

Rivista di diritto romano

AUTHOR GUIDELINES

FONT AND SIZE

1. Files may be submitted in any font, but in texts containing Greek, it is essential that the Greek (and only the Greek) text be typed in red color using Times New Roman Unicode

11 pt for the main text

10 pt for sources and quotations separated from the main text

10 pt for the abstract and for the initial table of contents (if applicable)

9.5 pt for footnotes.

1.1. For technical reasons, it is essential that in the Author's file the font of the text in Latin characters differs from the font of the text in Greek characters (which must be in TNR unicode).

MAIN CITATION CRITERIA AND GENERAL LAYOUT RULES

2. Names of authors, editors, publishers *et similia* in SMALL CAPS.

First quotation: Author with first initial and last name, title, city and year (followed by comma); 'p.' for page(s) (page range allowed), 'c.' for column(s), 'nt.' for footnote(s). **Following quotations:** Author last name only, abbreviated title followed by 'cit.'

Titles of papers and works in italics, name of the Journal or Volume in italics, number of the Journal in Arabic numerals.

DO NOT type last names in CAPITALS: SMALL CAPS must be applied to the Uppercase/lowercase text using the 'small caps' format:

Ex.:

A. GUARINO, *Ius Quiritium*, in *Iura*, 1, 1959, p. 265 ss., ora in *Le origini quiritarie. Raccolta di scritti romanistici*, Napoli, 1973, p. 203 ss.; oppure: A. GUARINO, *La normazione arcaica* (1969), in *Le origini quiritarie. Raccolta di scritti romanistici*, Napoli, 1973, p. 203 ss.

then: GUARINO, *La normazione*, cit., p. 204 s.

R. LAMBERTINI, *Lapis crescere potest: i frutti del regno minerale*, in *AG*, 204, 1984, p. 97 ss.

G. PUGLIESE, *Usufrutto (diritto romano)*, in *NNDI*, 20, Torino, 1975, p. 316.

2.1. In the case of abbreviations of particularly long titles, or if there is any concern that the reader may struggle to find the initial reference, please also indicate in brackets, after 'cit.', the number of the footnote where the first citation appears:

Ex.: GUARINO, *La normazione*, cit. (nt. 121), p. 204 s.

2.2. Multiple authors: separate each name with a comma. Multiple places of publication: separate these with a hyphen and no spacing:

Ex.: C. FERRINI, G. PULVIRENTI, *Le servitù*, 1, Napoli-Torino, 1908, p. 2 ss.

2.3. Superscript edition (not italic):

Ex.: G. GROSSO, G. DEIANA, *Le servitù prediali*³, Torino, 1963, p. 7.

2.4. Contributions in miscellaneous volumes (Acts, Honours): titles of contributions and titles of volumes in italics:

Ex.:

M. TALAMANCA, *Lo schema 'genus-species' nelle sistematiche dei giuristi romani*, in *La filosofia greca e il diritto romano. Colloquio italo-francese (Roma, 14-17 aprile 1973)*, 2, Roma, 1976-1977, p. 273 nt. 737.

C. SANFILIPPO, *Odiurn fructuarii*, in *Studi E. Volterra*, 4, Milano, 1971, p. 384.

M. VEGETTI, *Anima e corpo*, in *Il sapere degli antichi (cur. M. VEGETTI)*, Torino, 1985, p. 201 ss.

2.5. Contributions in Journals: titles of contributions and titles/abbreviations of journals in italics, volume numbers in Arabic numerals, year, page (separated by comma):

Ex.:

T. GIARO, *Dogmatische Wahrheit und Zeitlosigkeit in der römischen Jurisprudenz*, in *BIDR*, 90, 1987, p. 69 s.

J. LINDERSKI, *Partus ancillae. A vetus quaestio in the light of a new inscription*, in *Labeo*, 33, 1987, p. 192 ss.

2.6. As a rule, the abbreviations of the journals are based on *L'Année Philologique*, with the exception of the current abbreviations for Roman law journals (ex. the *Zeitschrift der Savigny-Stiftung für Rechtsgeschichte - Romanistische Abteilung* is abbreviated to *ZSS*, the *Annals of the Legal Seminar of the University of Palermo* are abbreviated to *AUPA*, and so on).

Journals not universally known and publications not included among scientific journals shall be indicated in full.

2.7. Translations: first the original edition, then the Italian translation between en-dashes:

Ex.:

O. HÖCKMANN, *Antike Seefahrt*, München, 1985, trad. it. – *La navigazione nel mondo antico* –, Milano, 1988, p. 122 ss.

2.8. Reviews that do not have an autonomous title:

Ex.: J. PARTSCH, Rec. by O. Lenel, *Das Edictum perpetuum*, in *ZSS*, 31, 1910, p. 430 s.

2.9. Editions of sources (if necessary, it is best to quote them in full):

Ex.: Enn. *ann. fr.* 9.314 (*Ennianae poesis reliquiae*, ed. J. VAHLEN, 1903, p. 56).

2.10. References:

Ex.: Cfr. *supra*, nt. 81 – Cfr. *infra*, § 18 – See ... (avoid ‘v.’ *et similia*)

CITATIONS OF TEXTS

3. Citations from Latin passages should be in italics, NOT in inverted commas:

Ex.: ... in fact Paul (Q. 23.5.1.pr.) states that *lex Iulia de fundo dotali cessat*, implying It may therefore be concluded that the parenthesis *per hac ... convenit* constitutes a glossema ...

3.1. Latin texts indented and separated from the main text remain in round typeface.

3.2. Greek should NEVER be written in italics and never in inverted commas.

3.3. Use the vertical slash | as an end-of-verse or end-of-line marker in epigraphs.

3.4. Citations from modern authors and translations should instead be enclosed in inverted commas: do not use “ ”, use « » instead:

Ex.: ... Bonfante premises that «the idea of part of what is an economic-social concept», meaning...

3.5. The use of ‘ ’ (in latin and in modern languages) is allowed for the word constituting the notion, concept, or lemma whose meaning is explained:

Ex.: ... the meaning of ‘fruit’ is clarified ..., ... the technical meaning of ‘*indefensio*’ turns out to be ..., ... looking at the concept of ‘*gens*’ one can see how

3.6. If it is necessary to insert parentheses within parentheses, use square brackets for the inner parentheses ([])::

Ex.: (Cfr. anche A. ERNOUT, A. MEILLET, *Dictionnaire étymologique de la langue latin. Histoire des mots*, 4 [rist.: cur. J. ANDRÉ], Paris, 1994, s.v. *frumen*, p. 256)

3.7. Abbreviations (use sparingly): s.v. – cd. – etc.

3.8. Paragraphs: § (§ 5) or §§ if there are more than one (§§ 5-7 – §§ 5 ss. – §§ 5 e 7).

CITATIONS OF SOURCES

4. For abbreviations relating to Greek texts, we refer to Liddell-Scott-Jones, *A Greek English Lexicon*, Oxford, 1996; for abbreviations relating to Latin texts, we refer to the *Index of the Thesaurus Linguae Latinae*, available at the following links:

Greek authors: https://stephanus.tlg.uci.edu/lsg/01-authors_and_works.html

Latin authors: <https://thesaurus.badw.de/tll-digital/index/a.html>

4.1. References to passages should always be given in Arabic numerals. To separate book, chapter, paragraph, verse or line, use a full stop, not followed by a space. The title of the work should be in italics.

Es.: Liv. 2.14.3.

Cic. *Inv.* 2.23.

<p>4.2. Principal legal sources:</p> <p>C.Th. 12.1.107 C.Th. 13.1.12 (Val. II, a. 384) C.Th. 2.17.1 pr. = C.I. 2.44[45].1 pr. Coll. 15.3.1 Const. Sirm. 12 Ed. Theod. 146 Ep. Gai 1.18.2 Gai 2.203 XII Tab. V.7a Nov. Theod. 3.1 Paul. Sent. 5.4.2 Vat. Fr. 70.1 C.I. 1.1.3.1 C.I. 7.51 [rubr.]</p>	<p>D. 7.1.62.1 (Tryph. 7 disp.) D. 5.3.27 pr. Iust. <i>Inst.</i> 2.1.37 Nov. 6 praef. Nov. 141.1 Teoph. <i>Inst. Par.</i> 2.1.37 Bas. 2.2.74 Bas. 42.1.27 (= D. 5.3.27 pr.) sch. 1 <i>ad Bas.</i> 16.1.68 pr. (HB., II, p. 190)</p> <p>4.3. Principal epigraphic and papyrological sources:</p> <p>CIL, XIV 2852 IG, XIII 104 P.Oxy. 17.2104 PSI. VII 797</p>
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PARAGRAPHS, NUMBERED SECTIONS, FOOTNOTES, TABLE OF CONTENTS

5. Throughout the Word file, first eliminate all tab indents; then in ‘paragraph settings’ apply a ‘first line indent’ of 0.8 cm to the entire document. With this method the first lines of all paragraphs will be automatically indented. Remove this indent from numbered sections (with or without a title), which must always be preceded by a blank line.

5.1. For block quotes in smaller font (10 pt) between blank lines: in ‘paragraph settings’ apply a ‘left indentation’ of 0.8 cm, and remove the ‘first line indent’. With this method the entire block quote will be indented from the main text.

To create paragraph indentations **DO NOT** use the space bar or the tab key. Only use the procedure described above.

Es.:

Tale osservazione assume particolare rilievo una volta considerato il significato del termine ‘*stagnum*’, di cui è presente una definizione nel seguente passo del Digesto:

D. 43.14.1.4 (Ulp. 68 ad ed.): *Stagnum est, quod temporalem contineat aquam ibidem stagnantem, quae quidem aqua plerumque hieme cogitur.*

Il testo è collocato nel titolo riguardante l’interdetto ‘*ut in flumine publico navigare liceat*’. Tale interdetto era volto a impedire che taluno ostacolasse o rendesse impossibile ...

5.2. Notes: progressive numbering from beginning to end of text. In the text: superscript numbering without spacing. Footnotes: superscript numbering with indented paragraph (indent left 0.8 cm), with a closing bracket following the number. Ex.: ¹²⁾

5.3. Avoid line breaks in the footnotes, even when they contain quotations.

5.4. Initial table of contents: type section number and title followed by full stop, separating one section from the next with an en-dash. Sections should be numbered starting with 1 and avoiding 0. Avoid double numbering such as 1.1, 1.2 *et similia*:

Ex.:

1. The state of the doctrine – 2. The issue in early literature – 3. Material literary sources – 4. Juridical sources ...

5.5. Each numbered section should be preceded by a blank line and should begin with the bulleted number followed by the text. The first line should be aligned in the margin (as it always is when preceded by a blank line) and not indented as is usual in paragraphs.

N.B. Do not repeat the titles of the paragraphs in the text. Only the number is needed.

SUBMITTING FILES

6. Word files of submissions should be sent to: rivistadirittoromano@ledonline.it accompanied by:

- PDF file created on the same computer where the latest version of the word file was saved (essential for Greek texts)

- Abstract

- **Up to 10 keywords related to the text (avoid generic keywords)**

- “Authors’ Statement”, to be completed, hand signed, and scanned. The document is available at <https://www.ledonline.it/ledonline/Led-on-Line-authors-statement.pdf>.