

## Notes for contributors

Papers are considered for publication on the strict understanding that they have not previously been published nor are currently on offer to any other journal. They are submitted in English, French, German, Italian, or Spanish, in a standard electronic format. They include two summaries of ca. 10 lines, the one in French and the other in whatever usual academic language.

### Transliterations

Quotations in foreign languages whose length exceeds one line will be written in their specific alphabet (Hebrew, Greek, Arabic...). For shorter quotations or single words in Hebrew, we recommend to make use of the following table: ' for א (not at the beginning of a word); *b* and *bh* for ב and בּ; *w* for ו; *h* for ה; *t* for ט; *k* and *kh* for כ and כּ; ' for ע; *p* and *ph* for פ and פּ; *s* for ש; *q* for ק; *š* for שׁ; *ś* for שׂ. Do not transliterate long vocals and the *dagešim ḥazaqim* if you are not sure to be consistent in doing so.

### Further rules (papers in English)

Single foreign words are in italics, quotations are put within quotation marks; use single quotation marks only in the case of a quotation within a quotation, *not* for single words. Books of the Bible are not italicized: II Chronicles 9:2; Matthew 26:8.

References are given in full in the footnotes. Bibliographies at the end of the articles are not accepted. Do not use abbreviations in first or single references. Use initials for authors' first names, small capitals for the surnames, a coma between the names of two authors or more. Book titles are in italics; names of publishers and series titles are not included, e.g.: L. GINZBERG, *The Legends of the Jews*, vol. 6, Philadelphia, 1968, p. 365, n. 67.

Articles in Journals: title of the article within double round (English) quotation marks ("..."), journal title in italics, volume number/part in volume (if any) in arabic numerals, year within parentheses, inclusive page numbers (linked by a short hyphen: 000-000, *not* 000–000) followed by specific page number within parentheses if necessary, e.g.: G. SERMONETA, "La dottrina dell'intelletto e la 'fede filosofica' di Jehudah e Immanuel Romano", *Studi Medievali*, 3<sup>rd</sup> series, 6/2 (1965), p. 1-76 (48).

Articles in Books: as above, with the use of "in" between the title of the article and the reference of the book: L. I. LEVINE, "Archaeological Discoveries from Greco-Roman Era in Recent Archaeology in the Land of Israel", in H. SHANKS, B. MAZAR (eds), *Biblical Archaeological Society*, Washington-Jerusalem, 1984, p. 75-96.

Repeated References: "*ibid.*" is used only for a repeated reference immediately following the previous one; in other cases, use the author's surname with either a short title or (only in non ambiguous cases) *art. cit.* for an article, *op. cit.* for a book, e.g.: SERMONETA, "La dottrina", p. 17 / SERMONETA, *art. cit.*, p. 17.

Use "*Cf.*" only for "Compare" and not instead of "See" (the latter, by the way, in most cases useless).

Hebrew Titles: in most cases, in recent scholarly publications, the titles of the Hebrew books and articles are given in a European language (mostly in English), somewhere at the beginning or at the end of the Hebrew book: cite only this form, followed with "(Hebrew)" (within brackets), e. g.: J. DAN, *On Gershom Scholem. Twelve Studies* (Hebrew), Jerusalem, 2010. When such a translation does not exist, the Hebrew title will be given in transliteration, and followed by your own translation within square brackets, e. g.: G. SCHOLEM, " 'Iqbotaw šel Gabirol ba-qabbalah" [Traces of Ibn Gabirol in Kabbalah], in A. A. KABAK, E. STEINMANN (eds), *Me'asef sofrey Ereš Yišra'el*, Tel-Aviv, 1940, p. 160-178. Well-known titles of classical works (e.g.: *Mishneh Torah*) do not require such a translation nor diacritics; by the same token, in an article intended for specialists in *halakhah*, *paršanut*, or *balšanut*, etc., when quoting a host of ancient Hebrew books, even less well-known, you are not expected to (rather, you are expected not to) translate them.