GUIDELINES AND STYLESHEET FOR PUBLICATIONS IN *CCSG* PREPARED IN WORD

Version 3, 2023

The following set of guidelines has been established with a double purpose: (1) to guarantee the consistency within the *Corpus Christianorum Series Graeca* and to make sure that your edition is in line with the international academic standards in critical text editing; (2) to present future editors with a workable guide for the preparation of their manuscript. Adapting your manuscript to these guidelines before submitting will avoid a considerable amount of additional work, both for you and for the editorial staff.

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

The editorial staff of the *CCSG* will guide you through the different steps of the editorial process, from the first submission of the manuscript to the final publication. Editions in the *CCSG* are expected to meet the highest possible academic standards, both with regards to contents and formatting.

Questions that arise in the course of the editorial process can be directed to the editorial staff at lara.sels@kuleuven.be.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preliminary Statement

Table of Contents

Guide to the Preparation of the Manuscript

1   WORKFLOW

[1.1]   **Initial submission and admission to the review procedure**

For a preliminary decision on the possible inclusion of an edition in *CCSG*, please contact the Editorial Board (Prof. Peter Van Deun, peter.vandeun@kuleuven.be), providing either (*a*) a copy of the completed edition, or (*b*) a detailed description of the edition project together with a substantial sample, which should include the *ratio edendi*, the *recensio codicum* (with a preliminary version of the stemma where applicable), and some sample pages of the edited text and apparatus. The Brepols CC proposal form (https://www.brepols.net/publishing-with-brepols/books) should be filled out and added to the dossier. The Board will discuss all incoming dossiers at the annual Board meeting at the latest, and will communicate its decision as soon as possible. In case of admission the editor will receive feedback on the formatting of the submitted files and can start preparing or adapting the edition according to the *CCSG* guidelines.

Note that there will be no final decision about acceptance before the volume review, viz. the review of the complete edition, including the introduction, the critical text, and the apparatus in full.

[1.2]   **Review and acceptance**

After preliminary admission and upon submission of the final draft of the complete edition, the work will be thoroughly reviewed by one or more members of the Board and/or external experts appointed by the Board. Note that there will be no review or detailed feedback concerning the content on the basis of unfinished or partially submitted editions. Reviewers are asked to have their reports ready within a reasonable period of time, not exceeding six months. In case of acceptance, the reviewers' remarks and comments are expected to be implemented or at least seriously considered by the editor. Any deviation from the recommendations should be well-argued and discussed with the Editorial Staff, and in some cases with the Editorial Board. As soon as full agreement is reached, the editor may proceed to finalize the edition. Any further questions that come up in the course of the process can be addressed to the Editorial Staff.

[1.3]   **Proofs and production of the volume (for Word)**

The next steps are the production, the review and the correction of several sets of proofs. If the edition is prepared in Word, the printer will first need the files of the running Greek text to produce proofs of the main text of the edition. On the basis of the first proofs the references in the apparatus – best submitted as a separate Word document – can be adapted to the fixed line numbers, after which the printer can prepare a second set of proofs by joining the various apparatus to the edited text. This, in its turn, will allow for the insertion of correct references in the introduction. Finally, the introduction and the indices are sent off to the printer for the production of a third – and possibly fourth – set of proofs. After correction of the complete volume proofs, the final *imprimatur* can be given. Note that an author's contract will be drawn up and should be signed *before* the arrival of the first set of proofs.

2 TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS AND GENERAL REMARKS

[2.1] Manuscripts must be submitted in electronic form accompanied by a pdf file. Use a recent version of Word for Windows or Apple.

[2.2] Only **Unicode-fonts** will be accepted.

[2.3] The introduction and the text must be in separate files. File size should be European A4 or American quarto ('Letter'). Line spacing should be at 1,5 lines throughout each file, including quotations and bibliography.

[2.4] All apparatus of the edited text should be submitted as separate files. Please do not put apparatus on text pages.

[2.5] Use the formatting features of Word (italics, superscript, small caps, etc.), but do not try to simulate the final layout.

[2.6] Uniform style for capitalization, sigla, abbreviations, punctuation, etc. must be observed throughout.

[2.7] Spelling should comply with 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 (Unicode 007E, e.g. 'España'), etc.

[2.8] Always use one space after a punctuation mark, also in the case of references (e.g. not *CPG* 7707.32, but *CPG* 7707. 32).

[2.9] 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 ... to ..." in the case of composite numbers.

c. Never put spaces when using a hyphen (-). A hyphen is used with the meaning "from ... to ..." in the case of simple numbers or letters.

d. Some examples:

- En-dash in cases like:
  PG 91, 301 A6 – B5
  PG 91, 309 C9 – 312 A4
  102, 25 – 103, 1
- hyphen in cases like:
  p. 18-19
  PG 91, 304 D2-4
  p. 18, l. 9-14

[2.10] Spell out numbers, except for references (to page numbers, passages, folio's, etc.). Such numbers are written in full and are not elided (e.g. p. 112-115, NOT p. 112-5).

[2.11] For cross-references to other pages of the edited text/introduction and to footnotes, please use the format "cf. supra p. @", "see below n. @", "as argued above p. @", etc. If such cross-references occur in the introduction, please highlight them. The proper cross-reference can be added while revising the proofs.

[2.12] Useful shortcut keys:

En-dash	–	2013+AltX
brackets	‹ › ⟨ ⟩	003C & 003E +AltX 276C & 276D +AltX
crux	†	2020+AltX
hair space		200A+AltX
non-breaking space		CTRL + SHIFT + SPACE

superscript		CTRL + SHIFT + =
sublinear dot	ạ	Greek letter followed by 0323+AltX
stigma	ς	03DB+AltX
koppa	ϙ	03D9+AltX
sampi	ⲻ	03E0+AltX
	ⲽ	03E1+AltX

3 THE GREEK TEXT AND ITS MARGINALIA

[3.1] For the choice between 'modern' and manuscript orthography and punctuation, please see [6.2.e] below.

[3.2] Do not put a space before a period, comma, exclamation point, question mark, colon or semi-colon.

Put a hair space (Unicode 200A) after an apostrophe. However, do not put a punctuation mark that indicates a pause (comma, semicolon,...) after an apostrophe.

e.g. NOT κατ' εἰκόνα καὶ καθ' ὁμοίωσιν BUT κατʼ εἰκόνα καὶ καθʼ ὁμοίωσιν

e.g. NOT οὐκ οἶδ', ὦ ἄνθρωπε BUT οὐκ οἶδʼ ὦ ἄνθρωπε

Use an apostrophe symbol (Unicode 02BC, e.g. ἀνθʼὧν) rather than a quotation mark (Unicode 2019, e.g. ἀνθ'ὧν).

[3.3] 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 retained.

[3.4] Direct speech is indicated with double quotation marks ("..."). It can be introduced by a Greek colon (·) or by ὅτι (in which case no colon is used). When the edited text is a dialogue, it may be more suitable not to use a double quotation mark to indicate the words of the different speakers. Discuss this with the editorial board.

[3.5] Words cited within direct speech or direct speech within direct speech are put between single quotation marks ('...').

[3.6] Quotations from source texts are printed in **normal type** (= not bold).

[3.7] 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.

[3.8] Both for [3.6] and [3.7] it goes that only full words are written in plain text and/or italics. Variations to adapt the source text (Bible or other) to the new context (e.g. a different case, singular/plural, form of the verb,...) are still printed in italics and/or normal type.

[3.9] Both for [3.6] and [3.7] it goes that normal type and italics are also used for words that in the source text or in the Bible are only mentioned in the critical apparatus.

[3.10] Use the following symbols for passages where one or more words require editorial intervention:

[   ]   for words suppressed by the editor

⟨   ⟩   for words added by the editor[1]

†   †   for corrupt passages[2]

*** or ⟨...⟩   for lacunae

---

[1] Unicode 276C and 276D (or < >, Unicode 003C and 003E) (+Alt X)
[2] Unicode 2020 (+Alt X).

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 with the editorial staff.

[3.11] Line numbers are printed in the **left margin**. Final line-numbering will be done by the typesetter on the proofs. In each logical unit (chapter, sermon …) the lines of the text are numbered incrementally by five. Texts should never be numbered per page.

Please do not include line numbers in-text. To add temporary line numbers to the left margins, follow these steps:

1) Create a blank line after the first logical unit. Place the blinking cursor at the beginning of the next logical unit.
2) Go to the **Layout tab**. In the **Page Setup** group, click **Breaks**. Select **Section Break > Continuous**.
3) Repeat steps 1 and 2 for each logical unit.
4) Select all (Ctrl+A).
5) Go to the Layout tab. In the **Page Setup group**, click **Line Numbers**. Select **Restart Each Section.**

Click once more **Line Numbers**. Go to **Line Numbering Options**, and then click the **Layout tab.** Select **Count by > 5**.

[3.12] 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 reference can be made to the pages or columns of another widely used edition. The change from one folio/page/column to the next is marked in the text by a single vertical bar |.

In order to add references to the right margin of the Greek text, place the reference in the text between the codes $1 and $2 (without spaces).

[3.13] Should your edition require other *marginalia*, discuss this with the editorial staff.

In case the editorial staff agrees to include *marginalia* in the left margin, place the reference in the text between the codes £1 and £2 (without spaces).

[3.14] Headers give textual references (to books, paragraphs, lines…) and can be defined by the editor in consultation with the editorial staff.

4   CONSPECTUS SIGLORUM

A *conspectus siglorum* precedes the edition: list all manuscripts and editions used for establishing the text, with their respective symbols. Please do not include manuscripts that were shown to be copies or older editions that are not relevant to the *constitutio textus*. Here you can also give a list of the abbreviations (see [5.5.f] below) and symbols (see [3.10] above).

5   THE APPARATUS

[5.1] Editors must provide at least the following three apparatus: an *apparatus fontium et locorum parallelorum*, a *traditio textus*, and an *apparatus criticus*. These apparatus must be submitted as separate documents. We will first discuss some general principles that apply to all the apparatus, and then the various apparatus in the order of their appearance in the edition.

[5.2] **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 connected by a slash (e.g. **12/13**), not a dash (also in line references to the edition in the headers, introduction, and indices).

d. Editors should not introduce hyphenation in their text file, as it will be introduced in the proofs by the typesetter's software. When a word is split over two lines, the apparatus reference should be to the first line only.

e.g. **9** ἀγαθότητος] for ... ἀγαθό-
10 τητος …

e. When the line-numbering restarts at the beginning of a new section, there should be a new indented paragraph in the apparatus as well. The number of the section (e.g. book number, chapter number) must be put in the apparatus at the beginning of this new paragraph.

When preparing the edition in Word, begin a new line for each lemma. Insert a blank line when the line numbering restarts at the beginning of a new section.

f. 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.

g. 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** καὶ[3]] *om. A* refers to the third καὶ on l. 43 of the edited text.

h. 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 in manuscript *Mo* the words ἐμφανίζοντας and ποιουμένους together with all the words in between 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 been replaced but that the words in between are not affected by this change.

i. Entries are separated by a large blank space: put **five spaces** in your final document.

j. Use a non-breaking space between p. and the page number, between l. and the line number, in superscripts (e.g. ^(a. corr.)), between the book and the verse numbers in bible references, (in the case of bible references such as II Reg. or I Tim.) between the Roman numeral and the book, or following Ps.

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

a. The *apparatus fontium et locorum parallelorum* contains references to those texts that served as a source for the edited text – this includes also the Bible – and to other texts that offer a close parallel to the edited text.

In the case of an allusion, paraphrase, or parallel text, 'cf.' precedes the reference.

b. Do not use 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 apply (see chapter 7 below). Limit the use of italics to abbreviated titles of sources, parallel texts, and secondary literature.

c. In cases where the quotation range is not clear from the typographic marking, it should be indicated by means of a lemma, which is separated from the references by a square bracket (] in standard type).

- o The lemmata are always given in standard type, without diacritical signs such as ⟨ ⟩, or (as a rule) punctuation marks. 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 lemmatised words as found in the text, including upper case and lower case letters.
- o Use a semicolon (;) in standard type to separate one reference from the next within the same lemma.

d. Divide (book, chapter, line, …) numbers in a reference with a comma and one space. Place a comma between the name of the author and the work, but not between the work and the exact locus.

e.g. Io. 8, 44   NOT: Io. 8.44

e.g. Max. Conf*., Amb. Thom.* II, 14-19   NOT: Max. Conf., *Amb. Thom.*, II, 14-19

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).

For biblical references, the following abbreviations should be used:

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
Esth.	Esther	Hab.	Habacuc	Tit.	Ad Titum
Iudith	Iudith	Soph.	Sophonias	Philem.	Ad Philemonem
Tob.	Tobit	Agg.	Aggaeus	Hebr.	Ad Hebraeos
I Mach.	I Machabaeorum	Zach.	Zacharias	Iac.	Epistula Iacobi
II Mach.	II Machabaeorum	Mal.	Malachias	I Petr.	I Petri
III Mach.	III Machabaeorum	Is.	Isaias	II Petr.	II Petri
IV Mach.	IV Machabaeorum	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.
- If possible use the title of the work as found in the *Clavis Patrum Graecorum* and the *Bibliotheca Hagiographica Graeca* for the abbreviations. The use of abbreviations as found in *LSJ*, Lampe, and *TLL* is encouraged.

- Put the title in italics.
- 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 reference to the edition used is included in the *index fontium et locorum parallelorum* (see [8.1.b] 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).
- Please follow the numbering of the edition used as closely as possible.

g. Note the use of 'et' for multiple references to the same text, e.g.:

- cf. Mt. 4, 2 et 14, 14-21
- cf. Max. Conf., *Q. Thal.* XXIX, 44 (p. 213); *Car.* I, 7, 2 (p. 52); I, 43, 3 (p. 64); III, 49, 3 (p. 166) et III, 64, 5 (p. 174)

h. An example (based on *CCSG* 89)

ν', 3/4 Greg. Naz., *Or.* 11, 4, 15-16 (p. 336)   **4/6** καθαρότητα – ἕξιν] cf. Greg. Naz., *Or.* 11, 4, 11-12 (p. 336)
να', 1 Ὁ – θεοποιήσας] cf. Phil. 3, 19; cf. Max. Conf., *Q. Thal.* LXV, 197-198 (p. 263); *Th. Oec.* II, 55 (*PG* 90, 1149 A5)   **2/4** ὁ – προσκυνήσει] cf. Greg. Naz., *Or.* 11, 5, 7-9 (p. 338)
2/3 ὁ – Βάαλ] cf. III Reg. 19, 18; cf. Rom. 11, 4   **3/4** Dan. 3, 18
νβ', 1/2 Μεσίτας – μάρτυρας] cf. Greg. Naz., *Or.* 11, 5, 20-22 (p. 340)
νγ', 2/3 Greg. Naz., *Or.* 11, 6, 28 (p. 344)

[5.4]   The **traditio textus**:

a. Submit the traditio textus in a separate Word file. Begin a new line for each logical unit. Include a clear identification of the logical unit (chapter, sermon, …).

b. Unless the *traditio 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.

c. The *sigla* are written in italics.

d. The different manuscript families are to be distinguished by a blank space.

e. If the tradition changes, viz. if a manuscript presents lacunae, breaks off or begins in the middle of the text, indicate these changes in the *traditio textus* with *a ... des.* (end of the text), *a ... inc.* (beginning), or *lac. habet* (loss) followed by the relevant siglum.

f. An example:

13, 3/4 ἀλλ᾽ἡ – γενήσεται *lac. habet* Q

14, 1 *a* Πέτρου *inc.* I

16 *a* καὶ *des.* J

[5.5]   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 and provide the necessary data for possible future study of newly discovered witnesses. Therefore, as a rule we do not encourage editions with a selective critical apparatus. In other words, we expect the critical apparatus to contain all variants (see also [5.5.d] below) of all manuscripts that are not copies of extant manuscripts. If you think that this is impossible for the text you are editing, please do not hesitate to discuss the possibilities with the editorial board.

c. In *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 [6.2.e] below) and which might be mistaken for a misprint.

d. What to include, what not?

- **As a rule, all manuscripts that are not copies** of extant manuscripts are mentioned in the critical apparatus.
- **Always mention the lemma** you are dealing with. It is better to give a seemingly superfluous lemma than to present a critical apparatus that is not sufficiently clear.
- Mere orthographic variants are not mentioned in the critical apparatus.
- However, all orthographic variants of proper names need to be mentioned.
- 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. Formatting:

- 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.
- Save for the layout (see foregoing bullet), the lemma must be in every way identical to lemmatised words as found in the text (including upper case and lower case letters).
- The lemma is separated from its variants by a square bracket (] in standard type).
- 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.
- **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.	post
add.	addidit / addiderunt	e corr.	e correctione	p. corr.	post correctionem
al.	alius	ed.	editio / editor	praem.	praemisit / praemiserunt
al. m.	alia manu	edd.	editiones / editores	rell.	reliqui
a. ras.	ante rasuram	em.	emendavit / emendaverunt	scil.	scilicet
cett.	ceteri	eras.	erasit / eraserunt	scr.	scripsit / scripserunt
cod.	codex	exp.	expunxit / expunxerunt	sub l.	sub lineam
codd.	codices	in marg.	in margine	sup. l.	supra lineam
coni.	coniecit / coniecerunt	in ras.	scripsit in rasura	trsp.	transposuit / transposuerunt
corr.	correxit / correxerunt	inc.	incipit	ut vid.	ut videtur
del.	delevit / deleverunt	inv. ord.	inverso ordine		
des.	desinit	om.	omisit / omiserunt		

Remarks concerning the abbreviations:

- First person verbs referring to actions performed by the editor (*addidi*, *conieci*, *scripsi*, ...) are not abbreviated, but are written in full.
- The following abbreviations appear in superscript after the siglum, if a variant reading precedes the siglum of the manuscript:
  a. corr. / a ras. / 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 *A*, BUT βασιλεύς] ὁ *praem. A*.
- Always place editors last in a series of variants, except when preceded by 'scripsi cum' (in first place).

Include the entire variant.

g. An example:

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

113/114 ὁ θεὸς – πῶς] *in marg. y*   **115/116** ὅτι – χρῆσιν] *om. Kt*   **115** ὁ θεὸς] θεὸς *E, p.* ἔκτισε *trsp. y*   **123** ἀγαπῶν] ὁ *add.* Y^(a. corr.)*, γὰρ *praem. η*   **140** ἑρπετῶν ... θηρίων] θηρίων ... ἑρπετῶν Ω   **223/224** ᾗ εἰς τοὺς ἐνεργουμένους] *e corr. Par*   **237** ὑπήκοος] ὑπήκος *sic Σ N,* ἄνθρωπος *praem. M, om. Ka*   **344** πνεῦμα] *sup. l. Pc* ἐξουσιάζοντος] σε *add. S*^(a. corr.)* Jz*   ἀναβῇ] ἀνάβη *sic Rg,* ἀνεβῆ *sic E,* ἀναβήσεται ζ

[5.6]   Other apparatus:

For some editions additional apparatus might be justified:

a. A **comparative apparatus**: if a text survives in different recensions and only one of them is reflected in the edited text, it can be decided to present the particulars of 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. This apparatus can also be preceded by a *traditio textus* if needed.

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

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

6   THE INTRODUCTION

[6.1]   The introduction can be written in English, French, German, Italian, or Spanish. If you are not a native speaker, it is encouraged to have your manuscript read by a native speaker before final submission.

[6.2]   The introduction should discuss:

a. The author and the work (a brief introduction):

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 such descriptions exist. As a rule, the manuscript description as a means serves the edition as an end.

Discuss the relationships between the different manuscripts, illustrating these relationships with (a) stemma(ta), if possible.

c. The indirect tradition

Discuss the indirect tradition as thoroughly as 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 in which 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 close as possible to the situation in the manuscripts, especially in the case of texts postdating the year 1000, i.e. when the situation in the manuscripts is expected to closely reflect the way in which the author 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 contribution of J. Noret mentioned in the above publication (p. 93-126). See also:

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, p. 96-146

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.

[6.3]   Some technical requirements:

a. Use footnotes rather than endnotes. In-text bibliographic references should be avoided, or kept to an absolute minimum.

b. Quotations from secondary literature are set within double quotation marks. A quotation within a quotation should have single quotation marks. Long quotations of text (more than 25 words) are indented.

c. Round brackets within round brackets are to be avoided or should be substituted by square brackets.

d. Do not embed illustrations in the text. Include

    [illustration n. X]

or

    [table n. X]

between blank lines instead. Submit illustrations as .tiff or .jpg files, with a minimum print resolution of 300 dpi. Please append a list of illustrations, graphs, and/or tables.

Illustrations will be printed in black-and-white only.

e. If reproductions / photographs / extensive quotations from copyrighted works are to be included, please let us know in time and obtain permission from the copyright holders and/or other parties involved. Please correspond with the editorial staff on the proposed number of illustrations before making any commitments to copyright holders.

7   THE BIBLIOGRAPHIC ENTRIES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

[7.1]   Uniformity in all references is essential. The system shown below (see [7.7]) is highly recommended.

[7.2]   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
r	for recto (in superscript)	f. 217^r
v	for verso (in superscript)	f. 217^v
ra	for recto, column a (in superscript)	f. 217ra
vb	for verso, column b (in superscript)	f. 217vb

Place a hyphen between folio numbers.   f. 217^r-219^v

The same goes for explicit references to both recto and verso.   f. 217^{r-v}

As already pointed out in [2.10], numbers of folios, pages, and columns are written in full. A non-breaking-space should follow f., p., col.

[7.3]   The bibliography contains all **secondary literature** that is cited in the introduction (viz. in abbreviated form). Editions cited for their introduction are also considered secondary literature.

[7.4]   The bibliography mentions both the full bibliographic reference and the abbreviated reference as used in the introduction.

The following references can serve as example (c.q. for English introductions):

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

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

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

DUFFY – WESTERINK, *Psellus* = J. M. DUFFY – L. G. WESTERINK, *Michael Psellus. Theologica, II* (*BSGRT*), Monachii – Lipsiae, 2002

HARDT, *Catalogus* = I. HARDT, *Catalogus codicum manuscriptorum graecorum Bibliothecae Regiae Bavaricae,* 5 vols, München, 1806-1812

DE RIDDER, *Elias Ekdikos* = E. DE RIDDER, *The Fruitful Vineyard of Prayer. A Critical Edition of the* Anthologium gnomicum *by Elias Ekdikos (*CPG *7716)*, Leuven, 2015 (unpublished doctoral dissertation)

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

[7.6]   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	*Acta Sanctorum*
AB	*Analecta Bollandiana*
ACO	*Acta Conciliorum Oecumenicorum*
AHC	*Annuarium Historiae Conciliorum*
AHR	*The American Historical Review*
AOC	*Archives de l'Orient chrétien*
ArchAth	*Archives de l'Athos*
ASE	*Annali di storia dell'esegesi*
BA	*Byzantinisches Archiv*
BBA	*Berliner Byzantinistische Arbeiten*
BBGG	*Bollettino della Badia greca di Grottaferrata*
BETL	*Bibliotheca Ephemeridum Theologicarum Lovaniensium*
BF	*Byzantinische Forschungen*
BHG	*Bibliotheca Hagiographica Graeca*
BHL	*Bibliotheca Hagiographica Latina*
BHO	*Bibliotheca Hagiographica Orientalis*
BKM	*Βυζαντινὰ Κείμενα καὶ Μελέται*
BMGS	*Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies*
BNJ	*Byzantinisch-neugriechische Jahrbücher*
BSGRT	*Bibliotheca Scriptorum Graecorum et Romanorum Teubneriana*
Bsl	*Byzantinoslavica*
BV	*Byzantina Vindobonensia*
Byz	*Byzantion*
BZ	*Byzantinische Zeitschrift*
CA	*Cahiers Archéologiques*
CAB	*Corpus des astronomes byzantins*
CAG	*Commentaria in Aristotelem graeca*
CANT	M. GEERARD, *Clavis Apocryphorum Novi Testamenti* (*Corpus Christianorum*), Turnhout, 1992
CAVT	J.-C. HAELEWYCK, *Clavis Apocryphorum Veteris Testamenti* (*Corpus Christianorum*), Turnhout, 1998
CCSA	*Corpus Christianorum. Series Apocryphorum*
CCSG	*Corpus Christianorum. Series Graeca*

CCSL	*Corpus Christianorum. Series Latina*
CCCM	*Corpus Christianorum. Continuatio Mediaevalis*
CCT	*Corpus Christianorum in Translation*
CFHB	*Corpus Fontium Historiae Byzantinae*
CIG	*Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum*
CIL	*Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*
CJ	*Codex Justinianus*
CPG	M. GEERARD, *Clavis Patrum Graecorum,* 4 vols, Turnhout, 1974-1983; M. GEERARD – F. GLORIE, *Clavis Patrum Graecorum,* V, Turnhout, 1987; M. GEERARD – J. NORET, *Clavis Patrum Graecorum. Supplementum*, Turnhout, 1998; J. NORET, *Clavis Patrum Graecorum*, III A, editio secunda, anastatica, addendis locupletata, Turnhout, 2003; M. GEERARD – J. NORET, *Clavis Patrum Graecorum*, IV, Deuxième édition, revue et mise à jour, Turnhout, 2018; M. GEERARD – J. NORET, *Clavis Patrum Graecorum*, II/1bis, Deuxième édition, revue et mise à jour, Turnhout, 2023
CSCO	*Corpus Scriptorum Christianorum Orientalium*
CSEL	*Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Latinorum*
CSHB	*Corpus Scriptorum Historiae Byzantinae*
CTh	*Codex Theodosianus*
CUF	*Collection des universités de France (Budé)*
DACL	*Dictionnaire d'Archéologie Chrétienne et de Liturgie*
DB	*Dictionnaire de la Bible*
DHGE	*Dictionnaire d'Histoire et de Géographie Ecclésiastiques*
ΔΙΕΕΕ	*Δελτίον τῆς ἱστορικῆς καὶ ἐθνολογικῆς Ἑταιρείας τῆς Ἑλλάδος*
DOP	*Dumbarton Oaks Papers*
DOS	*Dumbarton Oaks Studies*
Dsp	*Dictionnaire de spiritualité*
ΔΧΑΕ	*Δελτίον Χριστιανικῆς Ἀρχαιολογικῆς Ἑταιρείας*
EEBS	*Ἐπετηρὶς Ἑταιρείας Βυζαντινῶν Σπουδῶν*
EHRHARD	A. EHRHARD, *Überlieferung und Bestand der hagiographischen und homiletischen Literatur der griechischen Kirche von den Anfängen bis zum Ende des 16. Jahrhunderts*, 3 vols (*TU* 50-52), Leipzig, 1937-1952
EO	*Échos d'Orient*
FGrHist	F. JACOBY*, Die Fragmente der griechischen Historiker*, 17 vols, Leiden, 1923-1958
FHG	C. MÜLLER, *Fragmenta Historicorum Graecorum*, 5 vols, Paris, 1841-1883
GCS	*Die griechischen christlichen Schriftsteller der ersten Jahrhunderte*
GNO	*Gregorii Nysseni Opera*
GOThR	*The Greek Orthodox Theological Review*
GRBS	*Greek, Roman and Byzantine Studies*
HEO	G. FEDALTO, *Hierarchia Ecclesiastica Orientalis*, 2 vols, Padua, 1988
HTS	*Harvard Theological Studies*
JG	I. ZEPOS – P. ZEPOS, *Jus Graecoromanum*, 8 vols, Athens, 1931
JHS	*Journal of Hellenic Studies*
JÖB	*Jahrbuch der Österreichischen Byzantinistik*
JÖBG	*Jahrbuch der Österreichischen Byzantinischen Gesellschaft*
JRA	*Journal of Roman Archaeology*
JRS	*Journal of Roman Studies*
JThS	*The Journal of Theological Studies*
LAMPE	G.W.H. LAMPE, *A Patristic Greek Lexicon*, Oxford, 1961
LBG	*Lexikon zur byzantinischen Gräzität*
Lchl	*Lexikon der christlichen Ikonographie*
LCL	*The Loeb Classical Library*
LM	*Lexikon des Mittelalters*
LSJ	H.G. LIDDELL – R. SCOTT, *A Greek-English Lexicon,* a new edition revised and augmented throughout by H.S. JONES, Oxford, 1940, with a *Supplement* ed. by E. A. BARBER, Oxford, 1968 (several reprints)
MANSI	J. D. MANSI, *Sacrorum Conciliorum nova et amplissima collectio*, Florence – Venice, 1759-1798
MEG	*Medioevo Greco*
MGH	*Monumenta Germaniae Historica*
MM	F. MIKLOSICH – J. MÜLLER, *Acta et diplomata graeca medii aevi*, 6 vols, Wien, 1860-1890
Mus	*Le Muséon*
NE	*Νέος Ἑλληνομνήμων*
OC	*Oriens Christianus*
OCA	*Orientalia Christiana Analecta*
OCP	*Orientalia Christiana Periodica*
OCT	*Oxford Classical Texts* or *Scriptorum Classicorum Bibliotheca Oxoniensis*
ODB	P. KAZHDAN et al. (eds), *The Oxford Dictionary of Byzantium,* 3 vols, Oxford, 1991
OLA	*Orientalia Lovaniensia Analecta*
OLP	*Orientalia Lovaniensia Periodica*
PG	*Patrologia Graeca*
Pinakes	*Πίνακες / Pinakes: Textes et manuscrits grecs* (I.R.H.T., Section grecque, Paris): http://pinakes.irht.cnrs.fr/
PL	*Patrologia Latina*
PLP	*Prosopographisches Lexikon der Palaiologenzeit*, Wien, 1976-1996

PLRE	*The Prosopography of the Later Roman Empire*, 3 vols, Cambridge, 1971, 1980 and 1992
PmbZ	*Prosopographie der mittelbyzantinischen Zeit. Erste Abteilung (641–867)*, 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; *Zweite Abteilung (867–1025)*, erstellt von R.-J. LILIE, C. LUDWIG, T. PRATSCH, B. ZIELKE u. a., 8 vols, Berlin, 2013
PO	*Patrologia Orientalis*
PTS	*Patristische Texte und Studien*
RAC	*Reallexikon fur Antike und Christentum*
RBK	*Reallexikon zur byzantinischen Kunst*
RE	*Real-Encyclopädie (Pauly-Wissowa)*
REA	*Revue des études anciennes*
REB	*Revue des études byzantines*
REG	*Revue des études grecques*
RGK	E. GAMILLSCHEG - D. HARLFINGER - H. HUNGER, *Repertorium der griechischen Kopisten 800-1600. 1. Handschriften aus Bibliotheken Grossbritanniens. 2. Handschriften aus Bibliotheken Frankreichs. 3. Handschriften aus Bibliotheken Roms mit dem Vatikan* (Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften. Philosophisch-historische Klasse. Veröffentlichungen der Kommission für Byzantinistik 3), Wien, 1981, 1989 and 1997
RH	*Revue Historique*
RHE	*Revue d'Histoire Ecclésiastique*
RHT	*Revue d'Histoire des Textes*
RM	*Rheinisches Museum für Philologie*
ROC	*Revue de l'Orient Chrétien*
RSBN	*Rivista di Studi Bizantini e Neoellenici*
SBHC	*Studies in Byzantine History and Civilization*
SC	*Sources Chrétiennes*
SE	*Sacris Erudiri*
SH	*Subsidia hagiographica*
SIFC	*Studi Italiani di Filologia Classica*
ST	*Studi e Testi*
StPB	*Studia Patristica et Byzantina*
Syntagma	G. RHALLES – M. POTLES, *Σύνταγμα τῶν θείων καὶ ἱερῶν κανόνων*, 6 vols, Athens, 1852-1859
TB	C. G. CONTICELLO – V. CONTICELLO (eds), *La théologie byzantine et sa tradition*, 2 vols, Turnhout, 2002-2016
TIB	*Tabula Imperii Byzantini*
TLG	*Thesaurus Linguae Graecae*
TLL	*Thesaurus Linguae Latinae*
TM	*Travaux et Mémoires*
TU	*Texte und Untersuchungen zur Geschichte der altchristlichen Literatur*
VC	*Vetera Christianorum*
VigChr	*Vigiliae Christianae*
VV	*Vizantijskij Vremennik*
WBS	*Wiener Byzantinistische Studien*
WS	*Wiener Studien*

[7.7]   Citation style:

- author's name in small capitals, preceded by the initials (separated from each other by a non-breaking-space);
- 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;
- titles within the title and words that are put in italics in the title are written in normal script;
- if you refer to an article, the name of the journal or volume 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;
- when referring to a multipart work: first put a comma and then note the total number of volumes followed by 'vols' in normal type;
  when referring to a specific volume of a multipart work: first put a comma and then note the Roman numeral in normal type; if this volume has a separate subtitle, it is written in italics and preceded by the Roman numeral and a full stop;
- for a series, put the name of the series and the volume number between round brackets (put only the series title in italics);
- for a book, place and date of publication are divided by and put between commas; two or more places are separated by an En-dash (preceded and followed by a space), dates by a hyphen (without spaces);
- 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).

In the bibliography and indices, do not use a full stop at the end of the bibliographical entry.

Indications like "p.", "in", "ed.", "eds", ... should be adapted to the language used in the introduction. Thus, in a French introduction use "dans" instead of "in" and "éd." instead of "ed."

In case of more than three authors or editors, give the name of the first author/editor, followed by "et al.".

[7.8]   Footnotes should use the abbreviated form of the bibliographical reference. Please make sure that this abbreviated form is transparent, makes sense, and is unambiguous, e.g.,

ROOSEN, *Vitae*, p. 409, n. 3
DECLERCK, *Eustathius Antiochenus*, p. ciii-cxlv
JANSSENS – VAN DEUN, *Amiroutzes,* p. 300
DUFFY – WESTERINK, *Psellus*, p. xx-xxi
HARDT, *Catalogus,* I, p. 384
DE RIDDER, *Elias Ekdikos*, p. 331-348

Put the title in italics. Ideally, the abbreviated reference (authors + title) should be no more than five words.

Do **not** use:

op. cit. / o.c.   use the abbreviated reference 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.

[7.9]   In the introduction 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 also cover the introduction to the edition: see [8.1.b].

Note that the bibliography does not include primary sources.

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, when relevant, also in the introduction), but also the exact reference of the edition used for each text. Please use the following format:

Eus. Caes., *Comm. Ps.*
    Eusebius Caesariensis, *Commentarii in Psalmos* [*CPG* 3467], *PG* 23, 66-1396

117 C2-3   27/29

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

Quaest. et resp. sen.
    Quaestiones et responsa senum de tentationibus, ed. J.-C. GUY, *Un dialogue monastique inédit* Περὶ λογισμῶν, *Revue d'ascétique et de mystique* 33 (1957), [p. 171-188] p. 177-182
19   38

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

c. *Index manuscriptorum* (only if there are enough manuscripts involved to justify this index). Put the pages that contain the actual manuscript description in bold.

d. *Index nominum*, listing all the proper nouns (and their derivates, *e.g.* Χρυσοστομικῶς) found in the edited text.

[8.2] Some editions may benefit from other *indices*, such as an index of technical terms, a more comprehensive index of words,... Discuss the case with the editorial board.