



## **STYLE GUIDE:**

# **PROCEEDINGS OF THE 16<sup>TH</sup> INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF MEDIEVAL CANON LAW**

For Preparation for  
The Catholic University of America Press

Style Guide Adapted from the Style Guide for:  
*The Catholic Historical Review*

Abbreviations List (pp. 13-16) Adapted from:  
*The Bulletin of Medieval Canon Law*

November 2022

## RULES FOR THE SUBMISSION OF MANUSCRIPTS

**Length:** The maximum article length is 10,000 words or 30 double-spaced pages (text and notes).

**Submission Format:** Submit your manuscript as an email attachment in Microsoft Word.  
Submit to the lead editor of your volume.

**Volume 1: *Legal Norms, Procedures, and Exchanges in the Medieval and Early Modern ius commune: Essays from the 16<sup>th</sup> International Congress of Medieval Canon Law***

Editors: Damian J. Smith, Silvia Di Paolo, and Piotr Alexandrowicz

Submit to: [damian.smith@slu.edu](mailto:damian.smith@slu.edu)

**Volume 2: *Local Production, Administration, and Reception of Medieval Canon Law: Essays from the 16<sup>th</sup> International Congress of Medieval Canon Law***

Editors: Steven A. Schoenig, SJ and Thomas Izbicki

Submit to: [steven.schoenig@slu.edu](mailto:steven.schoenig@slu.edu)

**Volume 3: *The Texts and Jurisprudence of Medieval Canonists: Essays from the 16<sup>th</sup> International Congress of Medieval Canon Law***

Editors: Atria A. Larson, Anders Winroth, and Enrico Veneziani

Submit to: [atria.larson@slu.edu](mailto:atria.larson@slu.edu)

**Volume 4: *Penance, Pastoral Care, and Gracious Justice: Essays from the 16<sup>th</sup> International Congress of Medieval Canon Law***

Editors: Greta Austin, Patricia Brunetti Olsen, and Raphaël Eckert

Submit to: [ggaustin@pugetsound.edu](mailto:ggaustin@pugetsound.edu)

**Submission Deadline:** March 31, 2023

**Submission Languages:** Essays may be submitted in English, French, German, Italian, or Spanish. Although standards of capitalization and writing style will differ, all submissions in any language should follow as closely as possible the Style Guide formatting indicated below, especially as pertains to punctuation, placement of punctuation and footnote numbers in relationship to one another, and citation style in the footnotes.

Acceptable word processing software:

*Windows users:* Microsoft Word

*Macintosh users:* Microsoft Word or RTF (Rich Text Format)

## Formatting of Text

- Manuscripts must be printed in 12-point type (Times New Roman font) with **double spacing throughout, including notes.**
- The exception to this is the title, which should be in bolded, 14-point Times New Roman font, and the author's name, which should be in 14-point Times New Roman small-caps (no bolding).
- Between the title and author's name (in capital letters) and the beginning of the text, insert a double-spaced abstract of about 100 words in italic font and 4-5 keywords in roman font (for indexing purposes).
- As the first footnote, designated with an asterisk, provide one sentence indicating the author's title and institutional affiliation, or status as an independent scholar. Any acknowledgments, such as support received, may also be included here.
- Bold fonts should be avoided (use italics, not underscoring, to signal emphasized text).
- One-inch margins on all sides of the manuscript should be used; use ragged right rather than justified alignment.
- Use double, not single, quotation marks, except for a quote within a quote.
- Try to incorporate the following:
  - i. (one hyphen) for a hyphen (e.g., ninth-century hermits)
  - ii. (three hyphens unspaced) for a dash (this will appear as an em-dash in the printed version), as in "both traditions---the eremitic and the cenobitic---have coexisted on Athos."
- Page numbers should be inserted in the upper right-hand corner.
- Use footnotes. Please use the footnote function on your word document to insert footnotes. Please do not use spacing or headers/footers to create footnotes.
- Captions for illustrations should be placed at the end of the manuscript. Images should be provided in tif or jpeg files separate from the manuscript.

## CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE

For matters not discussed herein, authors should refer to *The Chicago Manual of Style*, 17th ed. (Chicago, 2017). A version is available online at <https://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/home.html>.

## SOME NOTES ON PRESS STYLE

- a) Use American, rather than British, spellings (e.g., color, defense, organize) for English
- b) Avoid use of first person unless absolutely necessary
- c) Indent all paragraphs with the tab button.
- d) When citing in the notes the names of authors, provide their first names and render the names in upper- and lowercase letters (do *not* uppercase the whole name).
- e) Footnote numbers go outside punctuation, usually after the closing period of the sentence.
- f) The titles of articles and chapters are enclosed in double quotation marks, and the journal or book in which they appear is rendered in italics.
- g) Spell out centuries; e.g., fifth century (not 5th century).
- h) Use double quotation marks; single quotation marks are to be used only when quoting something within a text set off by double quotation marks.
- i) Place all punctuation, with the exception of colons and semi-colons, inside quotation marks.
- j) Lists of three or more items should be punctuated with a comma between the two final items (“Oxford” comma), e.g., Quince, Bottom, and Flute; not Quince, Bottom and Flute, except where additional clarity recommends its absence.
- k) The period should not be omitted after abbreviations and should be used for such titles as Mr., Mrs., Ms., Dr., Fr., and St.
- l) Never use *f.* or *ff.*, but cite the relevant page numbers.
- m) Use *cf.* only when the meaning is “compare.” Use “see” and not *vide*.

## CITATION PRACTICE IN BRIEF

The guiding principle for citations is maximum clarity for the reader rather than brevity. When in doubt, the author should err on the side of providing more rather than less information.

**First references** must include full citations with all available bibliographical information (including series titles). **Subsequent citations** should use shortened references, consisting of Author, *Shortened Book Title* (or “Shortened Article Title”), page number.

### Primary sources

Models for the citation of classical and medieval works are the following:

1. Medieval Author, *Opus* 2.4.1, ed. Modern Editor (City: Publisher, 1990), 135.
2. Medieval Author, *Opus* 2.4.1, ed. Editor, 135.
3. Medieval Author, *Opus* 2.4.1.
4. Medieval Author, *Opus* 2.4.1, line 5.
5. Medieval Author, *Opus* 2.4.1, 135.
6. Matt. 5:21; 1 Cor. 2:12.

Note 1 is a standard first citation. The subdivisions of the medieval work follow the title without punctuation, in descending order, separated by periods. For example, *Opus* is divided into books, sections, and chapters.

Once the edition of a work has been provided in the first citation, subsequent references are shortened as in note 2, or even more as in notes 3, 4, or 5.

Note 6 shows standard biblical citations, which use colons as the divider between subdivisions, in this instance between chapter and verse.

### Secondary works

Models for the citation of secondary works are the following:

7. John Doe, *Book Title* (City, 1995), 27-31.
8. Jane Smith, “Article Title,” *Journal* 24, no. 1 (1992): 2-14.
9. Doe, *Short Title*, 76; Smith, “Short Title,” 9.

The abbreviations “p.” and “pp.” are not to be used for page references to modern printed works, unless confusion would occur. Journal articles, where the convention is to provide in sequence the volume number, publication date, and page numbers, follow this pattern. Provide inclusive pages; do not use “f.” or “ff.”

For page ranges, the hundred and above unit number is not repeated if it is the same as in the immediately preceding number separated by a hyphen. E.g., 131-45, not 131-145; *but* 51-56, not 51-6.

Arabic numerals are preferred throughout, including for volume numbers, except when roman numerals are utilized in manuscript shelf marks or when citing frontmatter or introductions numbered with roman numerals.

## BOOK CITATIONS

Authors' names should be cited as they appear on the title page. Do not abbreviate given names to initials.

Publishers should be included.

If the publisher lists more than one location, it is usually sufficient to include only the first or nearest location in the list. Use the form of the city that is appropriate to the native language spoken in that place (e.g. "Torino," not "Turin"; "München," not "Munich").

When the place or date of publication cannot be identified, use n.p. (no place) or n.d. (no date).

### Simplest form

- Robert Bireley, *The Refashioning of Catholicism: 1450-1700* (Washington, DC: Catholic University of America Press, 1999), 18-19, 92-93, and 118-19.

### Later editions and reprints

- Joseph de Ghellinck, *Le mouvement théologique du XIIe siècle. Sa préparation lointaine avant et autour de Pierre Lombard, ses rapports avec les initiatives des canonistes: études, recherches et documents*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. (Bruges: Éditions "De Tempel," 1948), 54.
- Rufinus of Bologna, *Die Summa Decretorum des Magister Rufinus*, ed. Heinrich Singer (Aalen: Scientia, 1963 [repr. of Paderborn, 1902]).

### Multiple volumes

- Max Manitius, *Geschichte der lateinischen Literatur des Mittelalters*, 3 vols. (München: C.H. Beck, 1911-1931), 1.78.

### Edited or translated works

- Hildegard of Bingen, *The Letters of Hildegard of Bingen*, trans. Joseph L Baird and K. Ehrman, 3 vols. (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1994), 1.34-35.
- Georges Duby, *Love and Marriage in the Middle Ages*, trans. Jane Dunnet (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1994), vii and 25.

### Foreign titles

Follow the prevailing rules for the given language in the capitalization of foreign titles:

In Latin titles capitalize only the first word, proper nouns, and proper adjectives.

In French, Italian, and Spanish titles capitalize only the first word and proper nouns.

Titles in languages other than classical and medieval Latin and Greek, French, Italian, German, and Spanish may be translated. The translation follows the title in square brackets and is not italicized; only the first word and proper nouns and adjectives are capitalized.

- Boris Porsnev, *Feodalism i narodnye massy* [Feudalism and the Masses] (Moscow, 1964), 22-50.

### Subsequent references

- Bireley, *Refashioning Catholicism*, 97.
- de Ghellinck, *Le mouvement théologique*, 126.

Use short titles and not “op. cit.” Use “ibid.” only when there is a long series of notes referring to the same work, making short titles redundant.

If there is a considerable gap between the first reference and the next citation, it is a help to the reader to use this form:

- Bireley, *Refashioning Catholicism* (see above, n. 5), 97.

## ARTICLES, CHAPTERS, AND ESSAYS IN COLLECTIONS

### First references

When first citing an article or chapter, provide the full bibliographical information, including the pages on which the article or chapter is found, and then add “at 129,” indicating where the relevant material is to be found. In subsequent short-form titles, you do not need to include the full page range.

Abbreviate titles of journals that are commonly in use in the field of medieval history and medieval canon law. Use the abbreviations provided on pp. 13-16, below.

See the formats below for chapters in books, journal articles, magazine articles, and newspaper articles:

- Anne Walters Robertson, “The Mass of Guillaume de Machaut in the Cathedral of Reims,” in *Plainsong in the Age of Polyphony*, ed. Thomas Forest Kelly, Cambridge Studies in Performance Practice 2 (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1991), 100-39.
- James M. Powell, “Church and Crusade: Frederick II and Louis IX,” *CHR* 93 (2007), 251-64, at 262.
- Robert Bourgeois, “La théorie de la connaissance intellectuelle chez Henri de Gand,” *Revue de philosophie* n.s. 6 (1936), 238-59.
- Clay Javier Boggs, “‘The Jews’ and ‘the Pharisees’ in Early Quaker Polemic,” *Quaker History* 97, no. 2 (2008), 1-18.
- Joseph Canning, “Power and the Pastor: A Reassessment of Innocent III’s Contribution to Political Ideas,” in *Pope Innocent III and His World*, ed. John C. Moore (Aldershot: Hofstra University, 1999), 245-54, at 250.
- Jacqueline Rambaud-Buhot, “L’*Abbreviatio Decreti* d’Omnebene,” in *Proceedings of the Sixth International Congress of Medieval Canon Law, Berkeley, California, 28 July-2 August, 1980*, ed. Stephan Kuttner and Kenneth Pennington, MIC Ser. C, vol. 7 (Città del Vaticano: Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, 1985), 93-107, at 100.

### Subsequent references

- Powell, “Church and Crusade,” 263.  
Canning, “Power and the Pastor,” 252.

## MANUSCRIPTS

### First references

Both in the text and in the notes the abbreviation “MS” (plural “MSS”) can be omitted when it precedes a shelf mark. Cite the shelf mark according to the practice of the given library. Folio numbers should always include a recto/verso reference, abbreviated and written on the line, not as a superscript. The abbreviation of “folio” is “fol.” (plural “fols.”).

The first, full reference to a manuscript should give the place-name, the name of the library, and the shelf mark:

- Paris, Bibliothèque nationale de France, lat. 4117, fols. 108v-45r.
- Città del Vaticano, Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, Vat. lat. 6055, fols. 151r-228v.

Subsequent references

- BnF lat. 4117, fol. 108r. [If the context allows, “lat. 4117” may be sufficient.]
- Vat. lat. 6055, fol. 151r.

## ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL WORKS, INCLUDING THE BIBLE

### First references

The system of citation used in the following examples is explained above under “Citation Practice in Brief.” For canonical collections, registers, etc., the prevailing abbreviations and style of citation should be used.

- Bede, *Historia ecclesiastica* 2.3, ed. and trans. Bertram Colgrave and R. A. B. Mynors (Oxford, 1969), 142.
- Prov. 2:5 [Do not italicize books of the Bible. Use a colon rather than a period between chapter and verse.]

### Subsequent references

- Bede, *Historia ecclesiastica* 2.3, p. 142 .
- Isidore of Seville, *Etymologiae* 12.1.59. [Page numbers of the edition are often not required.]

## OTHER NOTES ABOUT STYLE/USAGE

### Place names

Place names should be written as done by the people who live there, unless there is a conventional or current English form: Aachen, not Aix-la-Chapelle; Regensburg, not Ratisbon; Liège, not Lüttich; *but* Milan, not Milano; Lisbon, not Lisboa. When the place of publication cannot be determined in a citation, use “n.p.” (no place).

### Footnote Content and Length

Explanatory notes are acceptable, but notes should be succinct and should be confined to material necessary to support assertions in the text.

One should not cite every possible source or piece of scholarly literature in footnotes. Rather, make a reasoned selection, or one may refer to the most authoritative work(s) or the most recent work(s) on a topic that has abundant literature.

Provide Latin quotations (or quotations from other languages) in footnotes, following upon the bibliographic citation. Provide a summary, paraphrase, or direct translation of the text in the language of the essay in the text.



## Capitalization

*Essays submitted in English should follow these standards. Essays in other languages should follow the norms for publications in that language.*

In general, be parsimonious with capitalization. Names of significant offices (e.g., papacy, presidency) or words derived from proper names (e.g., board of trustees, brussels sprouts) may be lowercased with no loss of clarity or respect.

“Middle Ages” is capitalized, but “medieval” is not.

On religious names and terms see the *Chicago Manual*, 17<sup>th</sup> ed., ch. 18; sample points:

- 8.21 Capitalize a title when it immediately precedes a personal name (e.g., Emperor Charles V, Queen Elizabeth II, Pope Benedict XVI, but lowercase it when used in place of the name or following a name—e.g., the queen, the pope).
- 8.26 Religious titles are capitalized before a name (e.g., the archbishop of Washington; Archbishop Donald Wuerl; the Sacred College of Cardinals; Cardinal Francis George, O.M.I.).
- 8.33 Honorific titles and terms of respect are capitalized (e.g., the Reverend, the Most Reverend, His Excellency, His Eminence, His Holiness, Her Royal Highness, the Right-Honorable).
- 8.36 Kinship names used in connection with religious offices or callings are capitalized when they precede a personal name or are used alone (e.g., Mother Superior, Brother Thomas, Father Trisco, the Holy Father).
- 8.99 Alternative names for God are capitalized (e.g., the Lord, Providence, the Paraclete, the Almighty).
- 8.100 Designation of prophets, apostles, saints, and other revered persons often are capitalized, (e.g., John the Baptist; St. John; Venerable Mother Mary Angeline Teresa McCrory, O.Carm.; the Beloved Apostle; the Blessed Virgin Mary; the Messiah; the Prophet [Muhammad]; *but* the apostles, the patriarchs, the psalmist David, the apostle Paul).
- 8.102 Pronouns referring to God or Jesus are not capitalized.
- 8.104 Major religions are capitalized (e.g., Christianity, Christendom, Christian; Judaism, Jewry, Jewish, Jew; Islam, Muslim, Islamic; *but* atheism, agnosticism)
- 8.106 “Church” is generally lowercased, unless it is part of the official name of a denomination or building, or unless it refers to the universal or Catholic Church. When used as an adjective it is always lowercased.
- 8.108 The official name of historic councils and synods is capitalized (e.g., the Council of Chalcedon, the Fourth General Council; the Synod of Whitby; the Colloquy of Poissy; the Synod of Dort; the Second Vatican Council, Vatican II).
- 8.111-14 Names of scriptures or parts thereof and other highly revered words are capitalized but not italicized (e.g., the Holy Bible, Holy Writ, the Hebrew Bible, the Old Testament, Sacred Scripture, Talmud, the Vulgate, Complutensian Polyglot Bible, the Rheims-Douay Version, the New Revised Standard Version, Genesis, 2 Chronicles, the Psalter, the synoptic Gospels, Acts, the pastoral Epistles, the Apocrypha; the Book of Common Prayer, the Roman Missal. “Bible” is capitalized, but “biblical” and “scriptural” are not.).
- 8.115 Named prayers, canticles, creeds, and scriptural terms of special importance are generally

capitalized (e.g., the Decalogue, the Lord's Prayer, the Sermon on the Mount, the Nicene Creed, Luther's Ninety-five Theses, the Tridentine Profession of Faith, *but* the doxology). Parables and miracles are usually lowercased (e.g., the parable of the prodigal son, the miracle of the loaves and fishes, the star of Bethlehem).

- 8.116-17 Religious events and concepts of major theological importance often are capitalized, but when used generically are lowercased (e.g., the Creation, the Faith, the Fall, the Exodus, the Crucifixion, the Second Coming, *but* creation myths, executed by crucifixion). Doctrines are usually lowercased (e.g., original sin, concupiscence, atonement, transubstantiation, heaven, paradise, hell, limbo, purgatory)
- 8.118 Rites and sacraments are usually lowercased (e.g., matins, lauds, vespers, baptism, penance, reconciliation, confirmation, marriage, ordination, extreme unction, last anointing, *but* terms related to the Eucharistic sacrament are traditionally capitalized—e.g., the Eucharist, the Most Blessed Sacrament, Holy Communion, Last Supper, Mass, High Mass, Low Mass, Benediction).
- 8.119 Religious objects are usually lowercased (e.g., altar, chalice, rosary, stations of the cross, sanctuary).

### In-Text Abbreviations

- a) Abbreviations should be consistent and easily identifiable throughout.
- b) Do not insert an apostrophe in plurals such as 1970s or NGOs.
- c) The period should not be omitted after abbreviations and should be used for such titles as Mr., Mrs., Ms., Dr., Fr., and St.
- c) Omit periods after contractions indicating units of measurement (cm, mm), but not time (a.m., p.m.). In proper names, initials are followed by a period with a space in between (e.g., T. S. Eliot. Note the space between the final initial and the surname).

### Dates and numbers

- a) Use AD and BC rather than C.E. and B.C.E. to indicate era.
- b) February 6, 1957 (not the British style)
- c) 1990s (no apostrophe)
- d) fifth century (not 5th century); nineteenth century (not 19th century)  
-hyphenate if used as an adjective: early-eighteenth-century art
- e) in spans.: 1985-86, 1939-45, 1914-18, 1998-2002
- f) Note *c.* 1873 (italic, followed by a space)
- g) In references, etc., where using numerals: 9-10, 11-16, 21-22, 101-02, 113-14, 134-36, 238-53.
- h) Spell out numbers one to one hundred in continuous prose, except in large amounts pertaining to currency (\$8 million), or in mathematical work or measurements. Do not start sentences with numerals.
  - i) Include a space between numbers and units in measurements (e.g., 3 cm, not 3cm).
  - j) With abbreviations of SI units [Système Internationale d'unités or the modern form of the metric system], never add an s or full point to the abbreviation. Write 9 kg or nine kilograms, not nine kg.
  - k) Write out percent (one word, not %).
  - l) Use a full point on the line for decimal points.
  - m) In numbers with five or more digits, comma off the digits in threes (1000; 10,000; 100,000).
  - n) Spell out fractions using a hyphen: one-third; four-fifths.

## Italics and Roman Type

Italicize the following:

- a) Titles of published books, except for the Bible (and books of the Bible) and the Quran (Koran)
- b) Names of plays, screenplays, radio and television plays, operas, ballets
- c) Titles of newspapers: *New York Times*, *The Times*, *Le Monde*, *Die Welt*
- d) Titles of magazines, journals, periodicals, whether English language or not: *Journal of Literary Translation*, *World Literature*, *Cahiers du Cinema*, *Mundo Nuevo*
- e) Titles of paintings, sculpture, and other works of art
- f) Words and short phrases in foreign languages (unless anglicized)

But do **not** italicize:

- g) Titles of chapters, essays, and short stories—roman in double quotation marks
- h) i.e. and e.g. are in roman, not italic, font; insert comma before and after

## Translation and Transliteration

- a) Excerpts from Latin and modern language texts in the body of the article should normally be rendered in English translation, or be paraphrased.
- b) The quotation in the original language, such as Latin, should be provided in the footnote following the citation.
- c) All Arabic, Hebrew, and Slavic characters must be transliterated. Authors are free to employ any system of transliteration that is intelligible and reasonably consistent. In quotations, authors wanting Arabic, Greek, Hebrew, or Slavic letters printed must submit them typed rather than written by hand. Titles in the notes must be left in the original form and typed.

## Illustrations

- a) Contributions may be accompanied by a small number of illustrations necessary for the reader to understand the author's analysis and arguments. Frequently reproduced works of art should be omitted if at all possible. Photocopies may be submitted instead of originals when an article is first sent to the editor. The author will be notified when originals are required.
- b) After an article that includes images is accepted, the journal requires images to be provided in either tif or jpeg format, scanned at a minimum of 300 dpi.
- c) Photographs and drawings must be given consecutive figure numbers and cited in appropriate places in the text (e.g., "see figure 1") before punctuation.
- d) Any special instructions regarding the reproduction of illustrations should be included when they are submitted. Authors should crop images to eliminate unnecessary background and to emphasize the features being discussed.
- e) **Authors are responsible for obtaining all necessary permissions for the reproduction of images and paying any required fees.** They also are responsible for respecting copyright restrictions and observing specific requests for the citation of image sources in photo credits.
- f) A separate, double-spaced list of prospective illustrations must accompany the article when submitted; see sample formats below:

FIGURE 1. Aachen, Palace Chapel, galleries, c. 790-800. Photograph courtesy of the

author.

FIGURE 2. *Matthew, Lindisfarne Gospels*, c. 700, illuminated manuscript, London, British Library MS Cotton Nero B IV, fol. 25v. Photograph courtesy of the British Library. Reproduced by permission.

FIGURE 3. Coppo di Marcovaldo, *Madonna del Bordone*, 1261, color on panel, Siena, Santa Maria dei Servi. Photograph courtesy of the Istituto Centrale di Restauro, Rome. Reproduced by permission.

FIGURE 4. *Madonna del Bordone*, detail of head (photo: Alinari/Art Resource, NY)

- g) Illustrations should not be embedded in Word or RTF files. Please indicate in the text where an illustration should be placed and send the image as a separate file.

[see pp. 13-16 for Abbreviations List, adapted from the BMCL, for standard works and journals in the field]

## Abbreviations

The following sigla are used without further explanation:

### STANDARD LEGAL WORKS

<i>Decr. Grat.</i>	<i>Decretum Gratiani</i>
<i>De cons.</i>	<i>De consecratione</i> (pars tertia of the <i>Decr. Grat.</i> )
<i>De pen.</i>	<i>De penitentia</i> (C.33 q.3 of the <i>Decr. Grat.</i> )
1Comp.	<i>Compilatio prima</i>
2Comp.	<i>Compilatio secunda</i>
3Comp.	<i>Compilatio tertia</i>
4Comp.	<i>Compilatio quarta</i>
5Comp.	<i>Compilatio quinta</i>
X	<i>Liber Extra/Decretales Gregorii noni</i>
VI	<i>Liber Sextus</i>
Clem.	<i>Constitutiones Clementinae</i>
Auth.	<i>Authenticae</i>
Cod.	<i>Codex Iustiniani</i>
Dig.	<i>Digestum Iustiniani</i>
Inst.	<i>Instituta Iustiniani</i>
Nov.	<i>Novellae</i>

### LIBRARIES, JOURNALS, SERIES, DICTIONARIES

ACA	<i>Archivo de la Corona d'Aragon/Arxiu de la Corona d'Arago</i>
AHC	<i>Annuarium historiae conciliorum</i>
AHDE	<i>Anuario de Historia del Derecho español</i>
AHP	<i>Archivum historiae pontificiae</i>
AJLH	<i>American Journal of Legal History</i>
AKKR	<i>Archiv für katholisches Kirchenrecht</i>
AS	<i>Acta Sanctorum</i>
ASD	<i>Annali di storia del diritto</i>
BAV	Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana
BDHI	<i>Bibliothek des Deutschen Historischen Instituts in Rom</i>
BEC	<i>Bibliothèque de l'Ecole des Chartes</i>
BIDR	<i>Bullettino dell'Istituto di Diritto Romano</i>
BISM	<i>Bullettino dell'Istituto Storico Italiano per il Medio Evo e Archivio Muratoriano</i>
BL	British Library
BM	Bibliothèque municipale
BMCL	<i>Bulletin of Medieval Canon Law, New series</i>
BN	Bibliothèque nationale de France / Biblioteca nazionale

BSB	Bayerische Staatsbibliothek
Cat. gén.	<i>Catalogue général des manuscrits des bibliothèques publiques de France (Départements, octavo series, unless otherwise indicated)</i>
CCL	<i>Corpus Christianorum, Series latina</i>
CCCM	<i>Corpus Christianorum, Continuatio mediaevalis</i>
CHR	<i>Catholic Historical Review</i>
CID	<i>Cuadernos informativos de derecho histórico publico, procesal y de la navegación</i>
Clavis	E. Dekkers, <i>Clavis patrum latinorum</i> , ed. 2
CMH	<i>Cambridge Medieval History</i>
COD	<i>Conciliorum œcumenicorum decreta</i> , ed. Centro di Documen-tazione... (COD <sup>3</sup> : ed. 3)
CSEL	<i>Corpus scriptorum ecclesiasticorum latinorum</i>
DA	<i>Deutsches Archiv für Erforschung des Mittelalters</i>
DBI	<i>Dizionario biografico degli Italiani</i>
DDC	<i>Dictionnaire de droit canonique</i>
DHEE	<i>Diccionario de historia eclesiástica de España</i>
DHGE	<i>Dictionnaire d'histoire et de géographie ecclésiastiques</i>
DMA	<i>Dictionary of the Middle Ages</i>
DThC	<i>Dictionnaire de théologie catholique</i>
Du Cange	Du Cange, Favre, Henschel, <i>Glossarium mediae et infimae latinitatis</i>
EHR	<i>English Historical Review</i>
EncD	<i>Enciclopedia del diritto</i>
GC	<i>Gallia christiana</i>
HDIE	<i>Histoire du droit et des institutions de l'Eglise en Occident</i>
HJb	<i>Historische Jahrbuch</i>
HLF	<i>Histoire littéraire de la France</i>
HRG	<i>Handwörterbuch zur deutschen Rechtsgeschichte</i>
HZ	<i>Historische Zeitschrift</i>
IRMAe	<i>Ius romanum medii aevi</i>
JEH	<i>Journal of Ecclesiastical History</i>
JK, JE, JL	Jaffé, <i>Regesta pontificum romanorum ...</i> ed. secundam curaverunt F. Kaltenbrunner (JK: an. ?-590), P. Ewald (JE: an. 590-882), S. Loewenfeld (JL: an. 882-1198)
JMH	<i>Journal of Medieval History</i>
JTS	<i>Journal of Theological Studies</i>
LHR	<i>Law and History Review</i>
LMA	<i>Lexikon des Mittelalters</i>
LThK	<i>Lexikon für Theologie und Kirche</i> (LThK <sup>2</sup> : ed. 2)
Mansi	Mansi, <i>Sacrorum conciliorum nova et amplissima collectio</i>
Mazzatinti	G. Mazzatinti (continued by A. Sorbelli et al.), <i>Inventari dei manoscritti delle biblioteche d'Italia</i>
MEFR	<i>Mélanges de l'École française de Rome: Moyen âge – Temps modernes</i>
MGH	Monumenta Germaniae historica
• Auct. ant.	Auctores antiquissimi
• Capit.	Capitularia
• Conc.	Concilia
• Const.	Constitutiones
• D - DD	Diploma - Diplomata
• Dt. Chron.	Deutsche Chroniken
• Epp.	Epistolae (in Quart)
• Epp. saec. XIII	Epistolae saeculi XIII
• Epp. sel.	Epistolae selectae
• Fontes iuris	Fontes iuris Germanici antiqui, Nova series
• Ldl	Libelli de lite imperatorum et pontificum
• LL	Leges (in Folio)
• LL nat. Germ.	Leges nationum Germanicarum

• Poetae	Poetae Latini medii aevi
• SS	Scriptores
• SS rer. Germ.	Scriptores rerum Germanicarum in usum scholarum separatim editi
• SS rer. Germ. N.S.	Scriptores rerum Germanicarum, Nova series
• SS rer. Lang.	Scriptores rerum Langobardicarum
MIC	Monumenta iuris canonici
• Ser. A	Series A: Corpus Glossatorum
• Ser. B	Series B: Corpus Collectionum
• Ser. C	Series C: Subsidia
MIÖG	<i>Mitteilungen des Instituts für österreichische Geschichtsforschung</i>
NA	<i>Neues Archiv der Gesellschaft für ältere deutsche Geschichtskunde</i>
NCE	<i>The New Catholic Encyclopedia</i>
NDI	<i>Novissimo Digesto Italiano</i>
ÖAKR	<i>Österreichisches Archiv für Kirchenrecht</i>
PG	Migne, <i>Patrologia graeca</i>
PL	Migne, <i>Patrologia latina</i>
Poth.	Pothast, <i>Regesta pontificum romanorum</i>
QF	<i>Quellen und Forschungen aus italienischen Archiven und Bibliotheken</i>
QL	Schulte, <i>Quellen und Literatur</i>
RB	<i>Revue bénédictine</i>
RDC	<i>Revue de droit canonique</i>
REDC	<i>Revista español de derecho canónico</i>
RET	<i>Revista español de teología</i>
RHD	<i>Revue historique de droit français et étranger</i> (4 <sup>e</sup> série unless otherwise indicated)
RHE	<i>Revue d'histoire ecclésiastique</i>
RHM	<i>Römische historische Mitteilungen</i>
RIDC	<i>Rivista internazionale di diritto comune</i>
RIS <sup>2</sup>	Muratori, <i>Rerum italicarum scriptores: Raccolta degli storici italiani</i> , nuova edizione...
RQ	<i>Römische Quartalschrift für christliche Altertumskunde und Kirchengeschichte</i>
RS	Rolls Series ( <i>Rerum Britannicarum medii aevi scriptores</i> )
RSCI	<i>Rivista di storia della Chiesa in Italia</i>
RSDI	<i>Rivista di storia del diritto italiano</i>
RTAM	<i>Recherches de théologie ancienne et médiévale</i>
SCH	<i>Studies in Church History</i>
SDHI	<i>Studia et documenta historiae et iuris</i>
Settimane	Settimane di studio del Centro italiano di studi <i>Spoletto sull'Alto Medioevo</i>
SG	<i>Studia Gratiana</i>
Stud. Greg.	<i>Studi Gregoriani</i>
ThLL	<i>Thesaurus linguae latinae</i>
TRE	<i>Theologische Realenzyklopädie</i>
TRG	<i>Tijdschrift voor Rechtsgeschiedenis</i>
ZKG	<i>Zeitschrift für Kirchengeschichte</i>
ZRG Kan. Abt.	<i>Zeitschrift der Savigny-Stiftung für Rechtsgeschichte, Kanonistische Abteilung</i>
ZRG Rom. Abt.	<i>Zeitschrift der Savigny-Stiftung für Rechtsgeschichte, Romanistische Abteilung</i>