

Guidelines for Authors

This document provides guidelines for preparing your typescript for publication in a volume/series in which English is the sole or primary language of publication and which uses the full-title system for referencing.

This includes:

1. ***Presentation of Typescript*** — guidance on delivery format and fonts.
2. ***Essential Information*** that should be supplied, including specific notes for contributions in journal issues, contributions in edited volumes, and monographs.
3. ***Style Guide*** — the Brepols style guide largely follows the MHRA style guide, but has some important deviations. The style guide is divided by citations, language, spelling, etc. We request all authors compose their typescript as closely as possible to this style guide.
4. ***References and Bibliographies*** — a detailed reference system and formatting of bibliographies.
5. ***Image Guidelines***

Presentation of Typescript

Please submit your text in a single, definitive file, not separate chapters. Files should be in MS Word format (.doc or .docx). If you are using another file format, please contact your publishing manager in advance. Please do not embed images in the text file but supply them as individual files (see [below](#)).

Use Times New Roman font, with minimal formatting. Use the formatting features of your word-processing program, such as italics, superscripts, small capitals, etc., but do not attempt to simulate the final layout, which will be produced by the publisher. Use the tab key and not the space bar for indentations, especially at the opening of paragraphs. Render notes as footnotes, numbered consecutively (see [below](#) for further information on references). Do not number subheadings, unless you rely on this numbering for cross referencing, such as ‘see Part 4.2 below’. Do not include any track changes or comments in the file, as this will cause confusion. All files should be in their final state.

A full Table of Contents listing all material to be included (including any acknowledgements, abbreviations, prefaces, index(es), appendices, and so on), should be supplied. We will assume that the material supplied is definitive and complete, based on the contents supplied. In addition, please provide a full list of illustrations listed by author (for edited collections) or by type (for monographs) — see the [instructions and caption models below](#) for further details. Any material not included in the contents and list of figures, and not supplied with the typescript, cannot be subsequently included.

A hard copy is not required; nor is a pdf required except in the case where we might need to check the fonts, if the text contains non-roman script or special characters, or where you have particular layout requirements.



Please pay careful attention to the details given in the [style guide below](#) concerning spelling, punctuation, reference style, etc. It is expected that all manuscripts received will conform with this style guide.

Index(es)

It is highly recommended to start compiling your index(es) as soon as your typescript is complete, and certainly before submitting the final version of your text, as indexing will allow you to find and correct many inconsistencies, typos, and other avoidable errors. However, do not add page references until your text is typeset and the pagination final.

We can accommodate indexes generated either by the automatic index functionality offered by MS Word, or a traditional, manual index.

Fonts

Passages in non-roman alphabets (like Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, etc.), special characters, and characters with diacritics should be written in Times New Roman. If this is not possible, another Unicode font needs to be used. Do not use the Symbol font to insert characters, as it is not Unicode compliant.

Files in which TrueType fonts, pre-Unicode legacy fonts, and other non-Unicode fonts are used cannot be accepted. These fonts cannot be converted to the font we are using for typesetting, and therefore characters in these fonts will not be rendered correctly in the typeset text. Please note that for legal reasons we cannot use any embedded fonts for typesetting. Fonts are subject to copyright restrictions and come with licenses, so using embedded fonts for which we do not have a license in typesetting is an infringement of copyright.

If you have any doubts regarding the font that you are using or when no Unicode font exists for the character set you need, contact your publishing manager in advance.

Texts that include special characters or letters from non-Latin or extended Latin alphabets should be submitted with an accompanying pdf of the text.

Order of Parts of a Book

The parts of a book in Brepols publications should be arranged in the following order (please note that not all items listed below are required):

- Title page
- Dedication or epigraph
- Contents list
- List of illustrations
- List of contributors
- Foreword (by someone other than the author)
- Author's preface
- Acknowledgements (if not included in the author's preface)
- List of abbreviations
- Introduction
- Text
- Appendix or appendices



Glossary
Bibliography
Index or indexes

Essential Information

Contributions in Edited Volumes

Each article should include a short biography of 15–30 words listing the author’s professional affiliation (and ideally, email address). This should be provided on the first page underneath the title/before the start of the essay.

Footnote references should be given using a full-title system (explained in more detail [below](#)).

We encourage including an English-language abstract and 5–10 keywords for all articles. These abstracts and keywords should be provided on the first page underneath the title and before the start of the essay.

Contributions in Journal Issues

Each article should include:

- a short biography of 15–30 words listing the author’s professional affiliation and professional email address
- an abstract, in English, of 80–130 words
- 5–10 keywords

This should be provided on the first page underneath the title and before the start of the essay.

Footnote references should be given using the full-title system (explained in more detail [below](#)).

Monographs

Following the models for footnotes and bibliographic references in the [style guide below](#), please follow the full-title system in the footnotes.

Style Guide

Please use the following style guide for formatting the text and references of your book. This has been adapted from the MHRA style book (<http://www.mhra.org.uk/style/introduction.html>), which may have some further examples and details, but in some important aspects (especially the references) we have altered, adapted, or simplified the MHRA style for our publications, so please adopt the guidelines below. The following sections relate to:

- [Spelling](#)
- [Names of Places and People](#)
- [Dates](#)
- [Numbers](#)
- [Abbreviations](#)
- [Punctuation](#)
- [Capitalization](#)
- [Titles, Subtitles, and Subheadings](#)
- [Italics, Roman, and Boldface](#)
- [Quotations](#)
- [References](#)



Spelling

[1.1] Although Commonwealth and UK spelling (as given in the *Oxford English Dictionary* and its derivatives) is preferred, US spelling may be used, but either one should be followed consistently throughout the volume.

[1.2] The possessive form of names ending in -s, -z, -us, or -es use 's as normal, except for Greek or Hellenized words ending in -es:

e.g. Cyclops's, Jesus's, Alvarez's, Tacitus's, Jones's (but: Sophocles', Moses', Xerxes').

Names of Places and People

[2.1] English forms of place names should be used where they exist:

e.g. Padua rather than Padova, Seville rather than Sevilla.

[2.2] Likewise, regions should remain in their English forms where these are well known:

e.g. Flanders, Tuscany.

[2.3] In other cases, use the native-language spelling but always in Latin script:

e.g. Paramythia rather than Παραμυθιά.

[2.4] Native-language forms of personal names should be used except in cases where the use of the Anglicized version has become ubiquitous:

e.g. Zenobia, rather than Bat-Zabbai.

Dates

[3.1] The anno Domini system may be rendered with either the abbreviations BC/AD or BCE/CE, but must be consistent through the entire volume.

[3.2] Centuries should always be spelled out in full in the main prose:

e.g. in the twelfth century; a thirteenth-century manuscript.

[3.3] Date ranges should always be given in full:

e.g. AD 1300–1327 and not AD 1300–27.

[3.4] For calendar dates, use the format '1 January 793' rather than 'January 1, 793'.

[3.5] The plural of 860 is 860s, not 860's or 860ies.

Numbers

[4.1] Spell out numbers up to one hundred except when expressing dimensions, in statistical contexts, or in tables; use Arabic for 101+ except when beginning a sentence; spell out approximate numbers over one hundred:

e.g. Four different sites have now been excavated in this area. One hundred and thirty-seven glass beads were found. The cemetery contained 173 burials.
The statue measured 62 × 72 cm at its base.

[4.2] No commas are required for four-digit numbers (i.e. up to 9999), but should be used for every three digits thereafter (i.e. 10,000 and higher):

e.g. 5600, 24,000, 144,000, 1,200,000.



[4.3] With the exception of the full date ranges rule above, inclusive numbers falling within the same hundred should include the last two figures:

e.g. 13–15, 44–48, 104–08, 100–22, 2533–39.

[4.4] Arabic numbers should be used for chapter numbers, journal numbers and the volume numbers of book series (even when the journal or book series uses roman numbers), figures, plates etc.:

e.g. Chapter 1; Fig. 2.4; *Journal of Ancient History*, 25 ; Brill's Series in Jewish Studies, 11.

[4.5] Use roman numerals, small capitals, for volume numbers, book numbers, and other major subdivisions of books or long poems, and for acts in plays. Use roman numerals in small capitals for sequential Bible books of the same name.

e.g. Herodotus, *Histories*, v. 2; *Hamlet*, x. 2; Weijers, *Le travail intellectuel*, VIII, p. 69; II Corinthians

[4.6] Use roman numerals, large capitals, for regnal numbers:

e.g. Edward IV, Pope Innocent III.

[4.7] Use Arabic for percentages and spell out per cent, except in statistical contexts or in tables (i.e. 50 per cent). Note the use of *per cent* and not *percent*.

[4.8] In non-statistical contexts, express weights and measures in words (e.g. 'He carried an ounce of sugar'); in statistical contexts express as figures with the appropriate abbreviations (e.g. 1 kg, 3½ in., 45 mm, 100lb).

[4.9] Money expressed in pounds, shillings, and/or pence should appear as £197 12s. 6d. The symbols for pound/lira, euro, dollar, yen, Deutschmark, and florin/guilder are £, €, \$, ¥, DM, and fl; these symbols precede the number without a space (e.g. €15). For other currencies the symbol or abbreviation follows the number, number and currency separated with a space, e.g. 15 DKr.

Abbreviations

[5.1] Contracted forms of words that end in the same letter as the full form, including plural -s, do not take a full stop; other abbreviations do:

e.g. Dr, edn, St, fols, vols, nos, eds, repr., trans., vol., pp., ed.

[5.2] Avoid starting sentences or footnotes with abbreviations that normally begin in lower case:

e.g. pp., i.e., c., s.v.

[5.3] Do not use full stops for abbreviated standard reference works, journals, or series:

e.g. OED, OCD, PL, CSEL, CCSL.

[5.4] Please note the following abbreviations: c. (circa), not ca.; b. (birth/born), d. (died), r. (ruled), fl. (flourished).

[5.5] Use MS and MSS for manuscript shelf-mark citations and references but otherwise write the word 'manuscript' in full.



Punctuation

[6.1] Please use single quotation marks, aka inverted commas ('...'), for quotations. Only use double quotation marks ("...") to denote quotations within quotations.

e.g. As Valérie Gonzalez suggests, the description of the glass produces a 'sort of textual "icon", which "represents" an architectural feature one can enter, made with an overall glass setting, transparent, bright, white or green, isotropic, with a perceptible linear design', that conflates the isotropy of pattern with the deceptive nature of vision itself.

[6.2] When citing other languages, translate quotation marks from different systems (e.g. «...» or „...“) into the forms listed in [6.1]:

e.g. In a letter addressed to Emperor Charles V (1549) declared Beltenbros (Prince Philip) the champion as 'garantie par les récits anciens' (as guaranteed by ancient tales).

[6.3] Punctuation generally falls outside quotation marks unless the quotation forms a complete sentence and is separated from the preceding passage by a punctuation mark:

e.g. The anonymous author of the *De spiritu et anima* wrote: 'Those at sea, for instance, may see objects on the land as moving, whereas actually they are still.'

e.g. Dante describes a sacral quality: 'as in glass, in amber, or in crystal, a ray shines so that there is no interval between its coming and its pervading all, so did the triform effect ray forth from the Lord'.

[6.4] Place ellipses within square brackets when they indicate text omitted from a quotation. If the beginning of the sentence is omitted following the ellipses, begin with a capital letter. Do not use ellipses at the beginning of a quotation or at the end, unless there is a specific reason:

e.g. The king asked in his letter that Londoners grant le Heaumer 'the greatest grace and favour [...] in matters of business that shall concern [him]'.

[6.5] Commas should appear before the final 'and'/'or' in a list of three or more items — the so-called 'Oxford' comma:

e.g. truth, grace, and beauty.

[6.6] Parentheses, aka round brackets, should be used for parenthetical statements within parentheses, rather than square brackets:

e.g. Such usage (which is also clear (but by no means ubiquitous) in the poetry of Horace) appears throughout the works under study here.

[6.7] Hyphenation is used where the first of two or more words is used adjectively:

e.g. 'a second-century seal' versus 'in the second century'.

However, please note that where one of the words is an adverb ending in -ly, hyphenation should not be used:

e.g. a rarely discovered item.

[6.8] Hyphenate adjectives and participles before a noun but do not hyphenate when following a noun:

e.g. 'the well-known scholar' vs 'the scholar that is well known'.

[6.9] If two or more points of the compass are used together, they should be hyphenated:

e.g. The excavation area is located on the north-east of the peninsula.



Capitalization

[7.1] Places, persons, days, and months are capitalized; nationalities and nouns deriving from people or languages are capitalized:

e.g. Rome, Tiberius, Sunday, October, Libyan.

[7.2] Similarly, nouns and adjectives of movements derived from personal nouns remain capitalized:

e.g. Christian, Platonism.

However, note biblical, not Biblical; satanic, not Satanic.

[7.3] Capitalize references to particular parts of a book:

e.g. Chapter 1, Appendix 2, Figure 8, Map 4.

NB. Please note that if you are citing a figure, table, or plate from a different publication as part of a reference, these should be cited using a lower-case initial:

e.g. see above, Fig. 6.2

but Drake 2019, fig. 3; Pruss 2021, pl. 5; Fallgren, 'Ritual Places', p. 64, fig. 5.1.

[7.4] Capitalize recognized historical or cultural periods, and unique events; but use lower case for adjectival usages of historical periods, and do not hyphenate:

e.g. Early Bronze Age, Late Iron Age, Late Antiquity, the Middle Ages (but the early Middle Ages, the late Middle Ages);

e.g. late antique, early medieval, late medieval (not late-medieval or Late Medieval), early modern.

[7.5] Capitals are not used for seasons or points of the compass (southern Italy, the south of Gaul) except when they indicate an official name or specific concept:

e.g. in spring 349, south-western Italy, northern France, South America, the West.

[7.6] Capitals are used for titles when these appear in full or immediately preceding a personal name. Capitals are not used when the title is used appositively:

e.g. Emperor Nero, the King of Carthage (but: Xerxes, emperor of Persia).

Titles, Subtitles, and Subheadings

[8.1] Capitalization in book, chapter, and article titles should be applied as follows.

- In titles of works in English, the following are capitalized:

- the initial letter of the first word;
- all nouns, pronouns (except the relative 'that'), adjectives, verbs, adverbs, and subordinating conjunctions;
- the first word after a colon in the title;

and the following are not capitalized:

- articles, possessive determiners ('my', etc.), prepositions, and the co-ordinating conjunctions 'and', 'but', 'or', and 'nor':

e.g. *Gods, Demons and Symbols of Ancient Mesopotamia: An Illustrated Dictionary*.



- In works in ancient and medieval Latin, French, and most other Romance languages, only the first word and proper nouns should be capitalized:

e.g. *Dendara V–VI: les cryptes du temple d’Hathor.*

e.g. *De civitate Dei.*

e.g. *Le virus de l’erreur: la controverse carolingienne sur la double prédestination.*

- In works in German only the first word and nouns should be capitalized:

e.g. *Antike Spolien in der Architektur des Mittelalters und der Renaissance.*

[8.2] Do not number subheadings, unless you rely on this numbering for cross referencing, such as ‘see Part 4.2 below’.

[8.3] No punctuation, other than question marks, should occur at the end of titles, subtitles, or subheadings.

Italics, Roman, and Boldface

[9.1] Single words or short phrases in foreign languages, where these have not passed into regular English usage, should be italicized without quotation marks (e.g. ‘The passage between the classical world and the medieval world makes all this *tabula rasa*’); direct quotations or more substantial quotations should be given in roman (i.e. regular/non-italic font) within quotation marks. See ‘Quotations’ below for further details.

[9.2] Use italics for titles of books and journals, but use quotation marks for dissertations, journal articles, and book chapters. See examples under ‘Bibliographical References’ below.

[9.3] Do not italicize the titles of religious scripture like ‘the Bible’, ‘the Qur’ān’, ‘the Talmud’ or the titles of biblical books.

[9.4] Do not set titles in roman when they are a part of a title; instead, use single quotation marks (*A Study of ‘Romeo and Juliet’ in American Theatre*).

[9.5] Use Italics for *sic*, *s.v.*, and *c.* Do not italicize *cf.*, *e.g.*, *etc.*, *viz.*

[9.6] Use roman for punctuation following italicized text if the main sentence is in roman.

Quotations

[10.1] Set long quotations (more than forty words of prose or more than two lines of verse) as block quotations, by indenting or by using a smaller font size; do not enclose within quotation marks.

[10.2] Short quotations run on with the main text. Enclose short quotations within single quotation marks, aka inverted commas (‘...’), and only use double quotation marks (“...”) to denote quotations within quotations.

[10.3] Quotations from a primary source provided in the main body of the text should include both the original language and a translation in modern English. Both should be in roman typeface, not italics. The translation should directly follow the quotation (within parentheses without quotation marks for shorter quotations, or immediately below in a second block quotation within parentheses without quotation marks, for long quotations). If followed consistently throughout the volume, the translation can also be given in a footnote.



Example:

Lancelot has been given lodgings in her family house, and is introduced to the maid by her brothers as ‘li meldres chevaliers del monde’ (the greatest knight in the world). The following scene then unfolds:

Et lors vient la pucele maintenant a Lancelot, si s’agenoille devant lui, et puis si li dist: ‘Gentil hom, done moi [un] don pour amor de la rien el monde que tu plus aimes’. Et quant Lanceloz vit devant lui si bele damoisele a jenouz et si avenanz come ele estoit, si en fu trop corociez, et si li dist molt doucement: ‘Ha! Damoiselle’, fet il, ‘levez sus, et si sachiez que il n’est riens en terre que gié poisse fere que gié n’en feïsse por ceste requeste qu vos m’avez orendroit ici fete’.

(And then the damsel went at once to Lancelot, and knelt before him, and then said to him: ‘Gentle sir, grant me a boon for love of the thing which you love most in the world’. And when Lancelot saw before him such a beautiful damsel on her knees and how charming she was, it made him very upset, and he said to her very gently: ‘Ah, damsel’, he said, ‘get up, and know that nothing on earth that I have the power to do I would not do for this request that you have made here and now’.)

[10.4] For verse citations, line breaks should be separated in consecutive text with a |.

[10.5] For passages of one or more words requiring editorial intervention, use [...] to indicate words suppressed by the editor, [sic] to acknowledge any errors in the source, < > for words added by the editor, and *** for lacunae. For language-specific conventions, please ask your publishing manager.

For more details about punctuation and citations, see [above](#).

References

Citations and Footnotes (full-title system)

[11.1] Footnote reference numbers should be located in the main text after a full stop or other punctuation; they should be marked with a superscript number using the automatic footnote functionality of your word-processing software.

[11.2] Each footnote should end with a full stop or other punctuation sign.

[11.3] The first citation of a particular author or work in each chapter should be a full reference. Subsequent citations of a work should be abbreviated (surname of the author, followed by shortened form of book or chapter/article title, and page numbers (if applicable)). Please make sure that the short form reference is clear and standardized throughout.

[11.4] Place of publication and publisher required; use English forms for place of publication (thus Rome: Carocci, *not* Roma). For books published by the same publisher in more than one place, refer only to the first (so Leiden: Brill *not* Leiden-Boston: Brill).

[11.5] Supply forenames for names of people cited.

[11.6] Do not use *ibid.*, *id.*, *ibidem*, *et al.*, *passim*, *idem*, *eadem*, *loc. cit.*, *op. cit.*, or other abbreviations.

[11.7] For references citing three or more authors, all authors should be listed in the first reference; in subsequent reference(s), authors should be abbreviated in the form first author surname followed by ‘and others’ (rather than *et al.*),.

[11.8] Where possible, give specific page ranges, and avoid use of *passim*, *ff.*, etc.



Bibliographical References (Full-title system)

The examples below provide template examples for formatting of references, both in the first reference and the subsequent reference(s).

Manuscripts, Archival Sources, and Other Unedited Material

[12.1.1] Place names must accompany all MS short forms in the footnotes except for the most well-known archives, namely the BL (London), BnF (Paris), and BAV (Città del Vaticano); see examples below.

[12.1.2] In footnotes, recto and verso should be abbreviated as r and v and given in superscript, e.g. fols 17^v–19^r.

<i>Full Form (First Reference)</i>	<i>Abbreviated Form (Subsequent Reference(s))</i>
Arras, Bibliothèque municipale, MS 1068	Arras, BM, MS 1068
Cambridge, Fitzwilliam Museum, MS 20	Cambridge, FM, MS 20
Città della Vaticano, Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, MS Vat. Barb. 513	BAV, MS Vat. Barb. 513, fol. 98 ^r
Durham, Cathedral Library, MS B. II. 1	Durham, Cath. Libr., MS B. II. 1
Leiden, Bibliotheek der Rijksuniversiteit, MS Voss. Lat. F. 18	Leiden, Bibl. RU, MS Voss. Lat. F. 18
London, British Library, MS Arundel 155	BL, MS Arundel 155
London, British Library, MS Cotton Caligula D.iii	BL, MS Cotton Caligula D.iii, fol. 15 ^r
Munich, Bayerisches Staatsbibliothek, MS Clm. 4452	Munich, Bayerisches SB, MS Clm. 4452
New York, Morgan Library and Museum (formerly Pierpont Morgan Library), MS 162	New York, Morgan Libr., MS 162, fol. 62 ^v
New York, Morgan Library and Museum, MS 736	New York, Morgan Libr., MS 736
Oxford, Bodleian Library, MS Bodley 483	Oxford, Bodl. Lib., MS Bodley 483, fols 82 ^r –117 ^v
Oxford, Bodleian Library, MS Hatton 23	Oxford, Bodl., MS Hatton 23
Paris, Bibliothèque nationale de France, MS fonds latin 14859	BnF, MS lat. 14859, fol. 233 ^{va-b}
Paris, Bibliothèque nationale de France, MS fonds latin 6784	BnF, MS lat. 6784
Princeton, University Library, MS Garrett 114	Princeton, UL, MS Garrett 114

Primary Sources

[12.2.1] References to primary sources should give both a work's internal structure (where available) and also page number of edition/translation being used. When you are using two or more editions of the same source, include the editor's name. Thus:

Frechulf, *Historiae*, i. 2. 17, p. 116

Jordanes, *De summa temporum vel origine actibusque gentis Romanorum*, ch. 85, pp. 9–10

Farīd al-Dīn 'Aṭṭār, *Memorial of God's Friends*, p. 48

Bertha, *Vita Adelheidis*, ed. by Piesik, ch. 3, p. 29



[12.2.2] References to biblical books, deuterocanonical books, and apocryphal books need only cite internal division (i.e. chapter and verse). Separate chapter and verse with a full stop and space. Use roman numerals in small capitals for sequential books of the same name.

Matthew 25. 6; II Kings 15. 5; I Peter 1. 3

[12.2.3] For Bible references, in the cases where the Vulgate numbering differs from modern versions (i.e. the Psalms), use the modern numbering and add the Vulgate in parentheses.

[12.2.4] For references to classical sources, please follow the conventional layout, as provided in the Loeb Classical Library or the Perseus Tufts Digital Library (references should be rendered according to standard book/chapter divisions):

e.g. Euseb., *Hist. eccl.*, I. 3; Tac., *Ann.*, IV. 34; Suet., *Aug.*; Amm. Marc., *Res gestae*, XXV. 7. 11

For editions and translations of texts written by known, historical authors, use the following examples:

<i>Full Form (First Reference)</i>	<i>Abbreviated Form (Subsequent Reference(s))</i>
Alain de Lille, <i>De fide catholica contra hereticos</i> , ed. by Jacques-Paul Migne, <i>Patrologiae cursus completus: series latina</i> , 210 (Paris: Garnier, 1855), cols 305–430	Alain de Lille, <i>De fide catholica contra hereticos</i> , I. 48, col. 354c
Isidore of Seville, <i>Chronica</i> , ed. by Jose Carlos Martin, <i>Corpus Christianorum Series Latina</i> , 112 (Turnhout: Brepols, 2003)	Isidore of Seville, <i>Chronica</i> , II, 291–93, p. 141
Christine de Pizan, <i>The Book of the City of Ladies</i> , trans. by Earl Jeffrey Richards, foreword by Natalie Zemon Davis, rev. edn (New York: Persea, 1998)	Christine de Pizan, <i>The Book of the City of Ladies</i> , ch. 1, pp. 3–4
Petrus Comestor, <i>Scolastica historia: Liber Genesis</i> , ed. by Agneta Sylwan, <i>Corpus Christianorum Continuatio Mediaevalis</i> , 191 (Turnhout: Brepols, 2005)	Petrus Comestor, <i>Scolastica historia</i> , 28, p. 54
Flodoard of Reims, <i>Annales</i> , in <i>Les Annales de Flodoard</i> , ed. by Philippe Lauer (Paris: Picard, 1906)	Flodoard, <i>Annales</i> , a. 951, p. 130
Farīd al-Dīn ‘Aṭṭār, <i>Farid Ad-Din ‘Attār’s Memorial of God’s Friends: Lives and Sayings of Sufis</i> , trans. by Paul Losensky (New York: Paulist Press, 2009)	Farīd al-Dīn ‘Aṭṭār, <i>Memorial of God’s Friends</i> , p. 48
Bertha, <i>Vita Adelheidis: Das Leben der heiligen Adelheid von Vilich</i> , ed. by Heinz Piesik (Bonn: Stadt Bonn Stadtarchiv, 2003), pp. 16–54	Bertha, <i>Vita Adelheidis</i> , ed. By Piesik, ch. 3, p. 29



Bertha, *Vita Adelheidis Abbatissae Vilicensis*, ed. by Oswald Holder-Egger, *Monumenta Germaniae Historica: Scriptorum* (in Folio), 15.2 (Hanover: Hahn, 1888), pp. 754–63

Bertha, *Vita Adelheidis*, ed. By Holder-Egger, ch. 3, p. 756

For editions and translations of anonymous historical texts, use the following examples:

Full Form (First Reference)

Abbreviated Form (Subsequent Reference(s))

Contemplations of the Dread and Love of God, ed. by Margaret Connolly, Early English Text Society, o.s., 303 (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1993)

Contemplations of the Dread and Love of God, ll. 86–87, p. 7

Ágrip af Nóregskonungasögum. A Twelfth-Century Synoptic History Of The Kings Of Norway, ed. and trans. with introduction and notes by M. J. Driscoll, 2nd edn (London: Viking Society for Northern Research, 2008)

Ágrip, ch. 3, pp. 4–6 (trans. pp. 5–7)

Vita sanctae Eadburgae, in Susan J. Ridyard, *The Royal Saints of Anglo-Saxon England: A Study of West Saxon and East Anglian Cults*, Cambridge Studies in Medieval Life & Thought: Fourth Series, 9 (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1988), pp. 253–308

Vita sanctae Eadburge, chs 22–23 (fols 105–06), pp. 296–98

Blessed Louis, the Most Glorious of Kings: Texts Relating to the Cult of Saint Louis of France, ed. and trans. by M. Cecilia Gaposchkin, with Phyllis Katz, *Notre Dame Texts in Medieval Culture* (Notre Dame: University of Notre Dame Press, 2012)

Blessed Louis, ch. 1, p. 47

Concilia aevi Karolini, ed. by Albert Werminghoff, *Monumenta Germaniae Historica: Concilia*, 2, 2 vols (Hanover: Hahn, 1906–1908), I (1906)

Concilia aevi Karolini, I, c. 2, p. 485

Ottonis II, ed. by Theodor Sickel, *Monumenta Germaniae Historica: Diplomata regum et imperatorum*, 2.1 (Hanover: Hahn, 1888)

Ottonis II, no. 1, p. 10

The Romance of Flamenca, ed. and trans. by Edward D. Blodgett, *Garland Library of Medieval Literature*, 101A (New York: Garland, 1995)

The Romance of Flamenca, ll. 2587–2610 (pp. 134–37)

For early printed texts, use the following examples:

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Ephrem the Syrian, *Opera omnia quae exstant Graece, Syriace, Latine*, ed. by Joseph S. Assemani, 6 vols (Rome: Ex typographia Vaticana, 1732–1746)

Ephrem the Syrian, *Opera omnia*



Nielsen, Johan Eberhard, <i>Søgnir fraa Hallingdal</i> (Christiania [Oslo]: Norske Samlaget, 1868)	Nielsen, <i>Søgnir fraa Hallingdal</i>
Gentillet, Innocent, <i>Discours sur les moyens de bien gouverner et maintenir en bonne paix un royaume ou autre principauté [...] contre Nicolas Machiavel</i> ([n.p.]: [n. pub.], 1576)	Gentillet, <i>Discours sur les moyens de bien gouverner</i>
<i>Dits die Excellente Cronike van Vlaenderen</i> (Antwerp: Willem Vorstermann, 1531)	<i>Dits die Excellente Cronike</i> , fol. 1 ^r
<i>Hortulus devotionis, variis orationum et exercitiorum piorum, quae mentem in Dei amorem rapiunt [...]</i> (Köln: Jaspas von Gennep, 1514)	<i>Hortulus devotionis, variis orationum et exercitiorum piorum</i>

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Couturaud, Barbara, <i>Les incrustations en coquille de Mari: nouvelles données sur les panneaux figuratifs incrustés au Proche-Orient ancien</i> , Subartu, 40 (Turnhout: Brepols, 2018)	Couturaud, <i>Les incrustations en coquille de Mari</i>
Smallwood, E. Mary, <i>The Jews under Roman Rule: From Pompey to Diocletian</i> , Studies in Judaism in Late Antiquity, 20 (Leiden: Brill, 1976)	Smallwood, <i>The Jews under Roman Rule</i>
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Schendl, Herbert, 'Linguistic Aspects of Code-Switching in Medieval English Texts', in <i>Multilingualism in Later Medieval Britain</i> , ed. by David A. Trotter (Cambridge: Brewer, 2000), pp. 77–92	Schendl, 'Linguistic Aspects of Code-Switching', p. 81
Bruun, Mette Birkedal, and Emilia Jamroziak, 'Introduction', in <i>The Cambridge Companion to the Cistercian Order</i> , ed. by Mette Birkedal Bruun (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2013), pp. 1–7	Bruun and Jamroziak, 'Introduction', p. 5 n. 7
Thomas, Christine M., 'The Sanctuary of Demeter at Pergamon: Cultic Space for Women and its Eclipse', in <i>Pergamon, Citadel of the Gods: Archaeological Record, Literary Description, and Religious Development</i> , ed. by Helmut Koester, Harvard Theological Studies, 46 (Harrisburg: Trinity, 1998), pp. 277–98	Thomas, 'The Sanctuary of Demeter at Pergamon'

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Ackermann, Hans Christoph, and Jean-Robert Gisler, eds, <i>Lexicon iconographicum mythologiae classicae</i> , 16 pts in 8 vols and indexes (Zurich: Artemis, 1981–1999)	Ackermann and Gisler, <i>Lexicon iconographicum mythologiae classicae</i>
Cancik, Hubert, and Helmuth Schneider, eds, <i>Der neue Pauly: Enzyklopädie der Antike</i> (Stuttgart: Metzler, 1996–)	Cancik and Schneider, <i>Der neue Pauly</i>
Pauly, August Friedrich von, Georg Wissowa, Wilhelm Kroll, Kurt Witte, Karl Mittelhaus, and Konrat Ziegler, eds, <i>Paulys Realencyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft</i> , new edn., 68 pts, 15 suppl., and index (Stuttgart: Metzler, 1893–1980)	Pauly and others, <i>Paulys Realencyclopädie</i>
Engelmann, Wilhelm, ed., <i>Bibliotheca scriptorum classicorum</i> , 8th edn. (Leipzig: Engelmann, 1880–1883)	Engelmann, <i>Bibliotheca scriptorum classicorum</i>
Hornblower, Simon, and Anthony Spawforth, <i>The Oxford Classical Dictionary</i> , 3rd edn (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1996)	Hornblower and Spawforth, <i>The Oxford Classical Dictionary</i>

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Cassin, Mattieu, and Sébastien Morlet, <i>Histoire de la littérature grecque chrétienne des origines à 451</i> , IV: <i>Du IV^e siècle au concile de Chalcédoine</i> (Paris: Les Belles Lettres, 2021)	Cassin and Morlet, <i>Histoire de la littérature grecque</i>



Weijers, Olga, and Monica B. Calma, *Le travail intellectuel à la Faculté des arts de Paris: textes et maîtres (ca. 1200-1500)*, VIII: *Répertoire des noms commençant par R*, *Studia Artistarum*, 25 (Turnhout: Brepols, 2010)

Weijers and Calma, *Le travail intellectuel à la Faculté des arts*

Strayer, Joseph R., *Dictionary of the Middle Ages*, VII: *Italian Renaissance–Mabinogi* (New York: Scribner, 1986).

Strayer, *Dictionary of the Middle Ages*

Clackson, Sarah, Erica Hunter, and Samuel N. C. Lieu, *Dictionary of Manichaean Texts*, I: *Texts from the Roman Empire (Texts in Syriac, Greek, Coptic and Latin)* (Turnhout: Brepols, 1999)

Clackson and others, *Dictionary of Manichaean Texts*

For a journal article, use the following examples:

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Cook, Robert F., ‘Baudouin de Sebourc: un poème édifiant?’, *Olifant*, 14 (1989), 115–35

Cook, ‘Baudouin de Sebourc’, p. 129

Constable, Giles, ‘Medieval Latin Metaphors’, *Viator*, 38.2 (2007), 1–20

Constable, ‘Medieval Latin Metaphors’, p. 16

Trilling, Lionel, ‘In Mansfield Park’, *Encounter*, 3.3 (September 1954), 9–19

Trilling, ‘In Mansfield Park’, p. 14

Genz, Hermann, Riva Daniel, Konstantin Pustovoytov, and Marshall Woodworth, ‘Excavations at Tell Fadous-Kfarabida: Preliminary Report on the 2011 Season of Excavations’, *Bulletin d’archéologie et d’architecture libanaises*, 15 (1983), 151–74

Genz and others, ‘Excavations at Tell Fadous-Kfarabida’

Marotti, Arthur F., ‘The Verse Nobody Knows: Rare or Unique Poems in Early Modern English Manuscripts’, *Huntington Library Quarterly*, 80.2 (2017), 201–21

Marotti, ‘The Verse Nobody Knows’, p. 218

Reynhout, Lucien, review of Timothy O’Neil, *The Irish Hand. Scribes and their Manuscripts from the Earliest Times* (2014), *Scriptorium* 69.2 (2015), 208*–09*

Reynhout, review of O’Neil, *The Irish Hand*

Bekker-Nielsen, Tønnes, review of Richard J. A. Talbert and Richard W. Unher, *Cartography in Antiquity and the Middle Ages: Fresh Perspectives, New Methods* (2008), *Bryn Mawr Classical Review*, 2009.06.07

Bekker-Nielsen, review of Talbert and Unher, *Cartography*

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Amette, Jacques-Pierre, 'Thé et désespoir', <i>Le Point</i> , 8 October 1989, p. 18	Amette, 'Thé et désespoir', p. 18

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Burke, James Franklin, 'A Critical and Artistic Study of the <i>Libro del Cavallero Cifar</i> ' (unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of North Carolina, 1966; abstract in <i>Dissertation Abstracts</i> , 27 (1966–1967), 2525–A)	Burke, 'A Critical and Artistic Study of the <i>Libro del Cavallero Cifar</i> ', p. 28

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DelCogliano, Mark, 'Basil of Caesarea versus Eunomius of Cyzicus on the Nature of Time: A Patristic Reception of the Critique of Plato', <i>Vigiliae Christianae</i> , 68.5 (2014), 498–532 < https://doi.org/10.1163/15700720-12341201 >	DelCogliano, 'Basil of Caesarea versus Eunomius of Cyzicus on the Nature of Time', p. 503
Semmler, Josef, 'Institutiones Aquisgranenses', in <i>Lexikon des Mittelalters</i> , 10 vols (Stuttgart: Metzler, [1977]–1999), v, cols 451–452, consulted in <i>Brepolis Medieval Encyclopaedias — Lexikon des Mittelalters Online</i>	Semmler, 'Institutiones Aquisgranenses', v, col. 451
Desiderius Erasmus, <i>De libero arbitrio diatribe sive collatio</i> , ed. by Johannes von Walter (Leipzig: Deichert, 1935), consulted in <i>Library of Latin Texts Cantus: A Database for Latin Ecclesiastical Chant — Inventories of Chant Sources</i> < https://cantus.uwaterloo.ca > [accessed 10 June 2021]	Erasmus, <i>De libero arbitrio</i> , I b 9, p. 18 <i>Cantus</i>
Institut de recherche et d'histoire des textes (IRHT-CNRS), 'Notice de Sermones, Aelredus Rievallensis (1109?-1166)', in Pascale Bourgain and Dominique Stutzmann, <i>FAMA: Œuvres latines médiévales à succès</i> , 2019 < http://fama.irht.cnrs.fr/oeuvre/636229 > [accessed 10 June 2021]	'Notice de Sermones, Aelredus Rievallensis'
Marit Gyphen, 'Herimannus Tornacensis, <i>Liber de restauratione monasterii Sancti Martini Tornacensis; Narratio restorationis abbatae Sancti Martini Tornacensis</i> ', in <i>The Narrative Sources from the Medieval Low Countries: De verhalende bronnen uit de Zuidelijke Nederlanden</i> , ed. by Jeroen Deploige (Brussels: Commission royale d'Histoire, 2009–), id H030 < http://www.narrative-sources.be/ > [accessed 10 June 2021].	Herimannus Tornacensis, <i>Liber de restauratione monasterii</i>



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Van Bogaert, Julie, interview with Steven Vanderputten, <i>Gebeugenissen: Dark Age Nunneries. The Secret Lives of Medieval Nuns</i> , podcast, Soundcloud, 29 June 2018 < https://soundcloud.com/user-711326240/dark-age-nunneries-the-secret-lives-of-medieval-nuns > [accessed 3 June 2021]	Van Bogaert, <i>Gebeugenissen</i>

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Figure 11.6. Part of the propylaeum as it appears today (2014). Photo by Michael Gunther, CC BY-SA 3.0, via Wikimedia Commons.

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