

Cahiers de Biblia Patristica

Editorial Guidelines

June 2012

The length of the work

The length of works published in the *Cahiers de Biblia Patristica* varies. The ideal volume would be approximately 250 pages long.

One page of the *Cahiers* contains approximately 2,200 characters.

Author

At the head of the manuscript, indicate your first name(s), your full last name, and your institutional affiliation or, if none, your current status and location.

Title

The title of your work should be concise and attractive. If necessary, we take the liberty to suggest alternative phrasing.

Blurb

When submitting a monograph, attach to your manuscript a blurb of a dozen lines intended for the back cover of the book and for advertising brochures. Pay particular attention to the contents and style of this document as it will be used to showcase your work.

Fonts

Type your text in Times New Roman font, 12 point (10 point for the notes). The preferred font for Greek characters is Graeca II ; for Hebrew, Syriac, Coptic, and so on, use current fonts and attach them to your submission.

Indentation and spacing

Each new paragraph should begin with an indentation of 0.5 cm. Use the spacing of 1.5 for both the main text and the notes. Do not increase spacing between paragraphs.

Punctuation, majuscules, petites capitales et guillemets.

Les ponctuations doubles (; : ? !) doivent être précédées d'un espace insécable et suivies d'un espace normal.

Les majuscules et les petites capitales doivent être systématiquement accentuées. Le nom « Juif » (mais non l'adjectif) doit être systématiquement pourvu d'une majuscule.

Dans les notes, les noms d'auteurs anciens seront indiqués en petites capitales, sauf s'ils sont mentionnés en passant.

Punctuation, upper case, small capitals, angle quotes (guillemets)

Punctuation marks « ; : ? ! » should not be preceded by a hard space

Upper case letters and small capitals should be consistently accented when needed. In the notes, the names of ancient authors should be given in small capitals, except when they are mentioned in passing.

Titles and subtitles

<u>Collection of essays</u>	<u>Monograph</u>	<u>Citation style</u>
Title of an article	Section title	<i>in bold, 18 point, centre and precede with five lines of space (in monographs, place the title on a separate page)</i>
1 st level	2 nd level	<i>bold, 14 point</i>
2 nd level	3 rd level	<i>bold, 12 point</i>
3 rd level	4 th level	<i>italics, 12 point</i>

The subtitles should all be aligned along the left margin ; they should be separated from the preceding paragraph with one line of space.

At all cost, avoid details that complicate the process of typesetting.

Quotations

Long quotations (more than 3 lines) should be placed in a free-standing block of text, indented 0.5 cm from the left margin, with no additional indentation for the first line. No quotation marks are used, except to introduce a quotation within a quotation ; in this case use angle quotes (guillemets).

Short quotations should be enclosed within angle quotes (guillemets) ; they should be preceded and followed by a hard space (« quotation »). Quotations within short quotations should be enclosed within single quotation marks (« quotation ‘quotation’ within quotation »)

Tables, parallel columns, diagrams

Avoid complex page layouts, which the typesetter may have to dismantle. If you feel you need to include tables, parallel columns, or diagrams, please contact us.

Notes

Notes should be placed at the bottom of the page and be numbered consecutively. In a monograph, it may be useful to restart the numbering at the beginning of each major section to avoid three digit numbers.

Biblical references

To abbreviate the books of the Bible, use a widely known system, but retain the spaces after commas and semicolons. E.g., 1 K 2, 3. The books of the Bible should be italicized if they are not abbreviated (Rm but *Letter to the Romans*).

References to ancient and medieval texts

For Greek writers, please use Greek endings (Ammonios and not Ammonius). In the notes, the names of authors should be placed in small capitals ; the titles of ancient and medieval works should be given consistently in Latin, in accordance with the usage in *Claves*. In the body of the text, on the other hand, the names of authors should not be specially emphasized, and English titles should be given preference wherever available. Thus, one may refer in the text to Augustine’s *Enarrationes in Psalmos* and to Tertullian’s *Apology*, but the references given in the notes should read AUGUSTIN, *Enarrationes in Psalmos* and TERTULLIAN, *Apologeticum*. The titles of ancient works should be given in full ; abbreviated forms (such as *Dial.* for *Dialogus cum Tryphone*) are not allowed.

The divisions of works are indicated as follows: books, with a Roman numeral in upper case ; all other division, with Arabic numerals. Use a comma and a space to separate the different divisions, but do not place a comma after the title of the work. For example, HILARY OF

POITIERS, *De Trinitate* I, 5 ; IRÉNAEUS, *Adversus Haereses* II, 21, 2 ; MÉLITO, *De Pascha* 104.
To indicate a range of sections, please use the long dash : 1, 2 – 3, 4.

All editions and translation used in the preparation of the manuscript must be systematically cited.

For works published in collections, please use a short notation, referring to the following abbreviations (not italicized) :

BA	<i>Bibliothèque Augustinienne</i>
CCG	<i>Corpus Christianorum, Series Graeca</i>
CCL	<i>Corpus Christianorum, Series Latina</i>
CSCO	<i>Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Orientalium</i>
CSEL	<i>Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Latinorum</i>
GCS	<i>Die Griechischen Christlichen Schriftsteller</i>
NBA	<i>Nouvelle bibliothèque augustinienne</i>
OPA	<i>Oeuvres de Philon d'Alexandrie</i> (Cerf)
PG	<i>Patrologiae cursus completus, Series Graeco-Latina</i>
PL	<i>Patrologia Cursus Completus, Series Latina</i>
PLS	<i>Patrologiae Latinae Supplementum</i>
PO	<i>Patrologia Orientalis</i>
PTS	<i>Patristische Texte und Studien</i>
SC	<i>Sources chrétiennes</i>
TU	<i>Texte und Untersuchungen zur Geschichte des altchristlichen Literatur</i>

For all works cited from these collections, except for PL and PG, consistently specify the editor and /or the translator.

E.g., CYRIL OF ALEXANDRIA, *De adoratione et cultu in spiritu et ueritate*, VI (PG 68, 409D), but ORIGEN, *In Exodum homiliae* VIII, 6 (M. Borret, SC 321, p. 269).

For texts published individually, outside collections, list only the editor, the place, and the date of publication.

E.g., JULIAN, *Contra Galilaeos*, frg. 20 (E. Masaracchia, Rome 1990, p. 112). In some cases, a more complete citation is possible, e.g., ORIGEN, *Fragmentum in Ex 20, 5-6* (F. Petit, *La Chaîne sur l'Exode. Édition intégrale, IV : Fonds caténique ancien [Exode 15, 22 – 40, 35]* [Traditio Exegetica Graeca, 11], Louvain, 2001, n° 591, p. 77).

Bibliography

A general bibliography should be placed at the end of the work, recapitulating the sources and dividing them into various categories (at least into primary and secondary sources). In contrast, no recapitulating bibliography should be included in essays collected in a volume

Bibliographic references

The collections should be cited consistently. Titles of journals and collections should be written out in full ; only those used frequently should be abbreviated. In all cases, provide a list of all sigla and abbreviations (even for those used frequently) and place it at the head of your monograph or article. For secondary literature, follow the following examples :

– *Monographs*

R. P. C. HANSON, *The Search for the Christian Doctrine of God. The Arian Controversy, 318-381*, Edimbourg, 1988.

O. BARDENHEWER, *Geschichte der altkchrlichen Literatur*, 2^e éd., II, Fribourg im B., 1914, p. 11-12.

P. NAUTIN, *Lettres et écrivains chrétiens des II^e et III^e siècles* (Patristica, 2), Paris, 1961.

H.-G. LIDDEL – R. SCOTT, *A Greek-English Lexicon*, rev. and augm. ed., Oxford, 1968.

Z. IZYDORCZYK (ed.), *The Medieval Gospel of Nicodemus. Texts, Intertexts and Contexts in Western Europe* (Mediaeval & Renaissance Texts & Studies, 158), Tempe (AZ), 1997.

– *Articles*

S. HEID, « Alexandros v. Jerusalem », *Lexikon für Theologie und Kirche* 1 (1993), col. 364-365.

I. BERTEN, « Cyrille de Jérusalem, Eusèbe d'Emèse et la théologie semi-arienne », *Revue des Sciences Philologiques et Théologiques* 52 (1968), p. 38-75.

V. CALZOLARI-BOUVIER, « La transmission des textes apocryphes chrétiens ou de l'excès joyeux de la 'variance'. Variantes, transformations et problèmes d'édition (L'exemple du Martyre de Paul arménien) », dans A. FREY ET R. GOUNELLE (dir.), *Poussières de christianisme et de judaïsme antiques. Études réunies en l'honneur de Jean-Daniel Kaestli et Éric Junod* (Publications de l'Institut Romand des Sciences Bibliques, 5), Prahins (CH), 2007, p. 129-160.

Bibliographic notes

In your work, provide complete citations for all secondary sources when you first refer to them, and use a short notation afterwards (preferably, first initial, name, short title, followed by *art. cit.* or *op. cit.* E.g., P. BROWN, *Le renoncement à la chair...*, *op. cit.*, p. 13).

Do not use the abbreviation *Ibid.*, which is often ambiguous. Omit the name of the author and the title if you are referring to a publication cited in the preceding note ; this is the only case when you are allowed to use the short form *Op. cit.* or *Art cit.*, this time in upper case. For the studies cited frequently, it is certainly possible to use an abridged citation ; in such a case, it is advisable to include it in a list of sigla and abbreviations.

Indexes

If you are preparing a monograph, provide an index of Biblical references and, if necessary, an index of ancient and medieval authors.

*Thank you for your close attention to these technical details,
which should facilitate the preparation of your volume
and minimize the number of inadvertant errors.*

*Please feel free to contact me
for any additional information*

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