

# GUIDELINES AND STYLESHEET FOR PUBLICATIONS IN CCSG PREPARED IN WORD

[Version 2b, d.d. June 2018]

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 [seriesgraeca@kuleuven.be](mailto:seriesgraeca@kuleuven.be).

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Preliminary Statement

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## 1 WORKFLOW

### [1.1] Preliminary decision by the Editorial Board

For a preliminary decision on the possible inclusion of your edition in CCSG, contact the Editorial Board (Prof. Peter Van Deun, [peter.vandeun@kuleuven.be](mailto:peter.vandeun@kuleuven.be)), providing at least a detailed description of the project, some sample pages (ideally including a sample of the *recension codicum* and a preliminary version of the stemma), and an estimate of the number of pages of the edition. The Board will discuss your dossier at the annual Board Meeting and will communicate its decision as soon as possible. Keep in mind that there is no final decision on acceptance before the review of the final draft including the introduction, the critical text, and the apparatus.

### [1.2] Preparation of edition samples according to the Guidelines of the CCSG

After this preliminary decision you can start preparing or adapting your edition according to the guidelines of the CCSG. Before proceeding to the final draft, submit sample pages of the manuscript to the Editorial Staff ([seriesgraeca@kuleuven.be](mailto:seriesgraeca@kuleuven.be)), who will guide you through the editorial process. These sample pages should provide complete information about the text tradition and the editorial principles, and contain at least a representative part of the edited text with the various companion apparatus.

### [1.3] First review by the Editorial Staff and implementation of the comments

The Editorial Staff will review your edition samples, discuss them with the Board, and give feedback. Their remarks and comments are expected to be implemented or at least seriously considered; if for specific reasons they cannot be implemented, this must be thoroughly 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 the adaptation or further preparation of the complete edition. Questions or feedback requests can be addressed to the Editorial Staff at any time during the process.

### [1.4] Submission of the Edition and “Proposal Form for Editors”

After the submission of the complete edition and a second review by the Editorial Staff, the text edition, without the introduction or indices, will be sent to the printer for the preparation of the proofs. At this point *Brepols Publishers* will require the editor to fill out a “Proposal Form for Editors” with personal details for correspondence, details on the edited text, and a marketing description.

### [1.5] Line setting and first proofs

If your edition is prepared in Word, the printer will first provide proofs for the main text of the edition. On the basis of these proofs you can adapt the references in the apparatus to the new line numbers. A second set of proofs will include both the main text and the various apparatus so that, in a next stage, you can adapt the references in the introduction and the indices to this second set of proofs.

An author’s contract to be signed is usually sent along with the first set of proofs.

### [1.6] Finalizing the introduction and the indices – final proofs

In a final stage the Editorial Staff will provide feedback on the introduction and the indices. After being finalized, these will be sent to the printer for the preparation of the final proofs, viz. of the complete volume.

## 2 TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS AND GENERAL REMARKS

- [2.1] Manuscripts must be submitted in electronic form accompanied by a hard-copy printout or 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] Do not put a space before a period, comma, exclamation point, question mark, colon or semi-colon (except where this goes against the grain of the established writing conventions of the used language). **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 (–)<sup>1</sup> 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 hyphen (-). A hyphen is used with the meaning "from ... until ..." 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
guillemets	‹ ›	2039+AltX 203A+AltX

<sup>1</sup> Unicode 2013 (+Alt X).

crux	†	2020+AltX
hair space		200A+AltX
non-breaking space		CTRL + SHIFT + SPACE
superscript		CTRL + SHIFT + =
sublinear dot	α	Greek letter followed by 0323+AltX
stigma	ς	03DB+AltX
koppa	ϙ	03D9+AltX
sampi	ϝ Ϟ	03E0+AltX 03E1+AltX

Extensive charts for Unicode input of special characters for MAC OS X and Windows can be found at [classicalstudies.org/publications-and-research/greekkeys-2015-typing](http://classicalstudies.org/publications-and-research/greekkeys-2015-typing).

### 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] Put a hair space (Unicode 200A) after an apostrophe. However, do not put a punctuation that indicates a pause (comma, semicolon,...) after an apostrophe.  
 e.g. NOT κατ' εικόνα καὶ καθ' ὁμοίωσιν BUT κατ' εἰκόνα καὶ καθ' ὁμοίωσιν  
 e.g. NOT οὐκ οἶδ', ὧ ἄνθρωπε BUT οὐκ οἶδ' ὧ ἄνθρωπε
- Use an apostrophe symbol (Unicode 02BC, e.g. ἀνθ' ὧν) 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<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Unicode 2039 and 203A (+Alt X).

† † for corrupt passages<sup>3</sup>  
 \*\*\* 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 your sample pages to the editorial board.

- [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 are never numbered per page in the edition.

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 a 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 board.

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 the 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 top-down as they appear in the edition.

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<sup>3</sup> Unicode 2020 (+Alt X).

[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.
- d. 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 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<sup>3</sup>] *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 – ποιουμένων] ἐμφανεῖς τὰς δεήσεις τῷ θεῷ ποιουμένων *Mo*  
indicates that in manuscript *Mo* the words ἐμφανίζοντας and ποιουμένων 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. The quotation range is always marked by means of a lemma, which is separated from the references by a square bracket (] in standard type).

- 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.
- 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.
- 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)

v', 3/4 Greg. Naz., *Or.* 11, 4, 15-16 (p. 336) 4/6 καθαρότητα – ξξιν] cf. Greg. Naz., *Or.* 11, 4, 11-12 (p. 336)  
 va', 1 O – 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  
 vb', 1/2 Μεσίτας – μάρτυρας] cf. Greg. Naz., *Or.* 11, 5, 20-22 (p. 340)  
 vy', 2/3 Greg. Naz., *Or.* 11, 6, 28 (p. 344)

#### [5.4] The **traditio textus**:

- 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, ...).
- 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.
- The *sigla* are written in italics.
- The different families of manuscripts are to be distinguished by a blank space or by commas.
- 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' ἢ – γενήσεται *lac. habet* Q  
 14, 1 α Πέτρου *inc. I*  
 16 α και *des. J*

#### [5.5] The **apparatus criticus**:

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

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. / 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.* A. ð A, BUT βασιλεύς] ð *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.* γ 115/116 ὅτι – χρῆσιν] *om.* Kt 115 ὁ θεὸς] θεὸς E, ρ. ἔκτισε *trsp.* γ 123 ἀγαπῶν] ὁ *add.* Y<sup>a</sup>.*corr.*, γὰρ *praem.* η 140 ἔρπετων ... θηρίων] θηρίων ... ἔρπετων Ω 223/224 ἢ εἰς τοὺς ἐνεργουμένους] *e corr.* Par 237 ὑπήκοος] ὑπήκοος *sic* Σ N, ἀνθρωπος *praem.* M, *om.* Ka 344 πνεῦμα] *sup.* I. Pc ἐξουσιάζοντος] σε *add.* S<sup>a</sup>.*corr.* Jz ἀναβῆ] 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 may be written (in order of preference) 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.

[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 <sup>r</sup>
v	for verso (in superscript)	f. 217 <sup>v</sup>

ra	for recto, column a (in superscript)	f. 217 <sup>ra</sup>
vb	for verso, column b (in superscript)	f. 217 <sup>vb</sup>

Place a hyphen between folio numbers. f. 217<sup>r</sup>-219<sup>v</sup>

The same goes for explicit references to both recto and verso. f. 217<sup>r-v</sup>

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 manuseriptorum 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	<i>Acta Sanctorum</i>
AB	<i>Analecta Bollandiana</i>
ACO	<i>Acta Conciliorum Oecumenicorum</i>
AHC	<i>Annuaire 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>Βυζαντινὰ κείμενα καὶ 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>
CCT	<i>Corpus Christianorum in Translation</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> , 4 vols., Turnhout, 1974-1983; M. GEERARD – F. GLORIE, <i>Clavis Patrum Graecorum</i> , V, Turnhout, 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>
CUF	<i>Collection des universités de France (Budé)</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>Ἐπιτηρίς Ἑταιρείας Βυζαντινῶν Σπουδῶν</i>
EHRHARD	A. EHRHARD, <i>Überlieferung und Bestand der hagiographischen und homiletischen Literatur der griechischen Kirche von den Anfängen bis zum Ende des 16. Jahrhunderts</i> , 3 vols. (TU 50-52), Leipzig, 1937-1952
EO	<i>Echos d'Orient</i>
FGrHist	F. JACOBY, <i>Die Fragmente der griechischen Historiker</i> , 17 vols., Leiden, 1923-1958
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> , 2 vols., Padua, 1988
HTS	<i>Harvard Theological Studies</i>
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	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>
LCL	<i>The Loeb Classical Library</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
MEG	<i>Medioevo Greco</i>
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>Nέος Ἑλληνομνήμων</i>
OC	<i>Oriens Christianus</i>
OCA	<i>Orientalia Christiana Analecta</i>
OCP	<i>Orientalia Christiana Periodica</i>
OCT	<i>Oxford Classical Texts or Scriptorum Classicorum Bibliotheca Oxoniensis</i>
ODB	P. KAZHDAN et al. (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>

<i>Pinakes</i>	<i>Πινάκες / Pinakes: Textes et manuscrits grecs</i> (I.R.H.T., Section grecque, Paris): <a href="http://pinakes.irht.cnrs.fr/">http://pinakes.irht.cnrs.fr/</a>
<i>PL</i>	<i>Patrologia Latina</i>
<i>PLP</i>	<i>Prosopographisches Lexikon der Palaiologenzeit</i> , Wien, 1976-1996
<i>PLRE</i>	<i>The Prosopography of the Later Roman Empire</i> , 3 vols., Cambridge, 1971, 1980 and 1992
<i>PmbZ</i>	<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
<i>PO</i>	<i>Patrologia Orientalis</i>
<i>PTS</i>	<i>Patristische Texte und Studien</i>
<i>RAC</i>	<i>Reallexikon für Antike und Christentum</i>
<i>RBK</i>	<i>Reallexikon zur byzantinischen Kunst</i>
<i>RE</i>	<i>Real-Encyclopädie (Pauly-Wissowa)</i>
<i>REA</i>	<i>Revue des études anciennes</i>
<i>REB</i>	<i>Revue des études byzantines</i>
<i>REG</i>	<i>Revue des études grecques</i>
<i>RGK</i>	E. GAMILLSCHEG - D. HARLFINGER - H. HUNGER, <i>Repertorium der griechischen Kopisten 800-1600</i> . 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
<i>RH</i>	<i>Revue Historique</i>
<i>RHE</i>	<i>Revue d'Histoire Ecclésiastique</i>
<i>RHT</i>	<i>Revue d'Histoire des Textes</i>
<i>RM</i>	<i>Rheinisches Museum für Philologie</i>
<i>ROC</i>	<i>Revue de l'Orient Chrétien</i>
<i>RSBN</i>	<i>Rivista di Studi Bizantini e Neoellenici</i>
<i>SBHC</i>	<i>Studies in Byzantine History and Civilization</i>
<i>SC</i>	<i>Sources Chrétiennes</i>
<i>SE</i>	<i>Sacris Erudiri</i>
<i>SH</i>	<i>Subsidia hagiographica</i>
<i>SIFC</i>	<i>Studi Italiani di Filologia Classica</i>
<i>ST</i>	<i>Studi e Testi</i>
<i>StPB</i>	<i>Studia Patristica et Byzantina</i>
<i>Syntagma</i>	G. RHALLES – M. POTLES, <i>Σύνταγμα τῶν θείων καὶ ἱερῶν κανόνων</i> , 6 vols., Athens, 1852-1859
<i>TB</i>	C. G. CONTICELLO – V. CONTICELLO (eds.), <i>La théologie byzantine et sa tradition</i> , 2 vols., Turnhout, 2002-2016
<i>TIB</i>	<i>Tabula Imperii Byzantini</i>
<i>TLG</i>	<i>Thesaurus Linguae Graecae</i>
<i>TLL</i>	<i>Thesaurus Linguae Latinae</i>
<i>TM</i>	<i>Travaux et Mémoires</i>
<i>TU</i>	<i>Texte und Untersuchungen zur Geschichte der altchristlichen Literatur</i>
<i>VC</i>	<i>Vetera Christianorum</i>
<i>VigChr</i>	<i>Vigiliae Christianae</i>
<i>VV</i>	<i>Vizantijiskij Vremennik</i>
<i>WBS</i>	<i>Wiener Byzantinistische Studien</i>
<i>WS</i>	<i>Wiener Studien</i>

## [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 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

As said before, the introduction should also be disclosed by this index. References to the introduction should be differentiated from those to the edited text by putting an asterisk in front of them.

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

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

[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.