

INSTRUCTIONS AND STYLEBOOK FOR THE PUBLICATION OF TEXTS IN CCSG

[Version 1, d.d. January 28th 2014]

The following set of guidelines have been established with a double purpose: (1) to make the *Corpus Christianorum Series Graeca* more consistent and in line with the international academic standards in critical editions; (2) to present future editors with a workable guide for the preparation of their manuscript. Adapting your manuscript to these guidelines before submitting it will avoid a considerable amount of additional work, both for you and for the redaction.

If for some reason your edition should require a deviation from these guidelines, please present your case to the redaction and/or the editorial board.

The redaction of the CCSG will guide you through the steps to get from the first submission of the manuscript to the final publication. Both the editorial board and the redaction wish to maintain the highest possible standards, academically and formally.

1 SUBMISSION OF YOUR WORK

- [1.1] Before proceeding to the final draft, please contact the editorial board (contact: Prof. dr. Peter Van Deun [peter.vandeun@arts.kuleuven.be]) by sending a detailed description of the project and some sample pages of the edition.
- [1.2] A preliminary decision of the editorial board, on whether or not your edition can become part of the CCSG, will be communicated to you as soon as possible.
- [1.3] After this preliminary decision you can start adapting the edition to meet the guidelines of the CCSG.
- [1.4] Keep in mind, however, that the editorial board will not reach a final decision on publication until it has reviewed the final draft.
- [1.5] The editorial board and the redaction expect their comments to be thoroughly considered and implemented by the editor. If the editor cannot implement them, the reasons for this must be thoroughly explained and founded.

2 TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS AND GENERAL REMARKS

- [2.1] Manuscripts must be submitted in electronic form (using a recent version of Word for Windows or Apple [for the edition itself Classical Text Editor can be used]) accompanied by a hard-copy printout.
- [2.2] Only **unicode-fonts** can be accepted.

- [2.3] Introduction and text must be in separate document files.
- [2.4] When using Word, apparatuses of the edited text should be submitted in separate files: do not put apparatuses on text pages. The hard-copy format must maintain these distinctions.
- [2.5] Use the formatting features of Word (italics, superscript, small caps, etc.), but do not try to simulate the final layout.
- [2.6] Spelling should comply to the conventions of the language in question. So in French use for instance œ (Unicode 0153) for ligature oe (e.g. 'œuvre'); in Spanish, use ~ for tildes (e.g. 'España'), etc.
- [2.7] Do not put a space before a period, comma, exclamation point, question mark, colon or semi-colon. **Always** use one space after a punctuation mark, also in the case of references (e.g. not CPG 7707.32, but CPG 7707. 32)
- [2.8] Dashes:
- a. Never use an Em-dash (—).
 - b. Use an En-dash (–) only with a space before and after it. An En-dash is used with the meaning "from ... until ..." in the case of composite numbers.
 - c. Never put spaces when using a short dash (-). A short dash is used with the meaning "from ... until ..." in the case of simple numbers of letters.
 - d. The following examples may help to decide when to use a short dash and when to use an En-dash:
 - En-dash in cases like: PG 91, 301 A6 – B5 / PG 91, 309 C9 – 312 A4 / 102, 25 – 103, 1
 - Short dash in cases like: p. 18-19 / PG 91, 304 D2-4 / p. 18, l. 9-14;
- [2.9] Numbers are always written in full (e.g. p. 112-115, NOT p. 112-5!).

3 THE INTRODUCTION

- [3.1] The introduction may be written (in order of preference) in English, French, German, Italian or Spanish.
- [3.2] The introduction should discuss the following elements:
- a. A brief introduction of the author and the work**
Place the author and his work in context, but do not discuss literary, historical or theological questions at length. If you think a longer discussion is necessary, present the reasons to the editorial board in the initial phase. Depending on the situation, the board may permit a longer introduction.
 - b. The manuscript tradition (direct tradition)**
The description of the manuscript tradition is the most important part of the introduction. Describe the manuscripts concisely, if modern, detailed descriptions exist, and refer to these modern descriptions. Manuscript descriptions may need to be longer if no modern, detailed descriptions do not exist. As a rule, the manuscript description as a means serves the edition as an end.

Discuss the relationships between the relationship between the different manuscripts, illustrating these relationships with stemmata, if possible.
 - c. The indirect tradition**
Discuss the indirect tradition as thoroughly and fully as is possible. If possible, establish its position in the stemma of the direct tradition.
 - d. A survey of the previous editions**
Provide a brief survey of previous editions, placing the present edition in context.

e. The principles applied in the edition (*ratio edendi*)

Explain the way you dealt with orthographical peculiarities, accentuation and punctuation and discuss any special symbols used in the text and the apparatus.

The CCSG has a history of keeping as closely as possible to the situation in the manuscripts, especially in the case of texts postdating the year 1000, i.e. when it is to be expected that the situation in the manuscripts closely reflects the way the author actually spelled, accentuated and punctuated. We strongly encourage future editors to continue this tradition. For contributions on this subject, we refer to:

A. GIANNOULI – E. SCHIFFER, *From Manuscripts to Book. Proceedings of the International Workshop on Textual Criticism and Editorial Practice for Byzantine Texts (Vienna, 10-11 December 2009)* (Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften. Philosophisch-historische Klasse. Denkschriften 431; Veröffentlichungen zur Byzanzforschung 29), Wien, 2011 (see also the contributions mentioned in the bibliography on p. 210-213)

and especially to the important contributions of J. Noret mentioned in the above publication. Forthcoming is:

J. NORET, *L'accentuation byzantine. En quoi et pourquoi elle diffère de l'accentuation «savante» actuelle, parfois absurde*, in M. HINTERBERGER (ed.), *The Language of Byzantine Learned Literature (Byzantios. Studies in Byzantine History & Civilization 9)*, Turnhout, 2014

However, if you feel that for your edition this is not possible or inappropriate, we are willing to accept this. In any case, you should explain your choices and editorial decisions in the introduction. And most importantly, the choice made should be implemented in a consistent way.

4 THE BIBLIOGRAPHIC ENTRIES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

[4.1] Uniformity in all references is essential. The system shown below (see 4.8) is highly recommended.

[4.2] References to foliation, pagination and columns are always abbreviated in the following way:

f.	for folio and folios	= f. 217
p.	for page and pages	= p. 217
col.	for column and columns	= col. 217
v	for verso (in superscript)	= f. 217 ^v
ra	for recto, column a (in superscript)	= f. 217 ^{ra}
vb	for verso, column b (in superscript)	= f. 217 ^{vb}

As a rule ^r for recto is only used if necessary, e.g. f. 217^{r-v}. Otherwise, the folio number refers to the recto of that folio. Thus, f. 217 refers only to the recto.

As already said (see 2.9) numbers of folios, pages and columns are written in full.

[4.3] Do **not** use:

op. cit. / o.c.	use the short reference form instead
sq. / sqq. / ...	give the exact location instead

Use *ibid.* sparingly. It is only acceptable if reference is made to the same source as in the previous note, and in such a way that every possible confusion is excluded.

[4.4] The bibliography contains all **secondary literature** that is cited more than once in the introduction and as such is referred to only in abbreviated form (Also editions that are cited for the introduction they contain are considered to be secondary literature).

[4.5] The bibliography mentions both the abbreviated form as used in the edition – please make sure that this abbreviated form is transparent, makes sense and is unambiguous – and the full bibliographic reference.

[4.6] The bibliographic entries are given in the alphabetic order of their abbreviated form.

[4.7] For a list of frequently used abbreviations, we refer to the list below. However, the abbreviations you actually use should still be mentioned in the bibliography.

AASS	<i>Acta Sanctorum</i>
AB	<i>Analecta Bollandiana</i>
ACO	<i>Acta Conciliorum Oecumenicorum</i>
AHC	<i>Annuario Historiae Conciliorum</i>
AHR	<i>The American Historical Review</i>
AOC	<i>Archives de l'Orient chrétien</i>
ArchAth	<i>Archives de l'Athos</i>
ASE	<i>Annali di storia dell'esegesi</i>
BA	<i>Byzantinisches Archiv</i>
BBA	<i>Berliner Byzantinistische Arbeiten</i>
BBGG	<i>Bollettino della Badia greca di Grottaferrata</i>
BETL	<i>Bibliotheca Ephemeridum Theologicarum Lovaniensium</i>
BF	<i>Byzantinische Forschungen</i>
BHG	<i>Bibliotheca Hagiographica Graeca</i>
BHL	<i>Bibliotheca Hagiographica Latina</i>
BHO	<i>Bibliotheca Hagiographica Orientalis</i>
BKM	<i>Βυζαντινά κείμενα και Μελέται</i>
BMGS	<i>Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies</i>
BNJ	<i>Byzantinisch-neugriechische Jahrbücher</i>
BSGRT	<i>Bibliotheca Scriptorum Graecorum et Romanorum Teubneriana</i>
Bsl	<i>Byzantinoslavica</i>
BV	<i>Byzantina Vindobonensia</i>
Byz	<i>Byzantion</i>
BZ	<i>Byzantinische Zeitschrift</i>
CA	<i>Cahiers Archéologiques</i>
CAB	<i>Corpus des astronomes byzantins</i>
CAG	<i>Commentaria in Aristotelem graeca</i>
CANT	M. GEERARD, <i>Clavis Apocryphorum Novi Testamenti (Corpus Christianorum)</i> , Turnhout, 1992
CAVT	J.-C. HAELEWYCK, <i>Clavis Apocryphorum Veteris Testamenti (Corpus Christianorum)</i> , Turnhout, 1998
CCSA	<i>Corpus Christianorum. Series Apocryphorum</i>
CCSG	<i>Corpus Christianorum. Series Graeca</i>
CCSL	<i>Corpus Christianorum. Series Latina</i>
CCCM	<i>Corpus Christianorum. Continuatio Mediaevalis</i>
CFHB	<i>Corpus Fontium Historiae Byzantinae</i>
CIG	<i>Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum</i>
CIL	<i>Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum</i>
CJ	<i>Codex Justinianus</i>
CPG	M. GEERARD, <i>Clavis Patrum Graecorum</i> , 5 vol., Turnhout, 1983, 1974, 1979, 1980 and 1987; M. GEERARD – J. NORET, <i>Clavis Patrum Graecorum. Supplementum</i> , Turnhout, 1998; J. NORET, <i>Clavis Patrum Graecorum</i> , III A, editio secunda, anastatica, addendis locupletata, Turnhout, 2003
CSCO	<i>Corpus Scriptorum Christianorum Orientalium</i>
CSEL	<i>Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Latinorum</i>
CSHB	<i>Corpus Scriptorum Historiae Byzantinae</i>
CTh	<i>Codex Theodosianus</i>
DACL	<i>Dictionnaire d'Archéologie Chrétienne et de Liturgie</i>
DB	<i>Dictionnaire de la Bible</i>
DHGE	<i>Dictionnaire d'Histoire et de Géographie Ecclésiastiques</i>
ΔΙΕΕΕ	<i>Δελτίον τῆς ἱστορικῆς καὶ ἐθνολογικῆς Ἑταιρείας τῆς Ἑλλάδος</i>
DOP	<i>Dumbarton Oaks Papers</i>
DOS	<i>Dumbarton Oaks Studies</i>
Dsp	<i>Dictionnaire de spiritualité</i>
ΔΧΑΕ	<i>Δελτίον Χριστιανικῆς Ἀρχαιολογικῆς Ἑταιρείας</i>
EEBS	<i>Ἐπετηρὶς Ἑταιρείας Βυζαντινῶν Σπουδῶν</i>
EO	<i>Échos d'Orient</i>
FHG	C. MÜLLER, <i>Fragmenta Historicorum Graecorum</i> , 5 vols., Paris, 1841-1883
GCS	<i>Die griechischen christlichen Schriftsteller der ersten Jahrhunderte</i>
GNO	<i>Gregorii Nysseni Opera</i>
GOTHr	<i>The Greek Orthodox Theological Review</i>
GRBS	<i>Greek, Roman and Byzantine Studies</i>
HEO	G. FEDALTO, <i>Hierarchia Ecclesiastica Orientalis</i> I-II, Padua, 1988
JG	I. ZEPOS – P. ZEPOS, <i>Jus Graecoromanum</i> , 8 vols., Athens, 1931
JHS	<i>Journal of Hellenic Studies</i>
JÖB	<i>Jahrbuch der Österreichischen Byzantinistik</i>

JÖBG	<i>Jahrbuch der Österreichischen Byzantinischen Gesellschaft</i>
JRA	<i>Journal of Roman Archaeology</i>
JRS	<i>Journal of Roman Studies</i>
JThS	<i>The Journal of Theological Studies</i>
LAMPE, <i>Lexicon</i>	G.W.H. LAMPE, <i>A Patristic Greek Lexicon</i> , Oxford, 1961
LBG	<i>Lexikon zur byzantinischen Gräzität</i>
Lchl	<i>Lexikon der christlichen Ikonographie</i>
LM	<i>Lexikon des Mittelalters</i>
LSJ	H.G. LIDDELL – R. SCOTT, <i>A Greek-English Lexicon</i> , a new edition revised and augmented throughout by H.S. JONES, Oxford, 1940, with a <i>Supplement</i> ed. by E.A. BARBER, Oxford, 1968 (several reprints)
MANSI	J. D. MANSI, <i>Sacrorum Conciliorum nova et amplissima collectio</i> , Florence – Venice, 1759-1798
MGH	<i>Monumenta Germaniae Historica</i>
MM	F. MIKLOSICH – J. MÜLLER, <i>Acta et diplomata graeca medii aevi</i> , 6 vols., Wien, 1860-1890
Mus	<i>Le Muséon</i>
NE	<i>Νέος Ἑλληνομνήμων</i>
OC	<i>Oriens Christianus</i>
OCA	<i>Orientalia Christiana Analecta</i>
OCP	<i>Orientalia Christiana Periodica</i>
ODB	P. KAZHDAN et alii (eds.), <i>The Oxford Dictionary of Byzantium</i> , 3 vols., Oxford, 1991
OLA	<i>Orientalia Lovaniensia Analecta</i>
OLP	<i>Orientalia Lovaniensia Periodica</i>
PG	<i>Patrologia Graeca</i>
Pinakes	<i>Πίνακες / Pinakes: Textes et manuscrits grecs</i> (I.R.H.T., Section grecque, Paris): http://pinakes.irht.cnrs.fr/
PL	<i>Patrologia Latina</i>
PLP	<i>Prosopographisches Lexikon der Palaiologenzeit</i> , Wien, 1976-1996
PLRE	<i>The Prosopography of the Later Roman Empire</i> , 3 vols., Cambridge, 1971, 1980 and 1992
PmbZ	<i>Prosopographie der mittelbyzantinischen Zeit. Erste Abteilung (641–867)</i> , hrsg. von der Berlin-Brandenburgischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, nach Vorarbeiten F. WINKELMANNS erstellt von R.-J. LILIE, C. LUDWIG, T. PRATSCH, I. ROCHOW, B. ZIELKE u. a., 7 vols., Berlin – New York, 1998-2001
PO	<i>Patrologia Orientalis</i>
PTS	<i>Patristische Texte und Studien</i>
RAC	<i>Reallexikon für Antike und Christentum</i>
RBK	<i>Reallexikon zur byzantinischen Kunst</i>
RE	<i>Real-Encyclopädie (Pauly-Wissowa)</i>
REA	<i>Revue des études anciennes</i>
REB	<i>Revue des études byzantines</i>
REG	<i>Revue des études grecques</i>
RGK	E. GAMILLSCHEG - D. HARLFINGER - H. HUNGER, <i>Repertorium der griechischen Kopisten 800-1600</i> . 1. <i>Handschriften aus Bibliotheken Grossbritanniens</i> . 2. <i>Handschriften aus Bibliotheken Frankreichs</i> . 3. <i>Handschriften aus Bibliotheken Roms mit dem Vatikan</i> (Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften. Philosophisch-historische Klasse. Veröffentlichungen der Kommission für Byzantinistik, 3), Wien, 1981, 1989 and 1997
RH	<i>Revue Historique</i>
RHE	<i>Revue d'Histoire Ecclésiastique</i>
RHT	<i>Revue d'Histoire des Textes</i>
RM	<i>Rheinisches Museum für Philologie</i>
ROC	<i>Revue d'Orient Chrétien</i>
RSBN	<i>Rivista di Studi Bizantini e Neoellenici</i>
SC	<i>Sources Chrétiennes</i>
SE	<i>Sacris Erudiri</i>
SH	<i>Subsidia hagiographica</i>
ST	<i>Studi e Testi</i>
Syntagma	G. RHALLES – M. POTLES, <i>Σύνταγμα τῶν θείων καὶ ἱερῶν κανόνων</i> , 6 vols., Athens, 1852-1859
TB	C. G. CONTICELLO – V. CONTICELLO (eds.), <i>La théologie byzantine et sa tradition</i> , II, Turnhout, 2002
TIB	<i>Tabula Imperii Byzantini</i>
TLG	<i>Thesaurus Linguae Graecae</i> , TLG [®] , registered trademark of the University of California: http://www.tlg.uci.edu/
TM	<i>Travaux et Mémoires</i>
TU	<i>Texte und Untersuchungen zur Geschichte der altchristlichen Literatur</i>
VC	<i>Vetera Christianorum</i>
VigChr	<i>Vigiliae Christianae</i>
VV	<i>Vizantijskij Vremennik</i>
WBS	<i>Wiener Byzantinistische Studien</i>
WS	<i>Wiener Studien</i>

[4.8] Citation style:

- author's name in small capitals, with the initials in the first place;
- everything that is part of a title, whether it be the title of an article, a journal, a book or series is printed in italics;
- words, which in the original title are put in italics, are written in normal script;
- if you refer to an article, the name of the journal or the reference to the book in which this article is found is preceded by 'in' in normal script;
- for journals put the volume number in standard type after the name of the journal, followed by the year of publication between brackets, followed by a comma;
- for a series, put the name of the series between round brackets;
- place and date of publication of a book are divided by and put between commas;
- page numbers are introduced by p. (or in case of columns, by col.; never pp. or coll.);
- page numbers are written in full (e.g. p. 112-115, NOT p. 112-5!)
- It goes without saying that indications like "p., in, edd.,..." should be adapted to the language used in the introduction! Thus, in a French introduction e.g. use "dans" instead of "in" and "éd." instead of "ed."

The following references can serve as example for English introductions:

B. ROOSEN, *Maximi Confessoris Vitae et passiones graecae: The Development of a Hagiographic Dossier*, in *Byzantion* 80 (2010), p. 408-460

J.H. DECLERCK, *Eustathii Antiocheni, patris Nicaeni, opera quae supersunt omnia* (CCSG 51), Turnhout – Leuven, 2002

B. JANSSENS – P. VAN DEUN, *George Amiroutzes and his Poetical Oeuvre*, in B. JANSSENS – B. ROOSEN – P. VAN DEUN (edd.), *Philomathestatos. Studies in Greek and Byzantine Texts Presented to Jacques Noret for his Sixty-Fifth Birthday* (*Orientalia Lovaniensia Analecta* 137), Leuven – Paris – Dudley, MA, 2004, p. 297-324

- [4.9] Primary sources are cited in the same way as in the *apparatus fontium et locorum parallelorum*. This means that the *index fontium et locorum parallelorum* should cover also the introduction to the edition (see 8.1b).

5 CONSPECTUS SIGLORUM

A *conspectus siglorum* precedes the edition: list all the manuscripts and editions used in establishing the text, with their respective symbols. As such, manuscripts that were shown to be copies or 'useless' older editions are not mentioned here. Here you can also give a list of the abbreviations (see 7.5f below) and symbols you used (see 6.10 below).

6 THE GREEK TEXT AND ITS MARGINALIA

- [6.1] For the choice between 'modern' and manuscript orthography and punctuation, please refer to 3.2e above.

- [6.2] Do not put a space after an apostrophe, nor a punctuation that indicates a pause (komma, semicolon,...).

e.g. NOT κατ' εικόνα καὶ καθ' ὁμοίωσιν BUT κατ'εἰκόνα καὶ καθ'ὁμοίωσιν

e.g. NOT οὐκ οἶδ', ὃ ἄνθρωπε BUT οὐκ οἶδ' ὃ ἄνθρωπε

- [6.3] The Greek text is printed in **bold**. Do not use variations in the size of the font within the text or different fonts. These will not be maintained.

- [6.4] Direct speech is indicated with double quotation marks ("..."). It can be introduced with a Greek colon (˙) or by ὄτι (in which case no colon is used). When the edited text is a dialogue, it can be decided not to use a double quotation mark to indicate the words of the different speakers. Discuss this with the editorial board.
- [6.5] Words cited within direct speech or direct speech within direct speech, are put between single quotation marks ('...').
- [6.6] Quotations from source texts are printed in **normal type** (= not bold).
- [6.7] Quotations from the Bible are printed in **italics**. This means, in italics + bold if the words from the Bible are part of the main text; in italics + normal type if the words from the Bible are part of a quotation from a source text.
- [6.8] Both for 6.6 and 6.7 it goes that only full words are written in plain text and/or italics. Variations that are made to the source text (Bible or other) to adapt it to the new context (e.g. a different case, singular/plural, form of the verb,...) are still printed in italics and/or bold.
- [6.9] Both for 6.6 and 6.7 it also goes that normal type and italics are also used for words which in the source text or in the Bible are only mentioned in the critical apparatus.
- [6.10] Use the following symbols for passages of one or more words requiring editorial intervention:
- | | | |
|-----|----------|------------------------------------|
| [|] | for words suppressed by the editor |
| < | > | for words added by the editor |
| + | + | for corrupt passages |
| *** | or <...> | for lacunae |
- Do not use these symbols within a single word: note the form of the word in the critical apparatus instead. The symbols are printed in standard type. If your text requires other symbols, discuss the need for them when you present the sample pages to the editorial board
- [6.11] Line numbers are printed in the **left margin**. Final line-numbering will be done by the typesetter on the proof. In each logical unit (chapter, sermon ...; texts are never numbered per page in the edition!), the lines of the text are numbered incrementally by fives.
- [6.12] If an edition relies on only one or two manuscripts, the folio numbers of the manuscript(s) are given in the **right margin**. In the same way a reference can be made to the pages or columns of another widely used edition. The change from one folio / page or column to the next is marked in the text by a single vertical bar |.
- [6.13] Should your edition require other *marginalia* to be printed, discuss this need with the editorial board.

7 THE APPARATUS

- [7.1] Editors must provide at least the following three apparatus: an *apparatus fontium et locorum parallelorum*, a *traditio textus* and an *apparatus criticus*. Unless Classical Text Editor (CTE) is used these apparatus must be submitted in separate documents. After some general principles which apply to all the apparatus, we will discuss the different apparatus top-down, as they will appear in the edition.
- [7.2] **General principles:**
- a. As a rule all apparatus are written in **Latin**.
 - b. Line numbers are printed in **bold** and followed by one non-breaking space (CTRL + SHIFT + SPACE).

- c. The line numbers are written in full and are separated by a slash (e.g. **12/13**), not a dash.
- d. When the line-numbering restarts at the beginning of a new section, a new paragraph is started in the apparatus and the number of the section (e.g. book number, chapter number) is put in the apparatus at the beginning of this new paragraph.
- e. **Order of the units:** if two entries begin with the same word on the same line, but have a different length, start with the longest unit.
- f. If a lemma occurs twice or more in the same line of the text, identify the exact word by a number in superscript: e.g. **43** καὶ³] *om. A*, refers to the third καὶ on l. 43 of the edited text.
- g. When a passage is longer than two or three words, lemmatize the passage as follows:
- o Inclusive lemmatization: mention the first and last word of the passage with a space, an n-dash and a space between them. The n-dash indicates that the intermediate words are included.
 e.g. the entry
 ἐμφανίζοντας – ποιουμένους] ἐμφανεῖς τὰς δεήσεις τῷ θεῷ ποιουμένους *Mo*
 indicates that the words ἐμφανίζοντας and ποιουμένους together with all the words in between in manuscript *Mo* are replaced by the words quoted after the square brackets.
 - o Exclusive lemmatization: mention the first and last word of the passage with a space, three dots and a space between them. The three dots exclude the intermediate words.
 e.g. the entry
 γλώσσαις ... ἡλικίαις ... τέχναις] τέχναις ... ἡλικίαις ... γλώσσαις *G*
 indicates that in manuscript *G* the words mentioned have changed places but that the words in between are not affected by this change.
- h. Units are separated by a large blank space: put **five spaces** in your final document.

[7.3] The **apparatus fontium et locorum parallelorum**

- a. The *apparatus fontium et locorum parallelorum* contains references to those texts that served as source for the edited text – this includes also the Bible – and to texts that cannot have been used as a source, but which show a close parallel to the edited text.
- b. Do not use italics or small caps in the *apparatus fontium et locorum parallelorum*, unless for some reason you have to refer to secondary literature. In that case the normal rules for referring to secondary literature are valid (see chapter 4 above).
- c. Normally the word(s) or sentence(s) the apparatus fontium et locorum parallelorum refers to, are not repeated.
- d. If for reasons of clarity you have to indicate which words in the main text you refer to, put them between round brackets.

e. Referring to the Bible: the numbers referring to chapter and verse are always given in Arabic numbers. The chapter number is followed by a comma and a blank space, then the verse number (e.g. Lc. 1, 24; Mc. 2, 13-14; Act. 5, 7. 10; Rom. 1, 10 – 2, 2).

The following abbreviations are mandatory:

Gen.	Genesis	Ps.	Psalmi	Mt.	Matthaeus
Ex.	Exodus	Od.	Odae	Mc.	Marcus
Lev.	Leviticus	Prov.	Proverbia	Lc.	Lucas
Num.	Numeri	Eccl.	Ecclesiastes	Io.	Iohannes
Deut.	Deuteronomium	Cant.	Canticum	Act.	Actus Apostolorum
Ios.	Iosue	Iob	Iob	Rom.	Ad Romanos
Iud.	Iudicum	Sap.	Sapientia	I Cor.	I ad Corinthios
Ruth	Ruth	Sir.	Siracides	II Cor.	II ad Corinthios
I Reg.	I Regnorum	Ps. Sal.	Psalmi Salomonis	Gal.	Ad Galatas
II Reg.	II Regnorum	Os.	Osee	Eph.	Ad Ephesios
III Reg.	III Regnorum	Am.	Amos	Phil.	Ad Philippenses
IV Reg.	IV Regnorum	Mich.	Michaeas	Col.	Ad Colossenses
I Par.	I Paralipomenon	Ioel	Ioel	I Thess.	I ad Thessalonicenses
II Par.	II Paralipomenon	Abd.	Abdias	II Thess.	II ad Thessalonicenses
I Esdr.	I Esdrae	Ion.	Ionas	I Tim.	I ad Timotheum
II Esdr.	II Esdrae	Nah.	Nahum	II Tim.	II ad Timotheum
Tob.	Tobit	Hab.	Habacuc	Tit.	Ad Titum
I Mach.	I Machabaeorum	Soph.	Sophonias	Philem.	Ad Philemonem
II Mach.	II Machabaeorum	Agg.	Aggaeus	Hebr.	Ad Hebraeos
III Mach.	III Machabaeorum	Zach.	Zacharias	Iac.	Epistula Iacobi
IV Mach.	IV Machabaeorum	Mal.	Malachias	I Petr.	I Petri
Iudith	Iudith	Is.	Isaias	II Petr.	II Petri
Esth.	Esther	Ier.	Ieremias	I Io.	I Iohannis
		Bar.	Baruch	II Io.	II Iohannis
		Thren.	Threni	III Io.	III Iohannis
		Ep. Ier.	Epistula Ieremiae	Iudae	Iudae
		Ez.	Ezechiel	Apoc.	Apocalypsis
		Sus.	Susanna		
		Dan.	Daniel		
		Bel-et-Dr.	Bel-et-Draco		

f. Referring to sources other than the Bible:

- use short, but clear abbreviations, both for the author and for the title of the work.
- use the most recent, critical edition. This also means that if a modern, critical edition exists, referring also to the *Patrologia Graeca* is superfluous.
- do not mention the name of the editor: the data on which edition was used for which text are to be included in the *index fontium et locorum parallelorum* (see 8.1b below):
e.g. NOT Max. Conf., Amb. Thom. II, 14-19 (ed. JANSSENS, p. 8), BUT Max. Conf., Amb. Thom. II, 14-19 (p. 8).
- for easy reference follow as closely as possible the way a text is numbered in the edition you use.
- if possible use the title of the work as found in the *Clavis Patrum Graecorum*, the *Bibliotheca Hagiographica Graeca* or similar works of reference as the basis for the abbreviations.

g. An example:

As an example we quote the *apparatus fontium et locorum parallelorum* from CCSG 51, p. 59:

1422 cf. Philoch. Athen., De arte vaticin. (= fragm. 78 [p. 122, 9-10]) **1423/1426** cf. Schol. Plat. Soph., 252 c(2) (p. 44); Schol. Aristoph. Vesp. 1019b (p. 162, 2-5); Clem. Alex., Paed., II, i, 15, 4 (p. 165, 7-12); (Ps.-?) Bas. Caes., In Is., VIII, 218 (497 B14); Theodor. Cyr., Quaest. in Oct., 29 (p. 181, 11-14); Ps.-Ioh. Dam., Ep. ad Theoph., 16 (365 D – 368 A); Phot., Ep. 151, 2-4 (t. II, p. 6-7) **1425** cf. Is. 8, 19 **1426/1427** cf. Tertull., Anim., lvii, 8 et lvii, 9 (p. 866, 47-50 et 867, 57-62); Mart. Pion., 14, 11 (p. 154, 26-28); Ps.-Iust. mart., Quaest. ad orth., 52 (p. 76) et 81 (p. 120); (Ps.-?) Bas. Caes., In Is., VIII, 218 497 A10-12) **1433** Ioh. 8, 44

[7.4] The **tradio textus**:

- a. Unless the *tradio textus* is really simple (e.g. one or two manuscripts for the whole text), the *sigla* of the manuscripts on which the edition is based are repeated on each page of the edition.
- b. The *sigla* are written in italics.
- c. The different families of manuscripts are to be distinguished by blank space or by commas.
- d. If a manuscript breaks off or begins in the middle of a page of the edition, add the end or the beginning in superscript after the *siglum* of that manuscript.

e. An example:

As an example we quote the *tradio textus* from CCSG 39, p. 79:

XRL^{usque ad ὑμῖν (l. 70)} T^{usque ad ὑμῖν (l. 70)} AMSWND

[7.5] The **apparatus criticus**:

- a. As a rule, the critical apparatus is based on the principle that unless variant readings are given, the manuscripts contain the text as printed (**negative apparatus**). As a consequence, the sigla of the manuscripts are not mentioned unless their reading differs from the text.
- b. We believe that critical editions should not only try to reconstruct the text as written by the author, but should also present all valuable evidence to the reader and provide the necessary data for possible future study of newly discovered witnesses. Therefore, as a rule we do not accept a selective critical apparatus. In other words, we expect the critical apparatus to contain all variants (see also d below) of all manuscripts that are not copies from extant manuscripts. If you think this is impossible for the text you are editing, please do not hesitate to discuss the possibilities with the editorial board.
- c. In really *exceptional cases*, the editor may be obliged to give the readings of all the manuscripts, listing first the manuscripts that confirm the chosen reading, followed by the variants. The editor is encouraged to discuss particularly difficult passages in the introduction and to confirm with the addition of *sic* in the apparatus any peculiarity (orthographic, syntactic or other) which is not dealt with in the *ratio edendi* (see 3.2e above) and which might be mistaken for a misprint.
- d. What to include, what not?
 - o **As a rule, all manuscripts that are not copies** from extant manuscripts are mentioned in the critical apparatus.
 - o **As a rule, always mention the lemma** you are dealing with, unless there can be no doubt whatsoever. Rather give a seemingly superfluous lemma, than present a critical apparatus which at times is not sufficiently clear.
 - o As a rule mere orthographic variants are not mentioned in the critical apparatus.
 - o On the other hand, please do mention all orthographic variants of proper names.
 - o Do not include readings drawn from source texts in the critical apparatus. However, if a preferred reading of the text relies on the source or if the source or its manuscripts corroborate one reading against another, this evidently must be mentioned in the critical apparatus.
- e. Typeface:
 - o The lemmata and the variants are always given in standard type, without diacritical signs such as < >, or (as a rule) punctuation marks. Even italicised words of the text appear in standard type in the lemma.
 - o Save for the layout (see foregoing bullet), the lemma must be in every way identical to the way the lemmatised words are found in the text.
 - o The lemma is separated from its variants by a square bracket (] in standard type).
 - o Use a comma in standard type (not in italics!) to divide one variant from the next within the same critical unit. The indication given after each comma refers to the lemma, not to the previous variant.
 - o **Everything that is not a lemma or a variant is printed in italics.**

f. Editors are asked to use the following **abbreviations**:

a. corr.	ante correctionem	dub.	dubitanter, lectio dubia	p. corr.	post correctionem
add.	addidit / addiderunt	e corr.	e correctione	praem.	praemisit / praemiserunt
al.	alius	ed.	editio / editor	rell.	reliqui
al. m.	alia manu	edd.	editiones / editores	scil.	scilicet
cett.	ceteri	em.	emendavit / emendaverunt	scr.	scripsit / scripserunt
cod.	codex	eras.	erasit / eraserunt	sub l.	sub lineam
codd.	codices	exp.	expunxit / expunxerunt	sup. l.	supra lineam
coni.	coniecit / coniecerunt	in marg.	in margine	trsp.	transposuit / transposuerunt
corr.	correxerunt / correxerunt	in ras.	in rasura	ut vid.	ut videtur
del.	delevit / deleverunt	inc.	incipit		
des.	desinit	om.	omisit / omiserunt		

Remarks concerning the abbreviations:

- First person verbal forms referring to actions performed by the editor (*addidi, conieci, scripsi, ...*) are not abbreviated, but are written out in full.
- The following abbreviations appear after the siglum and in superscript, if a variant reading is preceding the siglum of the manuscript:
 - a. corr. / e corr. / p. corr. / al. m. / in marg. / in ras. / sub. l. / sup. l. / ut vid.
- If no variant reading precedes the siglum, put these abbreviations before the siglum.
- Always put the variant reading first, then the abbreviation: e.g. NOT βασιλεύς] *praem.* ὁ Α, BUT βασιλεύς] ὁ *praem.* Α

g. An example:

As an example we quote some selected entries from the *apparatus criticus* of CCSG 40:

113/114 ὁ Θεός – πῶς] *in marg.* γ 115/116 ὅτι – χρῆσιν] *om.* Kt 115 ὁ Θεός] Θεός E, p. ἔκτισε *trsp.* γ 123 ἀγαπῶν] ὁ *add.* Υ^{corr.}, γὰρ *praem.* η 140 ἔρπετων ... θηρίων] θηρίων ... ἔρπετων Ω 223/224 ἦ εἰς τοὺς ἐνεργουμένους] *e corr.* Par 237 ὑπῆκοος] ὑπῆκος *sic* Σ N, ἄνθρωπος *praem.* M, *om.* Ka 344 πνεῦμα] *sup. l.* Pc ἐξουσιάζοντος] *σε add.* S^{corr.} Jz ἀναβῆ] ἀνάβη *sic* Rg, ἀνεβῆ *sic* E, ἀναβήσεται ζ

[7.6] Other apparatus:

For some editions also other apparatus might be justified:

a. A comparative apparatus: if a text survives in different recensions, one of the recensions produces the edited text and it can be decided to give the differences with the other recensions in a *Fassungsapparat*. A similar apparatus can also be included in the case of florilegia, to compare the excerpts with their respective source text.

b. If a substantial and important **indirect tradition** of the edited text exists, it may be decided to include the differences between the indirect tradition and the edited text in a separate apparatus. If needed, this apparatus can also be preceded by a *traditio textus*.

c. An apparatus for the **scholia**.

In all these cases the layout should be in line with that of the basic critical apparatus.

8 INDICES

[8.1] Editors are expected to add at least the following three or four indices to their edition:

a. *Index locorum Sacrae Scripturae*

b. *Index fontium et locorum parallelorum*: this index should provide not only the solution for the abbreviations used for the different authors and texts referred to in the *apparatus fontium et locorum parallelorum* and in the introduction, but also the exact reference of the edition used for each text.

Please use the following format:

Evagr. Pont., Mal. cog.

Evagrius Ponticus, *De malignis cogitationibus* [CPG 2450], ed. P. GÉHIN – A. GUILLAUMONT – CL. GUILLAUMONT, *Évagre le Pontique. Sur les pensées* (SC 438), Paris, 1998

1, 22-23 (p. 152)	197/199
3, 32-34 (p. 160-162)	359/362

Symb. Const.

Concilium oecumenicum Constantinopolitanum I, Symbolum [CPG 8599], ed. G.L. DOSSETTI, *Il simbolo di Nicea e di Costantinopoli (Testi e Ricerche di Scienze Religiose 2)*, Roma – Freiburg – Basel – Barcelona – Wien, 1967, p. 244-251

6-8 (p. 246)	5/6
7-8 (p. 246)	16/17
11 (p. 248)	25/26
12 (p. 248)	544/545

As already said, also the introduction should be disclosed by this index. Put an asterisk in front of those references that refer to the introduction of the edition.

c. *Index nominum*, listing all the proper nouns found in the edited text.

d. *Index manuscriptorum* (only if there are enough manuscripts involved to justify this index)

- [8.2] Some editions may benefit from other *indices*, like an index of technical terms, a more comprehensive index of words,... Discuss the case with the editorial board.
- [8.3] As a rule the *indices* cover both the introduction and the edited text. References to the introduction should be graphically different from those to the edited text. Use e.g. an asterisk or bold print.