

STYLE SHEET

In preparing your manuscript, please conform to the following guidelines. Manuscripts not so prepared will be edited by JLA staff or returned for revision.

- 1 Please provide a line or two of information about yourself, such as an institutional affiliation, before the first footnote.
- 2 Manuscripts should be submitted both as hard copy and electronically, in WORD 2007 or less. Papers should be double-spaced (text and footnotes).
- 3 Neither the file nor the hard copy should contain tracked changes, comments, highlighting, underlining, different font colors, or other markings. 12 pt. font, preferably Times New Roman, should be used throughout, including the notes.
- 4 The paper should not contain electronically linked cross-references.
- 5 All references must conform to the *Jewish Law Annual* house style specified below.
- 6 All references containing titles originally in Hebrew should provide both the original title of the work in transliteration, and the official title in English if it is given in the book or appears in an English table of contents (often found at the end of the volume). If no English title is given, please suggest a translation, indicating that it is your own.
- 7 Authorized Version abbreviations for books of the Bible, listed in dictionaries and style guides such as *The Chicago Manual of Style*, should be used. In referring to the Talmud, tractate names should not be abbreviated. m, b, j, or t should be prefixed to the tractate name to indicate whether the Mishnah, the Babylonian Talmud, Jerusalem Talmud or Tosefta is being referred to.

CITATION STYLE

Halakhic literature

Beit Yosef, OH 156, YD 147.

Maimonides, *Code*, Laws concerning Robbery and Lost Property 11:1.

R. Joshua Falk Katz, *Perisha*, HM 201:1 (at the end).

Rashi, bBaba Kama 27a s.v. *lemikah uminkar*.

Responsa Beit Shlomo, OH #57.

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Responsa Beit Shlomo, OH #57.

Responsa Mabit, #37.

Responsa Maharam Mintz, #5 (Jerusalem: 1991, 16).

Books

W.C. Kaiser, *Toward Old Testament Ethics* (Grand Rapids MI: 1978), 99.

E. Urbach, *The Sages: Their Concepts and Beliefs*, trans. I. Abrahams (Jerusalem: 1987), 1:343.

Journal articles

R. Kleinman, "Early interpretations of the Bible and Talmud as a reflection of medieval legal realia," 16 *Jewish Law Annual* (2006), 25–50.

Joseph Raz, "Legal principles and the limits of law," 81 *Yale L.J.* 823, 830 (1972).

A. Shaffer, "Cuneiform tablets from Palestine I: the letter from Shechem" (Hebrew), *Beer-Sheva* 3 (1988), 163–69.

Articles in edited volumes

B.S. Jackson, "Legalism and spirituality," in E.B. Firmage, B.G. Weiss and J.W. Welch (eds.), *Religion and Laws: Biblical, Judaic and Islamic Perspectives* (Winona Lake IN: 1990), 243–61.

D. Sinclair, "Defending the lives of the mortally ill, the embryo, and the non-Jew" (Hebrew), in G. Frishtick (ed.), *Human Rights in Judaism* (Hebrew), (Jerusalem: 1992), 37 n. 19.

Cross-references in notes

23 D. Sperber, *Material Culture in Eretz-Israel during the Talmudic Period* (Hebrew), vol. 1 (Jerusalem: 1993), vol. 2 (Jerusalem: 2006).

24 See England 1991, n. 11 above, 67.

25 *Ibid.*, 121.

26 Sperber, n. 23 above, 2:126–33.

TRANSLITERATION

Wherever possible, essential Hebrew is to be transliterated into English rather than word-processed in Hebrew characters, as follows:

alef	a	lamed	l
bet	b	mem	m
vet	v	nun	n
gimel	g	samekh	s
dalet	d	ayin	a
hei (pronounced)	h	pei	p
vav	v	fei	f
zayin	z	tzadi	tz
het	h	kuf	k
tet	t	reish	r
yod	y	shin	sh
kaf	k	sin	s
khaf	kh	tav	t

patah; kamatz	a
hirik	i
shva (pronounced)	e
segol	e
shuruk; kubutz	u
holam	o
tzeire	ei

No diacriticals, apostrophes, hyphens, doubling of consonants or capitalization should be used as elements of the transliteration or to indicate prefixes and the definite article.

These transliteration guidelines are not intended to apply to papers addressing linguistic or philological issues.