandria	J, Rh, R	III
Philo Mech(anicus)	S	II
Philodemus	Ph (popularizer)	II
Philostrat(us)	L,R	I
Philumen(us)	M	I-II
Phryn(ichus)	Lx	III
Physiogn. = Scriptores Physiognomici	Ph(see char. fr. phys.appear.)	I-II
Pliny the Elder	S (natural history)	II
Pliny the Younger	SP (administers Christians)	II
Puotinus	Ph (Neo-Platonic)	II
Plutarch	Ph (Platonist Ethicist)	II B.C.
Polemo Soph	Ph (Physiogn.),Rh	III B.C.
Pollux	Rh	III
Polyaenus	SP	III B.C.
Ploybius	H	II-I B.C.
Polystrat(us Epicurus)	Ph	II
Porphry	Ph (Neo-Platonic)	200
Posidippus	R (anti-Chr. polemicist), P	I
Posidon(ius)	H,Ph (History of Philosophy)	II
Ps.-Appollod(orus)	L	IV
Ps.-Callisth(enes)	L	IV
Ps.-Demetrius	L	as early as I B.C.
Ps.-Phocylides	P	II
Ptolem(aeus)	Rh	II
Quintus Smyrnaeus	P	I
Sallustius	R (Neo-Platonic Piety)	
Scholia (marginal interpretations)		
Sextus Empiricus	Ph (History of Phil)	
Soranus	M	
Strabo	H (geography)	

Writer or Work	Content	Century A.D.
Teles	P	III B.C.
Testament of 12 Patriarchs	J (Ethical and Apocalyptic)	1 B.C. - 1 A.D.
Tetrast(icha) lamb(ica): Babruis	P	
Themist(ius)	Rh, P (Aristoltelian)	IV
Theocritus	P	III B.C.
Vett(ius) Val(ens)	R (astrology)	II
Xenophon Eph(esius)	L	II
Zeno the Stoic	Ph	IV- III B.C.

III. HELLENISTIC NON-LITERARY USAGE

BDG; Moulton, J. H. & Milligan, J., The Vocabulary of the Greek Testament Illustrated from the Papyri (M & M); TDNT; Deissman, G. A., *Light from the Ancient East*; indices, Gawantka, W., *Concordances to Dittenberger's OGIS and SIG^3.*

A.   The Papyri, referenced in BDG and M & M which are on microfiche in the CIU Library.

PA 3301.A47 Ser 1:77-78   Berichtigungen = Berichtigungsliste der Griechischen Papyrusurkunden aus 'A'Gypten hrsgbn. von. F Preisigke. Berlin and Leipzig, 1922. (M & M only).

PA 3301.A47 Ser 1:11-17   Berl(iner) Klassikertexte 1-VII 1904-23.

PA 3301.A47 Ser 1:1-8   BGU = Aegyptishe Urkunden aus den Museen Zu Berlin: Griech Urkunden 1-VIII 1897-1933.

PA 3301.A47 Ser 1:52   Enteux. = EnteuxeiV I ed. O. Gueraud 1931.

PA 3301.A47 Ser 1:38-40   Maspero = JMasp., Pap. greco d'epoque Byzantine I-III 1910-16.

PA 3301.A47 Ser 2:78-80   Ostraka = UWilcken, Griechische Ostraka I, II, 1899 (I contains the commentary, II the texts). M & M abbr. Ostr. or Wilcken Ostr

PA 3301.A47 Ser 1:43-44   PAmh = BPGrenfell and ASHunt, The Amherst Papyri I, II 1900f.

PA 3301.A47 Ser 2:50-53   P Bad. *Griechische Papyri(=Veroffent lichungen . . . ii and iv.).* Ed. Friedrich Bilabel. Heidelberg, 1923 & 1924 (M & M only).

PA 3301.A47 Ser 1:87   P. Bouraint = *Les Papyrus Bouriant* par Paul Collart. Paris 1926 (M & M only).

PA 3301.A47 Ser 1:83   PBrem = Die Bremer Papyri, ed. U. Wilcken, 1936 (BDG only).

PA 3301.A47 Ser 2:68   *P Cairo Pres = Griechische Urkunden des Agyptischen Museums zu Kairo.* Ed. F. Preisigke. Strassburg, 1911. (M & M only).

PA 3301.A47 Ser 1:46-49   P Cairo Zen = *Catalogue General des Antiquites Egyptiennes du Musee du Claire.* Nos. 59001-59531. Zenon Papyri, I-III Ed. C. C. Edgar, Cairo 1925-28 (M & M only).

PA 3301.A47 Ser 2:81	PEleph = ORubensohn, Elephantine-Papyri 1907.
PA 3301.A47 Ser 1:25	PFrankf. = HLewald, Griech.Papyri aus Frankfurt (Sitzgsber. d. Hdbg. Ak.d Wiss 1920, Abh 14).
PA 3301.A47 Ser 2:47	PGeneve = JNicole, Les Papyrus de Geneve I 1896ff.
PA 3301.A47 Ser 2:27	PGoodspeed = EJGoodsp., Greek Pap. from the Cairo Museum 1902.
PA 3301.A47 Ser 2:107	P Goodsp Chicago = *Chicago Literary Papyri*. Ed. E. J. Goodspeed. Chicago, 1908. (M & M only).
PA 3301.A47 Ser 2:19	P Grad = *Griechische Papyri der Sammlung Gradenwitz*. Ed. G. Plaumann. Heidelbert, 1914. (M & M only).
PA 3301.A47 Ser 2:105	PGrenf. I = An Alexandrian Erotic Fragment and other Greek Pap., chiefly Ptolemaic, ed. Grenfell 1896
PA 3301.A47 Ser 2:110	PGrenf. II = New Classical Fragments, ed. Grenfell and Hunt 1897.
PA 3301.A47 Ser 2:103	PHamb. = PMMeyer, Griech, Papyrusurkunden der Hamburger Stadtbibliothek 1911-14.
PA 3301.A47 Ser 2:73	P Hawara = Flinders Petrie, *Hawara, Biahmu, and Arsinoe*. London, 1889. (M & M only).
PA 3301.A47 Ser 2:31-33	P Heid = *Veroffentlichungen aus der Heidelberger Papyrus-Sammlung* I. Ed. A. Deissmann. Heidelberg, 1905. (M & M only).
PA 3301.A47 Ser 2:116	Phermopol.=C. Wessely, Corpus Papyrorum Hermopolitanorum (Studien z. Paleographie und Papyruakunde V) 1905 (M & Mabbr. CP Herm).
PA 3301.A47 Ser 2:6-13	Pland-Papyri Iandanae, ed. CKalbfleisch cum discipulis 1912ff.
PA 3301.A47 Ser 2:76	P Karanis = Papyri from Karanis. Ed. E. J. Goodspeed. Chicago, 1900. (M & M only).
PA 3301.A47 Ser 2:15-16	PLeid = CLeemans, Papyri Graeci Musei Antiquarii Publici Lugduni -Batavi 1843; II 1885; quoted as UPZ (s. below) and PGM 12; 13.
PA 3301.A47 Ser 2:102	PLeipz - LMitteis, Griech. Urkunden der Papyrussamnlung zu Leipzig 1906. M & M abbr. PLipo.
PA 3301.A47 Ser 1:54-57, 59	P Lond = F. G. Kenyon & H. Bell, *Greek Papyri in the British Museum* I-V 1893-1917; s. PGM 5;7.
PA 3301.A47 Ser 1:60	P Lond 1912-1929 = being *Greek Papyri in the British Museum*, ed by H. I. Bell in *Jews and Greeks in Egypt*. London 1924 (M & M only).
PA 3301.A47 Ser 1:19, 20, 21, 24	P Mich = Michigan Papyri (Zenon Pap. Ed. C.C. Edgar) 1931; II (pap. from Tebtunis I ed. AER Boak) 1933, II (Micell. Pap. ed J. G. Winter) 1936.

PA 3301.A47 Ser 1:42	P Mon = *Veroffentlichungen ausder Papyrus-Sammlung der K. Hofund Staatsbibliothek Zu Munchen I Byzantinische Papyr.* Leipzig, 1914 (M & M only).
PA 3301.A47 Ser 2:66	PPar = Paris pap. in Notices et Extraits XVIII 2, ed. Brunet de Presle 1865. Most of them are quoted as UPZ (s. below). The great Paris magical papyrus (Bibl. nat. no. 574 of the Supplement grec) PGM 4.
PA 3301.A47 Ser 1:29-31	PPetr = J.P. Mahaffy and J.G. Smyly, The Flinders Petric Papyri I-III (1891-1905).
PA 3301.A47 Ser 1:85	PRainer = CWessely, Corpus Papyrorum Raineri 1895. (M & M abbr. CPR).
PA 3301.A47 Ser 1:15; 2:75 (2nd ed.)	PRev = Revenue Laws of Ptolemy Philadelphus, ed. BP Grenfell and JP Mahaffy 1896.
PA 3301.A47 Ser 1:65-76	PSI = Pubblicazioni della Societa Italiana: Papiri Greci e Latini I-XI 1912-35.
PA 3301.A47 Ser 2:39	PStrassb. = FPreisigke, Griech. Papyrus zu Strassburg I.
PA 3301.A47 Ser 2:85	PTurin = APeyron, Papyri Graeci Regii Taurinensis Mus Aegyptii I; II 1826; 1827.
PA 3301.A47 Ser 2:55	PWarr. = The Warren Papyri 1941 (BDG only)
PA 3301.A47 Ser 2:56	PWien Bos = EBoswinckel, Einige Wiener Pap. 1942.
PA 3301.A47 Ser 1:33-37	Sb=Sammelbuch; see table 5 under Preisigke.
PA 3301.A47 Ser 2:69	Also under Preisigke Table 5. Fachworter = Fachw.
PA 3301.A47 Ser 2:35	Namenbuch 1922.
PA 3301.A47 Ser 2:98-100	Worterbuch der griech.
PA 3301.A47 Ser 2:14	UPZ = Urkunden der Ptolemaerzeit, ed. UWilcken I; II 1927ff.
PA 3301.A47 Ser 2:120-123	Wilcken, Grundzuge, Wilcken, Chrest. = UWilcken, Grundzuge u. Chrestomathie der Papyruskunde I; ii 1912 (M & M abbr. Chrest I and II).
PA 3301.A47 Ser 1:46-50	Zen-P. = Zenon Papyri.

B. Select Papryi I-III (Loeb Classical Library, in stacks). Check index of sources to see if text of papyrus referenced is present.

IV. INTERTESTAMENTAL JEWISH WRITINGS: 200 B.C. -- 100 A.D.

Classification Abbreviation for Content & Kind of Writing for IV

A - Apocalyptic	E - Epistolary	MN- Moralistic Novel	SL - Sacred Legend
DL - Devotional/ Liturgical	H - History	NS - Messianic Songs	WD- Wisdom Didactic

The Old Testament Apocyrpha (AP) and Pseudepigrapha (Psd) (following the DNTT listing with additions from TDNT; BD[3])

Abbreviation	Work	Content	Date
Ad. Dan.	Additions to Daniel (AP found in LXX, Theod., Vulg.):		II-I B.C.
	Prayer of Azariah (LXX Dan. 3:25-45)	DL	
	Song of the Three Children (LXX Dan. 3:52-90)	DL	
Sus.	Susanna (appended to Dan. 12)	MN	
Bel.	Bel and the Dragon (appended to Dan. 12)	MN	
Ad. Est.	Additions to Esther	MN	II B.C.
Apc. Abr.	Apocalypse of Abraham: Slovonic (Psd)	A	70-130 A.D.
Apd. Elias	Apocalypse of Elijah: Hebrew (Psd) (Coptic fragments)	A	261 A.D. Christian recension of earlier Jewish work
Aristeas (Ep. Av.)	Letter of Aristeas: Greek (Psd)	SL	11 B.C.
Ass. Mos.	The Assumption of Moses (Psd)	A	4 B.C. - 30 A.D.
Bar.	1 Baruch	DL(Corporate)	100 - 50 B.C.
(Ep. Jer.)	The Epistle of Jeremy appears at the conclusion of the Book of Baruch (Bar. 6)	E	
1 Esd. (1 Esdr.)	1 Esdras (in LXX and Eng. versions; 3 Esd. in Vulg.)	H	11 B.C.
	NOTE: duplicates parts of 1 Ch, Ezra, Nehemiah with additions		
2 Esd. (4 Esr.)	2 Esdras, or 4 Ezra, or Apocalypse of Ezra (Syriac, Latin, etc., no Greek; Psd)	A	80 - 100 A.D.
	NOTE: in BDG, 2 Esdr - 1 Esdras LXX (Chs. 1-10 - Hebr. Ezra; 22-23 = Nehemiah)		
Eth. Enoch	Ethiopic Book of Enoch or 1 Enoch: Ethiopic with Greek and Hebrew fragments	A	170 B.C. with sections added later; chaps. 37-71 post 90 A.D.?
(Eth. En.; Hencoh)	(The Apocalypse of Enoch; Chaps. 106-108, Fragment of the Book of Noah, Psd)		
Gr. Bar.	Greek Books of Baruch or 3 Baruch	A	Late II - early III A.D.
Gr. Enoch	Greek Book of Enoch: Greek translation of chaps. 1-32; 97:6-104, 106-107 of 1 Enoch (Psd)	A	See Eth. Enoch
Heb. Enoch (Hb. En.)	Hebrew Book of Enoch, or 3 Enoch (Psd)	A	IV - VII A.D.
Jub.	The Book of Jubilee: Ethiopic and latin (or The Little Genesis, Psd)	SL	100 B.C. with older elements
Jud. (Jdt.; Jdth)	Judith (Ap)	MN	II B.C.

Abbreviation	Work	Content	Date
Life Adam (Vit. Ad.)	The Life of Adam and Eve: (Apocalypse of Moses - Greek title; Psd)	SL	20 B.C. - 70 A.D.
1,2,3,4, Macc.	1,2,3 Maccabees (Ap)	H H H	120-100 B.C. 120-100 B.C. late 1 B.C.
	4 Maccabees (Psd)	WD	50 B.C.-100 A.D. (disputed)
Man.	Prayer of Manasseh (Ap)	DL	I - III A.D.
Mart. Isa. (Asc. Is.)	The Martyrdom of Isaiah (chaps. 1-5 of the Ascension of Isaiah	SL	early I B.C.
Paral. Jerem.	Paralipomena Jeremise (The rest of the Word of Baruch, sometimes called 3 Baruch or 4 Baruch (Psd)	SL	70-130 A.D.
Pirke (Ab.)	Pirke Aboth	WD	200 B.C. - 200 A.D.
Pss. Sol (Ps. Sol.)	The Psalms of Solomon: Greek (Psd)	MS	60-30 B.C.
Sib. (Sib. Or.)	The Sibylline Oracles: Greek (Psd)	A	70-80 A.D., revised 200 A.D.
Sir.	The Book of Sirach or Ecclesiasticus (or The Wisdom of the Son of Sirach; Ap)	WD	190 B. C.
Sl. Enoch (Sl. En.)	Slovonic Book of Enoch, or Book of the Secrets of Enoch, or 2 Enoch (Psd)	A	VIII A.D. from an original before 70 A.D.
Story	The Story of Ahikar: many languages (Psd)	WD	pre-V B.C.
Syr. Bar. (S. Bar.)	Syriac Apocalypse of Baruch or 2 Baruch (Psd)	A	130-200 A.D.
Test. Abr.	Testament of Abraham: Greek (Psd)	A	I A.D.
Test. Ad.	Testament of Adam (Book of the Caves of Treasures; Syriac; Psd)	SL	IV A.D. Christian works based on earlier
Test. Sol.	Testament of Solomon: Greek (Psd)	SL/A	100 A.D. Christian recension of earlier Jewish work
Test. XII Test. Ash. (A.) Test. Ben (B.) Test. Dan (D.) Test. Gad (G.) Test Iss. Test Jos. Test. Jud. Test. Lev. (L.) Test. Naph (N.) Test Reub. (N.) Test Sim. (S.) Test. Zeb	Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs: Greek (Psd) Testament of Asher Testament of Benjamin Testament of Dan Testament of Gad Testament of Issachar Testament of Joseph Testament of Judah Testament of Levi Testament of Naphtali Testament of Reuben Testament of Simeon Testament of Zebulon	A	early II B.C. with Christian addition ca. 200 A.D. (disputed)
Tob.	Tobit (Ap)	MN	I-II B.C.
Wis.	Wisdom of Solomon (Ap)	WD	I B.C.

V. FIRST CENTURY JEWISH WRITINGS: Philo & Josephus

A. Philo of Alexandria (c. 20 B.C.-50 A.D.)

Abbreviation	Work	Volume in Loeb Classical Library Series
Abr.	De Abrahamo	6
Aet. Mund	De Aeternitate Mundi	9
Agric.	De Agricultura	3
Cher.	De Cherubim	2
Conf. Ling.	De Confusione Linguarum	4
Congr.	De Congressu quaerendae Eruditionis gratia	4
Decal.	De Decalogo	7
Det. Pot. Ins.	Quod Deterius Potiori insidiari solet	2
Deus Imm.	Quod Deus immutabilis sit	3
Ebr.	De Ebrietate	3
Flacc.	In Placcum	9
Fug.	De Fuga et Inventione	5
Gig.	De Gigantibus	2
Jos.	De Josepho	6
Leg. All	Legum Allegoriae	1
Leg. Gai	Legatio ad Gaium	10
Migr. Abr.	De Migratione Abrahami	4
Mut. Nom.	De Mutatione Nominum	5
Omn. Prob. Lib.	Quod Omnis Probus Liber sit	9
Op. Mund.	De Opificio Mundi	1
Plant.	De Plantatione	3
Poster. C.	De Posteritate Caini	2
Praem. Poen.	De Praemiis et Pocnis	8
Quaest. in Ex.	Quaestiones in Exodum	2
Quaest. In Gen.	Quaestiones in Genesin	1
Rer. Div. Her.	Quis Rerum Divinarum Heres	4
Sacr. AC.	De Sacrificilis Abelis et Caini	2
Sobr.	De Sobrietate	3
Som.	De Somniis	5
Spec. Leg.	De Specialibus Legibus	7 (I-III); 8 (IV)
Virt.	Devirtutibus	8
Vit. Cont.	De Vita Contemplativa	9
Vit. Mos.	De Vita Mosis	6

B. Jos(ephus) = Flavius Josephus (c. 37-97 A.D.)

Abbreviation	Work	Volume in Loeb Classical Library Series
Ant.	Antiquitates (Antiquities)	4 (I-IV; 5 (V-VIII); 6 (IX-XI); 7 (XII-XIV); 8 (XV-XVII); 9 (XVIII-XX)
Ap.	Contra Apionem (Against Apion)	1
Bell.	Bellum Judaicum (Jewish Wars)	2 (I-III); 3 (IV-VII)
Vit.	Vita (the Life)	1

VI. NON-GREEK JEWISH WRITINGS

A. Dead Sea Scrolls

The Dead Sea Scrolls consist of over 20,000 fragments of more than 800 different documents found in eleven caves in the the region of "Qumran," near the Dead Sea. The numbering system used consists of a cave number, Q (for Qumran), and an abbreviation or a number. In other words, 1Q34 would be the thirty-fourth document, found in Cave 1 at Qumran. A complete listing of the documents can be found in Martinez. The principle works are listed below (not including Bible book mss, such as the scrolls of Isaiah).

Rules

1QS	Rule of the Community
1QSa	Rule of the Congregation
1QSb	Collection of Blessings
CD	The Cairo Damascus Document
5Q13	A Sectarian Rule
4Q181	The Wicked and the Holy
4QOrd	Ordinances
4Q513-14	Halakah
4QMMT	The Letter to the Wicked Priest

Hymns and Prayers

1QH	Thanksgiving Hymns
4QPBless	Patriarchal Blessing
4QPrNab	Prayer of Nabonidus
4QSirSabb	Angelic Liturgy
1Q29	Liturgy of Three Tongues of Fire
3QHymn	Hymn of Praise
6QBen	Blessings
4QPssJosh	Psalms of Joshua
6QHym	Hymns
4Q504-6	Psalms
4Q510-11	Wisdom Canticles
11QBer	Benediction
4QPsAp	Apocryphal Psalms
4QMorAb	Morning and Evening Prayers

8QHymn	A Hymn
11QPs[a]	11Q Apocryphal Psalms
4Q503	Daily Prayers

Commentaries (Peshers)

1QpHab	Habakkuk Pesher
4QpNah	Nahum Pesher
1QpPs68	Psalm 68 Pesher
4QpPs37	Psalm 37 Pesher
4QpPs127	Psalm 127 Pesher
4QTestim	Testimonies
4QFlor	Florilegium
4QpIsa	Isaiah Pesher
3QpIsa	Isaiah Pesher
4Qp Hos	Hosea Pesher
1QpMic	Micah Pesher 1
4QpMic	Micah Pesher 2
1QpZeph	Zephaniah Pesher 1
1QpZeph	Zephaniah Pesher 2
4QCatena[a]	Catena A
4QCatena[b]	Catena B
1QpPs	Psalm Pesher 1
4QpPa[a]	Psalm Pesher 2
4QpPs[b]	Psalm Pesher 3
4QapLam	Pseudo-Lamentations
4QPsDan ar	Pseudo-Daniel

Apocryphal and Apocalyptic Works

1QM	War Scroll
11QTemple	Temple Scroll
4QPsDan A	Apocalypse of Pseudo-Daniel
4QAgesCreat	Ages of Creation
11QMelch	Melchizedek
1QapGen ar	Genesis Apocryphon
1QJN ar	The New Jerusalem
1QDM	Saying of Moses
1QNoah 2	Noah Apocryphon
1QMyst	Book of the Mysteries
2QapMoses	Moses Apocryphon
2QapDavid	David Apocryphon
1QapProph	Prophetic Apocryphon
5QapMal	Malachi Apocryphon
6QapSam/Kgs	Samuel-Kings Apocryphon
6QProph	Prophetic Text
6QAllegory	Allegory of the Vine
6QapProph	Prophetic Apocryphon
6Q Apoc ar	Apocalyptic Text
6QPriest Proph	Priestly Prophecy
1Q26	A Wisdom Apocryphon

Other Works

6QCal	Calendar Text
4QAlpha	Alphabetic Document
4Q184	Dame Folly and Dame Wisdon
4QAmram	Visions of Amram
4Q501	Laments
4QMess ar	Elect of God
4QVisSamuel	Vision of Samuel
4Q185	A Sapiential Testament
4Q502	Marriage Ritual
4Q512	Purification Ritual

B. The Mishnah

Abbreviation	Tractate	Page Number in Danby
Ab.	Aboth (`The Fathers')	446
Ar.	Arakhin (`Vows of Valuation')	544
AZ	Abodah Zarah (`Idolatry')	437
BB	Baba Bathra (`The Last Gate')	365
Bek.	Bekhoroth (`Firstlings')	529
Ber.	Berakoth (`Benedictions')	2
Bik.	Bikkurim (`First-fruits')	93
BK	Baba Kamma (`The First Gate')	332
BM	Baba Metzia (`The Middle Gate')	347
Dem.	Demoi (`Produce not certainly tithed')	20
Eduy.	Eduyoth (`Testimonies')	422
Erub.	Erubin (`The Fusion of Sabbath Limits')	121
Git.	Gittin (`Bills of Divorce')	307
Hag.	Hagigah (`The Festal Offering')	211
Hal.	Hallah (`Dough Offering')	83
Hor.	Horayoth (`Instructions')	461
Hul.	Hullin (`Animals killed for food')	513
Kel.	Kelim (`Vessels')	604
Ker.	Kerithoth (`Extirpation')	562
Kid.	Kiddushin (`Betrothals')	245
Kil.	Kilaim (`Diverse Kinds')	28
Kin.	Kinnim (`The Bird-offerings')	598
Maas.	Masseroth (`Tithes')	66
Mak.	Makkoth (`Stripes')	401
Maksh.	Makshirin (`Predisposers')	758
Meg.	Megillah (`The Scroll of Esther')	201
Meil.	Meilah (`Sacrilege')	573
Men.	Menahoth (`Meal-offerings')	491
Mid.	Middoth (`Measurements')	589
Miq.	Mikwaoth (`Immersion-pools')	732
MK	Moed Katan (`Mid-Festival Days')	207
MS	Maaser Sheni (`Second Tithe')	73
Naz.	Nazir (`The Nazirite-Vow')	280
Ned.	Nedarim (`Vows')	264
Neg.	Negaim (`Leprosy-signs')	676
Nid.	Niddah (`The Menstruant')	745

Endnotes

1. Hans Conzelmann, "χαρις, " <u>Theological Dictionary of the New Testament</u>, Gerhard Friedrich, ed. (Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1974) 9:374.

2. Nigel Turner, "Modern Issues in Biblical Studies: Philology in New Testament Studies," *Expository Times* 71 (1959-60) 107.

3. J. Behm, **"**νοεω κτλ," *Theological Dictionary of the New Testament*, Gerhard Kittel, ed. (Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1967) 4:979.

4. Cf. also Gustav A. Deissman, *Light from the Ancient East* (Grand Rapids: Baker, 1978.

    G. H. R. Horsley, *New documents illustrating early Christianity: a review of the Greek inscriptions and papyri published in 1976, 1977, --* (North Ryde, N. S. W.: The Ancient History Documentary Research Centre, Macquarie U., 1981, 1982, --).

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5. Cf. *Theological Dictionary of the Old Testament*, G. J. Botterweck and H. Ringgren, eds. (Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1974-

6. Lester T. Whitelocke, *An Analytical Concordance of the Books of Apocrypha* (Washington, D.C.: University Press of America, 1978); Wayne Grudem, "Alphabetical Reference List of Old Testament Apocrypha and Pseudepigraphy," *JETS* 19 (1976) 297-313; *A Concordance to the Apocrypha/Deuterocanonical Books of the RSV* (Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1983); Robert H. Charles, *Apocrypha and Pseudepigrapha* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1913) 2 vols. see its index; Joseph A. Fitzmeyer, *Dead Sea Scrolls: major publications and tools for study* (Chico, CA: Scholars Press, 1977); J. Terence Forestell, *Targumic Traditions and the New Testament: an annotated bibliography with a New Testament index* (Chico, CA: Scholars Press, 1979); Bruce H. Grigsby, "A Proposed Guide for Citing Rabbinic Texts," *JETS* 24 (1981) 83-90; Hermann L. Strack and Paul Billerbeck, *Kommentar zum Neuen Testament aus Talmud und Midrasch* (Munich: Beck, 1922-28) 4-6 vols., (S-B); *Apocrypha, Pseudepigrapha, Qumran Sectarian Writings, Philo, Josephus* (Philadelphia: Fortress Press, 1984).

7. Eugene A. Nida, *Componential Analysis of Meaning: An Introduction to Semantic Structures* (The Hague: Mouton, 1975) 15.

8. Ibid., 15ff.