Dictionary of the Juridical-Political Language of the School of Salamanca: Stylesheet for Authors

Contents

1   Aim of the dictionary

The aim of the dictionary is to provide reliable, primary source-based information on the meaning of terms of the juridical-political language of the authors of the School of Salamanca. It is a reference work; its articles are to present condensed, precise accounts that stay close to the sources and discuss the general meaning of a term, its usage in works by authors of the School of Salamanca particularly if it differed from other contemporaries'. The style should be appropriate for a dictionary entry and not take the form of a general discussion of the subject.

The dictionary's entries analyse the definitions and discussions of a term by the members of the School of Salamanca in order to show both positions common to them and the most interesting/significant debates among them. The lemmas are taken from Latin and Spanish sources and listed in the original language.

2   Article structure and focus of presentation

Each dictionary article is to be divided into three sections. The sections are:

- Section 1: Definition and general context of the lemma (see 2.1 below)
- Section 2: The lemma in the works of the School of Salamanca (main body of the article; see 2.2 below)
- Section 3: Final remark (see 2.3 below)

2.1   Section 1: Definition and general context of the lemma

Each entry should begin with a brief definition of the term, no longer than two or three sentences, which informs the hurried reader of the basic meaning of the lemma.

Thereafter, the discussion should identify the practical as well as the dogmatic contexts in which the term appears/is of relevance. If applicable, the term's range of meaning and its specific usage(s) in early modern juridical-political language in general and in the works of the

School of Salamanca in particular should be briefly indicated (to be discussed more fully in section 2).

Historical reference works, some of which are also included in the Digital Source Collection (DSC), can be an important aid in determining a term's range of meanings. Recourse to modern scholarly dictionaries is generally to be made only when the author wishes to emphasise the contrast between certain aspects of the Salmantine definition and modern conceptions of law, theology or philosophy.

In some cases, the editors have identified additional terms closely related to the lemma (sublemmas) that should ideally be mentioned explicitly in the context of the discussion of the lemma. In the case of lemmas dealing with large topics (such as *dominium, iustitia, contractus*), the discussion of sublemmas should be postponed to section 2.

When dealing with lemmas whose definition was disputed among the authors of the Salamanca School, it is advisable to briefly sketch the most important nuances and meanings in this section; the more detailed presentation of the debate should follow in section 2 (see 2.2 below).

If appropriate, add a subsection containing a list of related terms ('wordfield') that those interested in the topic could use as search terms in consulting the DSC.

The section should always end with a subsection listing the most important other dictionary entries of relevance to the lemma.

2.2   Section 2: Use of the lemma in the works of/by the members of the School of Salamanca

Section 2 is the main part of the article and should focus on discussing the use of the word by the authors of the School on the basis of the sources. While it may be useful to also refer to the meaning of the lemma in ancient or medieval texts, such discussion should be limited to the aspects important for understanding the use of the word by the Salamancan authors. The

perspective on antiquity and the Middle Ages – including on key works, such as Aquinas' *Summa* – should thus be that of the 16th and 17th centuries.

Subheadings should be used in order to clarify the uses of the lemma in different contexts. While usage in theological language will in many cases be of great importance in explaining Salamancan juridical-political terms, care should be taken to elaborate the contribution of theological thought only insofar as it was significant for the shaping of juridical-political language.

The discussion of the different uses of a lemma by the School's authors is clearly also of key importance and should be covered in this section. If one author's discussion proved particularly influential, his contribution should be highlighted.

2.3   Section 3: Final remark

This short final section should indicate whether the Salamancan debate was taken up by subsequent thinkers and/or contain references to key secondary literature where further bibliography can be found.

2.4 Primary sources

When selecting the sources to be used, we recommend that authors work with the Digital Source Collection (DSC):

www.salamanca.school/en/works.html

which contains both completed editions of texts and digitisations of works still in the process of being edited.

The complete list of works and editions to be published in the DSC can be viewed at www.salamanca.school/en/sources.html.

Authors can refer to primary sources not included in the DSC if they consider them essential for the discussion of the lemma's meaning. If the additional sources you have consulted are available online, please also send them to us as a pdf when submitting the article. In cases where this is not possible (for example, if the files are too large to be sent by email), please send us a link to a digital repository or website where the source in question can be downloaded or consulted.

If a text has already been edited as part of the DSC, we ask you to cite that edition. Other editions should only be cited if they contain text passages important for the development of the lemma's meaning that are not found in the DSC edition. As with additional primary sources, when submitting your article please include a pdf of any non-DSC edition(s) used.

For detailed citation guide lines, see 3.6.

3 Article format

3.1 Article language

The dictionary entries are to be written in English using UK spelling (e.g. exercise, honour, centre). Language-editing by native speakers will be organised by the dictionary's editors and carried out before publication.

3.2 Article length

The maximum length of the dictionary articles is determined by which group they fall under:

Group A: max. 75,000 characters (incl. spaces)

Group B: max. 35,000 characters (incl. spaces)

Group C: max. 10,000 characters (incl. spaces)

Please ensure you do not exceed these maximum limits.

3.3   Submission and file format

Please send your article by e-mail to the address salamanca@lhlt.mpg.de in two file formats: as an MS Word document (using the template we provide) and as a PDF file.

Please also address all questions to salamanca@lhlt.mpg.de.

3.4   General guidelines on formatting, quotations and cross-referencing

3.4.1   Formatting

Please use the Word template we provide with the appropriate formatting specifications (Times New Roman font, size 12, justified text alignment, etc).

Please avoid underlining, capital letters or bold print in the text.

Do not change the sections and section headings except in section 2, where you are free to insert the required subsections to structure your discussion of the Salamancan debates.

Do not italicise words in languages other than English.

3.4.2   Direct (source) quotations

As the articles are intended as syntheses, any quotations from primary sources should preferably be indirect and occur in section 2; long verbatim quotations should be avoided as far as possible.

If a direct quotation is required, please use double quotation marks and insert an **in-text reference** in parentheses (see 3.6).

Example:

> "Theologi ergo est iuris Canonici decreta ad normam Euangelicam exigere" (Soto 1553, pars 1, lib. 1, praef., p. 5)

For works edited in the DSC, please insert a footnote after the page number (see 3.4.4 below).

For the detailed citation and referencing guidelines, see 3.6 below.

3.4.3   Indirect (source) citations

Like direct quotations, indirect quotations in the main text should be followed by an in-text reference in parentheses containing the following information: surname of the author, year of publication of the cited work, exact reference (book, chapter, etc), page number.

> Example:

> (Soto 1553, pars 1, lib. 1, praef., p. 5)

For the detailed citation and referencing guidelines, see 3.6 below.

3.4.4   Citing works from the Digital Source Collection (DSC)

For all works for which full text editions are already available in the DSC (www.salamanca.school/en/works/html), please insert a footnote providing the link to the exact passage in this edition after the in-text reference (see 3.4.3). This footnote is for technical purposes only and will be deleted before the article is published.

The link to be inserted in the footnote is the one leading to the specific paragraph of the cited work. These "citation links" are can be found by clicking on the manicule (hand symbol) left of the passage in the DSC.

> Example:

(Báñez 1594, q. 67, art. 1, p. 409)[1]

3.4.5   Cross-referencing other dictionary entries

In order to avoid duplication, cross-reference to other lemmas in the dictionary should be inserted if further explanations on a topic can be found there. Use an arrow to indicate a cross-reference within the dictionary.

Example:

Moral theologians tackle the topic when discussing the 7th commandment (→furtum).

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[1] https://id.salamanca.school/texts/W0003:11.2.1.1?format=html.

3.4.6   Use of footnotes

As the dictionary articles are intended as syntheses, footnotes should be omitted.

For editorial reasons, the only footnotes permitted are the temporary ones containing the link to a quotation from the DSC (see above, 3.4.4).

3.4.7   Use of translations of sources

If you use translations of primary sources rather than the Latin original, please also send the translations in electronic form when submitting your article or, if this is not possible, inform the editorial team of which translation you used.

3.4.8   Bibliography

At the end of each article, all publications cited should be listed in full. This bibliography should be divided into the following groups:

- primary sources from the DSC
- additional printed primary sources
- manuscripts and archival material
- secondary literature.

3.5   Sample articles

The editors will send you already existing dictionary articles to illustrate how the above guidelines should be implemented.

3.6   Citation guidelines for primary sources

3.6.1 Primary sources from the Digital Source Collection (DSC) and additional printed sources

As stated under 3.3.2 and 3.3.3 above, both direct and indirect quotations should be immediately followed **in-text references** in parentheses, containing the following information: author's surname, the year of publication of the cited work, the quotation's exact location, and the page number(s).

The exact location of the cited passage should be given according to the text units used in the work and is thus modelled on the early modern citation practices. Please use the following designations and abbreviations:

art. = articulus (article)

cap. = caput/capitulum (chapter)

comm. = commentarius (comment)

concl. = conclusio (conclusion)

dist. = distinctio (distinction)

dub. = dubium (doubt)

fragm. = fragmentum (fragment)

gl. = glossa (gloss)

l. = ley/lex (law)

lib. = liber (book)

no. = numero (number)

pars = pars (part)

par. = paragraphum (paragraph)

Part. = Partida (Partida)

praef. = praefatio (preface)

punct. = punctum (point)

q. = quaestio (question)

sect. = sectio (section)

tract. = tractatus (treatise)

tit. = titulus (title)

vol. = volumen (volume)

For page number(s), use the abbreviation "p."/ "pp.". If the work is not paginated but numbered according to folio or columns, the following abbreviations should be used:

fol. [number] r. = folio [number] rectus (front side of the folio)

fol. [number] v. = folio [number] versus (reverse side of the folio)

fols. = folii (folios)

col. [no.] = columna (column)

cols. [nos.] = columnae (columns)

Glosses are identified by indicating their "headwords".

References in the **bibliography at the end of the article** should contain the following information:

- author's surname (in small caps), author's first name, followed by a colon
- title of the work cited (do not use italics or inverted commas)
- in the case of multi-volume works: number of the volume cited
- place of printing, in Latin or Spanish as indicated on the work's title page – if unknown, use "[s.l.]"

- printer or publisher, in Latin or Spanish version as indicated on the work's title page; if unknown, use "[s.n.]"
- year of printing – if unknown, use "[n.d.]"

If an edition of the work cited is available in the DSC, please include the link as given on the catalogue page of the online edition. For works in several volumes, use the specific link for the individual volume.

Examples:

In the bibliography	In the text
AZPILCUETA, Martin de: Manual de confessores y penitentes. Salamanca, Andrea de Portonariis, 1556. *Online Edition:* AZPILCUETA, Manual de Confessores y Penitentes (2019 [1556]), in: The School of Salamanca. A Digital Collection of Sources <https://id.salamanca.school/texts/W0002>	(Azpilcueta 1556, cap. 10 no. 2, p. 56[Footnote with the link to the specific text passage]) [in the footnote:] https://id.salamanca.school/texts/W0002:10.3?format=html
LOPEZ, Gregorio: Las Siete Partidas del sabio Rey don Alonso el Nono nuevamente glosadas. Salamanca, Andrea de Portonariis, 1555.	*Quotation from a Lopéz gloss:* (López 1555, Part. xx, tit. xx, l. xx, glos. >anchor words<, fol. xx) E.g.: (López 1555, Part. 1, tit. 1, l. 16, glos. >Desatarlas ya<, fol. 9r). *Quotation from a ley of the Siete Partidas:*

In the bibliography	In the text
	(Las Siete Partidas 1555, Part. xx, tit. xx, l. xx) E.g.: (Las Siete Partidas 1555, Part. VII, tit. 23, l. 1).
Multi-volume work: Solorzano Pereira, Juan de: Disputationem de Indiarum Iure, sive de Iusta Indiarum Occidentalium Inquisitione, Acquisitione, et Retentione Tribus Libris Comprehensam. 2 Tomos. Matriti, Franciscus Martínez, 1629/1639. *Single volume of a multi-volume work:* Solorzano Pereira, Juan de: Disputationem de Indiarum Iure, sive de Iusta Indiarum Occidentalium Inquisitione, Acquisitione, et Retentione Tribus Libris Comprehensam. Vol. 1. Matriti, Franciscus Martínez, 1629. Solorzano Pereira, Juan de: Tomum Alterum De Indiarum Iure sive de iusta Indiarum Occidentalium gubernatione, quinque Libris comprehensum. Vol. 2. Matriti, Franciscus Martínez, 1639.	(Solórzano Pereira 1629/1639) (Solórzano Pereira 1629, vol. 1, cap. 13, no. 4, p. 166 [Footnote with the link to the specific text passage]). [in the footnote:] https://id.salamanca.school/texts/W0096:vol1.1.13.section4?format=html (Solórzano Pereira 1639, vol. 2, lib. 1, cap. 16, no. 4, p. 139).

3.6.2 Manuscripts and archival material

The first citation must contain the full name of the archive, followed by its standardised abbreviation in square brackets and the full topographical description, from most general to most specific, indicating section, volume, file, folio (recto/verso).

Examples:

(Archivo General de Indias, Sevilla [AGI], Contratación 674)

(Archivo General de la Nación, Lima [AGN], Real Audiencia, Causas Civiles, Leg. 6, Cuad. 34)

(Biblioteca Real del Escorial [BRE], III-K-6, fols. 79r-354v)

From the second mention of a manuscript onwards, only the abbreviated shelfmark should be given.

Examples:

(AGI, Contratación 674)

(AGN, Real Audiencia, Causas Civiles, Leg. 6, Cuad. 34)

(BRE, III-K-6, fols. 79r-354v)

3.7   Citation guidelines for secondary literature

3.7.1   Monographs

Generally, the guidelines for references to secondary literature are the same as for primary sources (see 3.6 above).

In **in-text references**, multiple publications by the same author published in the same year are distinguished by a lower-case letter after the year of publication.

Example:

(Duve 2021a, 3; Duve 2021b, 227).

In the bibliography, this abbreviated form should be given in parentheses at the end of the full citation.

Publications by the same author are listed in the bibliography according to the year of publication, starting with the most recent.

For works written by more than one author, please note that the order of names is reversed for the second and any subsequent authors: indicate the first names before the surname.

The place of publication is indicated in the language in which it appears on the title page of the publication (Latin, Spanish, English, etc.). If multiple places of publication are mentioned, include only the first.

Example: For works published by Brill in Leiden and Boston, Boston is omitted.

Indicate the edition or volume number in Arabic numerals.

Example: 3rd ed., vol. 2.

For digital publications, include the URL or DOI in square brackets.

Examples:

In the text	In the bibliography
(Gruzinski 2002, 2)	GRUZINSKI, Serge: The Mestizo Mind. The Intellectual Dynamics of Colonization and Globalization. New York, Routledge, 2002.
(Guldi/Armitage, 46)	GULDI, Jo/David ARMITAGE: The History Manifesto. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2014.

3.7.2   Edited volumes

Use the abbreviation "ed." / "eds." after names to denote the editor(s) of a volume.

In the case of two editors, both surnames are given in the **in-text reference**, separated by a forward slash. **In the bibliography**, please note that the order of names is reversed for the second editor: the first name of the second editor is given before his or her last name.

In the case of three or more editors, give only the name of the first editor followed by "et al." **both in the text and in the bibliography.**

Examples:

One editor	
In the text	**In the bibliography**

(Zwierlein, ed., 2022)	ZWIERLEIN, Cornel (ed.): The Power of the Dispersed. Early Modern Global Travellers Beyond Integration. Leiden, Brill, 2022.

Two editors

In the text	In the bibliography
(Lanza/Toste, eds., 2021)	LANZA, Lidia/Marco TOSTE (eds.): Summistae. The Commentary Tradition on Thomas Aquinas' Summa Theologiae from the 15th to the 17th Centuries. Leuven, Leuven University Press, 2021.

More than two editors

In the text	In the bibliography
(Braun et al., eds., 2022)	BRAUN, Harald E. et al. (eds.): A Companion to the Spanish Scholastics. Leiden, Brill, 2022.

3.6.3   Contributions to edited volumes

For **in-text references** to edited volumes, apply the same rules as for monographs (see 3.7.1 above).

In the bibliography, include full details of the edited volume when citing a contribution to it unless the edited volume is also cited separately.

Example:

In the text	In the bibliography
(Duve 2021, 227)	Duve, Thomas: The School of Salamanca: A Common Law?, in: Helge Dedek (ed.), A Cosmopolitan Jurisprudence: Essays in Memory of H. Patrick Glenn. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2021, 223-235.

3.7.4   Journal articles

For **in-text references**, the same rules apply as for monographs (see above, 3.7.1):

(surname year, page number).

The full citation **in the bibliography** should include:

Last name, first name: Title of article, name of journal or periodical, volume (in Arabic numerals), year of publication in parentheses, page range.

Example:

In the text	In the bibliography
(Egío García 2022, 84)	Egío García, José Luis: Los manuales de Alonso de la Vera Cruz y la Universidad de México del siglo XVI: enseñando teologia y artes desde una perspectiva misionera, in:

	Revista de História da Sociedade e da Cultura 22 (2022), 75-109.

3.7.5   Dictionaries and reference works

In general, dictionaries and encyclopaedias should be cited in in the same way as contributions to edited volumes (see above, 3.7.2). For non-paginated works, the text should be cited according to the system employed in the publication, using the appropriate standard abbreviations (e.g. "col."/"cols.").

Examples:

In the text	In the bibliography
(Wagner 2019, 221)	WAGNER, Andreas: Information. I. Grundlagen, in: Heinrich Oberreuter (ed.), Staatslexikon der Görres-Gesellschaft. Vol. 3. Freiburg, Herder, 2019, 219-223.
(Torquebiau 1949, col. 1008)	TORQUEBIAU, Pierre: Custode, in: Naz, Raoul (ed.), Dictionnaire de Droit Canonique. Vol. 4. Paris, Librairie Letouzey et Ané, 1949, cols. 1008-1012.

4   Reference editions of ancient and medieval authors and important legal texts

The *Summa Theologica* and other works of Thomas Aquinas should be cited in the original Latin according to the *Editio Leonina* of his *Opera omnia* (which contains Cardinal Cajetan's commentary for the *Summa*), which has been digitised as part of the *Corpus Thomisticum* project and is available at:

http://www.corpusthomisticum.org/repedleo.html

Citation: Aquin, ST II-IIae, q. xx art. xx (p. xx).

Cajetan >*Headwords of the comment*< ad ST II-IIae, q. xx art. xx (p. xx)

Texts of Roman law from the *Corpus Iuris Civilis* are to be cited according to the Paul Krüger/Theodor Mommsen edition. Digital copies are accessible online:

Paul Krüger/Theodor Mommsen: Corpus Iuris Civilis. Editio Stereotypa Quinta. Vol. 1: Institutiones, Digesta. Berlin 1879.

https://archive.org/details/corpusjuriscivil01krueuoft/page/n5/mode/2up

Paul Krüger: Corpus Iuris Civilis. Editio Stereotypa Quinta. Vol. 2: Codex Iustinianus. Berlin 1892.

https://archive.org/details/corpusiuriscivil02krueuoft/page/n5/mode/2up

Rudolf Schöll/Wilhelm Kroll: Corpus Iuris Civilis. Editio Stereotypa. Vol. 3: Novellae. Berlin 1895.

https://archive.org/details/corpusiuriscivil03krueuoft/page/n5/mode/2up

Texts of canon law from the Corpus Iuris Canonici are to be cited according to the Editio Romana (Rome 1582). Digital copies are available online (including glosses):

https://digital.library.ucla.edu/canonlaw/table_of_contents

Single volumes:

Decretum Gratiani:

Decretum Gratiani Emendatum et Notationibus Illustratum Vna cum Glossis, Gregorii XIII. Pont. Max. iussu editum. Romae 1582.

https://digital.library.ucla.edu/canonlaw/table_of_contents#vol1

Liber Extra:

Decretales D. Gregorii Papae IX, suae integritati vna cum glossis restitutae. Romae 1582.

https://digital.library.ucla.edu/canonlaw/table_of_contents#vol2

Liber Sextus, Constitutiones Clementinae, Extravagantes Johannis XXII, Extravagantes Communes:

Liber Sextus, Constitutiones Clementinae, Extravagantes Johannis XXII, Extravagantes Communes. Romae 1582.

https://digital.library.ucla.edu/canonlaw/table_of_contents#vol3