



## *Instructions for Authors*

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### **Scope**

*Grotiana* (*GROT*) appears under the auspices of the Grotiana Foundation. The journal's leading objective is the furtherance of the Grotian tradition. It will welcome any relevant contribution to a better understanding of Grotius' life and works. At the same time close attention will be paid to Grotius' relevance for present-day thinking about world problems. *Grotiana* therefore intends to be a forum for exchanges concerning the philosophical, ethical and legal fundamentals of the search for an international order.

### **Ethical and Legal Conditions**

The publication of a manuscript in a peer-reviewed work is expected to follow standards of ethical behaviour for all parties involved in the act of publishing: authors, editors, and reviewers. Authors, editors, and reviewers should thoroughly acquaint themselves with Brill's publication ethics, which may be downloaded here: [brill.com/page/ethics/publication-ethics-cope-compliance](http://brill.com/page/ethics/publication-ethics-cope-compliance).

### **Submission**

Submissions to the journal should be sent by e-mail (in .doc, .wpd, or .rtf format) to the general editor: Dr H.W. Blom at: [blom@fsw.eur.nl](mailto:blom@fsw.eur.nl).

*Surface mail:*

Da Costastraat 21  
2513 RN THE HAGUE  
The Netherlands

### *Peer Review*

The journal editor and/or associate editor preliminarily review the articles. Then, on a positive acceptance, the articles will be sent out to an expert, external peer reviewer. The editorial board strives to ensure that the peer review procedure is strictly double blinded.

### *File Format*

Text files should preferably be in Microsoft Word format (and saved as .doc, or .rtf). Articles featuring non-Latin fonts should also be send it in PDF-format.



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## **Submission Requirements**

### *Language*

Articles and book reviews should be written in English. Spelling (British or American) should be consistent throughout. A limited number of book reviews may be published each year in French or German at the discretion of the editors.

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### *Abbreviations*

The period should not be omitted after abbreviations. French place-names containing “Saint” are spelled out, and the hyphen is essential: “Saint-Denis.”

### *Capitalisation*

“Middle Ages” is capitalised, but “medieval” is not. Christian, Roman Catholic, Protestant, Reformed, Lutheran, the pope, Pope Paul III, the queen, Queen Elisabeth, the archbishop, Archbishop of Utrecht. On religious names and terms see further the Chicago Manual, pp. 265-72. “Church” is generally lowercase, unless it is part of the official name of a denomination or building, or unless it refers to the universal Church. “Bible” is capitalised, but “biblical” is not.

### *Punctuation*

Use an en dash ( – ) instead of em dash ( — ) or nonbreaking hyphen ( - ), preceded – and followed! – by single interspacing.

Use the Oxford, Harvard, or serial comma; use a comma before the word “and” and “or” at the end of a list (A, B, and C; D, E, F, or G). “The triad of purgation, illumination and perfection.” should be “The triad of purgation, illumination, and perfection.”

Use ’s for singular possessives. Our style is to do it whenever possible: “Pelagius’s commentary,” “Erasmus’s Colloquies,” “Grotius’s career.”

The only exceptions are (1) Jesus’, (2) Moses’, (3) names of more than one syllable with an unaccented ending pronounced -eez (e.g., Euripides’ plays, Xerxes’ army).



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### *Font*

The recommended font is the Brill typeface: [brill.com/page/BrillFont/brill-typeface](https://brill.com/page/BrillFont/brill-typeface).

If a special font is used, please provide a copy of the font, which should be Unicode compliant.

Alternatively, any font with good Unicode support will give you all the characters you need. Such fonts include Gentium, Arial Unicode MS and Lucida Sans Unicode.

For any more details, please visit the author resources at: [brill.com/page/fonts/fonts-scripts-and-unicode](https://brill.com/page/fonts/fonts-scripts-and-unicode).

### *Length*

The final draft of a manuscript accepted for publication should be 6,000–8,000 words in length.

## **Manuscript Structure**

### *General*

The journal is peer-reviewed, which means that all manuscripts will be refereed by the Editors with the help of external experts. Manuscripts that are submitted for initial consideration should therefore be complete, including all notes, bibliographical references, tables, etc.

Manuscripts must be clearly typewritten with numbered pages, single-line spacing and wide margins throughout.

Do not use desktop publishing features such as justification or centring. Do not hyphenate words at the end of a line. TAB should be restricted to a paragraph indent.

Final versions must be proofread carefully before submission and authors may be requested to make changes to their text in accordance with the readers' comments. Please use your spelling and grammar check; final versions that are not corrected may be returned for renewed proofreading.

The journal reserves the right to copy-edit contributions to conform to its style.

For general rules on style not touched upon here please refer to the Modern Humanities Research Association's, *MHRA Style Guide*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. (London: MHRA, 2008), or the most recent edition. The *MHRA Style Guide* can also be consulted online at: [style.mhra.org.uk](https://style.mhra.org.uk). This style is very much like the one used by the Cambridge University Press. In cases not discussed here, check the MHRA style, otherwise decide at your own discretion, but be consistent.

### *Abstracts and Keywords*

Articles should include a short abstract (100-150 words), written in English, that clearly defines the thesis, the sources quoted and the conclusion. Four to six keywords should be added.

### *Section Headings*

There is no period behind a numbered section heading.



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### Dates and Numbers

The correct form is 1590s, not 1590's or spelled out. Centuries should be spelled out; the adjectival form requires a hyphen, as in "twelfth-century manuscript." NB: "In the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries ..." (plural); "In eighteenth- and nineteenth-century literature ...". The numbers 1-20 are spelled out: "in 16th-century church life" should be "in sixteenth-century church life"; "10 priests and 21 nuns" should be "ten priests and 21 nuns."

### Figures

All figures and tables must be cited consecutively in the text.

Figures should be submitted as separate source files in .eps, .tif, or .jpg format, in a size suitable for the typesetting area of the journal. The resolution of these files should be at least 300 dpi for half-tone figures, and 600 dpi for line drawings. Number the files, and indicate in the manuscript where they are to appear (Fig. 1 here).

The text in a figure must be legible, and should not be smaller than corps 7. The size of this lettering for any text in a figure should be the same for all figures in the manuscript.

Illustrations should be submitted electronically and should be clearly marked. When necessary, crops, horizontal or vertical orientation, enlargement of details, etc. should be indicated.

Captions (including proper acknowledgements) should be placed at the appropriate position in the article text or sent separately.

### Italics

Isolated words and phrases in foreign languages (*Fremdwörter*) should be italicised. This is a *sine qua non*. Words and abbreviations such as "et al.," "ibid.," "idem," "passim," "e.g.," "i.e.," and "ca." should not be italicised. The only exception is "[sic]." Note that "cf." means "compare" and should not be used when "see" or "see also" is the accurate expression.

### Notes and Footnotes

Notes will be printed as footnotes. However, some citations may be inserted in parentheses in the text. Footnote numbers are placed behind punctuation marks (e.g.: ... in the city's churches<sup>1</sup>). A period is placed at the end of each footnote.

### Quotation Marks

Direct quotations of texts in foreign languages should be placed in single quotation marks ('...'). Quotations longer than ten typed lines should be treated as block quotations (indented, without quotation marks). Double quotation marks are reserved for quotations within quotations. Definitions in a linguistic context are indicated by single quotation marks: Estrusia might be associated with extrusis, 'pushed out, thrust forth.'



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Note that quotation marks are generally placed before punctuation marks, excepting when the punctuation mark belongs to the text quoted, as e.g. the period at the end of a long quote.

### *Citation Practice in Brief*

The first reference to a modern author in the text should include the given name (or initials, if that is the author's preferred form).

Arabic numerals are to be used for volume, part, and section numbers. This is true for journal volume numbers, and for volume numbers and other subdivisions in a series. It is also true for the subdivisions of classical and medieval texts, with one exception. Roman numerals are used to indicate volume numbers in a multivolume work, as well as the first division in classical texts (normally "book"). Roman numerals are retained when the original work uses them for page numbers (in Foreword, etc.).

Capitalisation is according to the language of the title. Latin titles have only a capital initial, in French, next to the initial capital, only proper names are capitalised. In English titles capitalisation as usual.

### *Primary Sources*

Bible references use a point, without interspacing, as the divider between subdivisions, in this instance between chapter and verse. Models for the citation of the Bible, and of classical, medieval works, and early modern works are the following:

Prov. 2.5; Matt. 5.21; 1 Cor. 2.12; 2 Cor. 3.1-6. Or also: Proverbs 2.5; Matthew 5.21, 2 Corinthians 3.1-6

### *Standard First Citation*

The subdivisions of the work follow the title without intervening punctuation, in descending order, separated by periods. For example, *Opus* is divided into books, sections, and chapters, and the sample citation should be read as book II, section 4, chapter 1. Once the edition of a work has been provided in the first citation, subsequent references are shortened as below.

Author, *Opus*, II.4.1, ed. by Modern Editor (City: Publisher, 1990), p. 135.

Author, *Opus*, II.4.1, ed. by Editor, p. 135

Author, *Opus*, II.4.1.

Author, *Opus*, II.4.1, line 5.

Author, *Opus*, II.4.1, p. 135.

### *Further Examples*

Provided it is clear from the main text that it is about Aristotle, *Ethica Nicomachaea*, the reference might be as follows: Aristot. *eth. Nic.* 5.1131a1 (i.e. short title reference, plus the Bekker and line number). The same goes for Roman Law, Roman classical authors, and the Fathers, and the Scholastics. It may be useful to give the first reference in full, but it is not strictly required.

Here are a few examples:

*Dig.* 1.8.4; *Inst.* 2.1.1.; *Flor. Inst.* 1.3.1 ; *Gai. inst.* 3.135.

*Cic. off.* 1.11; *Cic. Mil.* 10; *Sen. ben.* 7.12.3; *Liv.* 1.32.5



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*Summa theologiae: S.Th. I<sup>a</sup>-II<sup>ae</sup>*, q. 90, a. 4; or just: *S.Th. I<sup>a</sup>-II<sup>ae</sup>.90.4*

Old prints can be cited in the traditional way, or in the modern way, depending on the added value of the information e.g.:

Johannes Althusius, *Politica methodice digesta et exemplis sacris et profanis illustrata* [...]

(Herbornae Nassoviorum: Ex officina Christophori Corvini, 1603); or

Johannes Althusius, *Politica methodice digesta* (Herborn: Corvinus, 1603), or

Johannes Althusius, *Politica methodice digesta*, 3rd edn (Herborn: [Corvinus], 1614; repr. Aalen: Scientia, 1981; 1st edn Herborn: Corvinus 1603).

The first style is most appropriate for old prints that have no modern edition, or are otherwise rare, e.g.:

Theodor Zwinger, *Aristotelis Stagiritae de moribus ad Nicomachum libri decem: tabulis perpetuis, quae commentariorum loco esse queant, explicati et illustrati* [...] (Basileae: Per Ioannem

Oporinum et Eusebium Episcopium, 1566);

The ellipsis at the end of the title can be omitted, since most titles don't stop easily in old prints.

Pamphlets follow the reference style of their collection (like the Knuttel number for Knuttel pamphlets).

### Grotius Titles

Abbreviations have become more or less standardised. However, there are too many Grotius titles to suppose the understanding of the abbreviations on the part of the reader, and it would be cumbersome to have a full list in each issue. Therefore, with the exception of the major works, quotations are always first given in full, and then with a unique abbreviation, according to the list of abbreviations on the website. Standard are: IBP, IPC, ML, Ordinum pietas or OP, De imperio or imper., De veritate or ver., De satisfactione or satisf., Verantw., BW, De fato, Paralellon or Par., Meletius or Mel., De antiquitate, Annales et Historiae, or AH. BW is a series and the abbreviation should not be italicised.

*IPC*, XII, fol. 100<sup>v</sup> (=ML, V, p. 22) is to be read as: De iure praedae commentarius, charter 12, on folio 100<sup>v</sup>, which is the same text as that on page 22 in the referred to edition of *Mare liberum*, where it is in chapter 5.

*Defensio fidei catholicae de satisfactione Christi; De imperio summarum potestatum circa sacra*

Bibliographie des écrits imprimés de Hugo Grotius, ed. by Jacob ter Meulen and P.J.J. Diermanse

(The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff, 1950, reprinted Zutphen: Matthys de Jongh, 1995) [= TMD]

### Secondary Works

Models for the citation of secondary works are the following:

John Doe, *Book Title* (City: Publisher, 1995), pp. 27-31.

Doe, *Short Title*, p. 76.

Jane Smith, 'Article Title', *Journal* 24 (1992), 28-49, (p. 31).

Smith, 'Short Title', p. 44.



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The abbreviations “p.” and “pp.” are always used with page references to modern printed works. The most notable exception is full citations of journal articles, where the convention of providing in sequence the volume number, year of publication, and page numbers is so well established that further specification is unnecessary.

In the first citation of a journal article the page numbers of the article must be provided, followed by the number of the page referred to in parentheses.

Provide inclusive pages instead of “f.” or “ff.” (e.g., pp. 22-4 instead of pp. 22ff.).

### Numbering

Page numbers 90-91 should be 90-1; 112-114 should be 112-4; 100-139 should be 100-39.

Years: 1509-1564 should be 1509-64; 1835-1848 should be 1835-48; 1835-1837 should be 1835-37 (not: 1835-7).

Folio numbers and other references to manuscripts must be written in full: fols. 108v-109r.

Thousands should be written with a comma: 1100 should be 1,100; “1382 entries” should be “1,382 entries.”

### Books

A. MacIntyre, *After Virtue*, 2nd edn (Notre Dame: University of Notre Dame Press, 1984).

R. Tuck, *Natural Rights Theories: Their Origin and Development* (Cambridge: CUP, 1979), pp. 58-81.

P. Haggemacher, ‘Droits subjectifs et système juridique chez Grotius’, in *Politique, droit et théologie chez Bodin, Grotius et Hobbes*, ed. by L. Foisneau (Paris: Kimé, 1997), pp. 73-130.

### Chapters in Books

M. Villey, ‘Les origines de la notion de droit subjectif’, in Id., *Leçons d’histoire de la philosophie du droit*, 2nd edn (Paris: Dalloz, 1962), pp. 221-250; Id., ‘Déformations de la philosophie du droit d’Aristote entre Vitoria et Grotius’, in *Platon et Aristote à la Renaissance*, ed. by Maurice de Gandillac et J.-C. Margolin, XVIe Colloque International de Tours (Paris: Vrin, 1976), pp. 201-215.

### Journal Articles

A. Dufour, ‘L’influence de la méthodologie des sciences physiques et mathématiques sur les Fondateurs de l’Ecole du Droit naturel moderne (Grotius, Hobbes, Pufendorf)’, *Grotiana*, 1 (1980), 33-52 (p. 43)

The order within references can be summarised as follows:

#### Book Citations

1. Author 2. Title 3. Editor, Translator, etc. 4. Series 5. Edition 6. Number of Volumes 7. Details of Publication 8. Volume Number 9. Page Numbers



## *Instructions for Authors*

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### *Articles in Edited Books*

Author's name, exactly as it appears in the book

Title of chapter or article in single quotation marks

The word 'in' (preceded by a comma) followed by title, editor's name, and full publication details of book

First and last page numbers of item cited, preceded by 'pp.'

Page number(s), in parentheses and preceded by 'p.' or 'pp.', of the particular reference (if necessary)

### *Journal Articles*

Author's name, exactly as it appears in the article

Title of article, in single quotation marks

Title of journal, italicised

Series number, in Arabic numerals

Volume number, in Arabic numerals

Year(s) of publication, in parentheses unless there is no volume number

First and last page numbers of article cited, not preceded by 'pp.'

Page number(s), in parentheses and preceded by 'p.' or 'pp.', of the particular reference (if necessary)

Do not abbreviate journal titles.

Use "ibid." when there is a shorter or longer series notes referring to the same work, making short titles otiose:

Reynolds, *Fiefs and Vassals*, p. 97.

Ibid., p. 98.

Ibid.

Ibid., pp. 98-9.

If the work by Reynolds is cited frequently throughout the article, the first reference may include the indication "(hereafter cited as Reynolds) or (= Reynolds)." Then subsequent references take the form "Reynolds, p. 97."

Series titles are not italicised; abbreviations thereof, however, are. Many series are familiar\* enough to allow the use of standard abbreviations, and it is often permissible to eliminate the name of the editor and the place and date of publication. If in doubt, use the full title. The volume number and page number are separated by a colon, with no space between the elements. PL 123:347.

\* "BW" for Briefwisseling, "WA" for Weimarer Ausgabe, "CO" for Calvini opera and "CR" for Corpus Reformatorum fall under "familiar series."



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### **Publication**

#### *Proofs*

Upon acceptance, a PDF of the article proofs will be sent to authors by e-mail to check carefully for factual and typographic errors. In the event of a multi-authored contribution, proofs are sent to the corresponding author unless otherwise requested. Authors are responsible for checking these proofs and are strongly urged to make use of the Comment & Markup toolbar to note their corrections directly on the proofs. At this stage in the production process only minor corrections are allowed. Alterations to the original manuscript at this stage will result in considerable delay in publication and, therefore, are not accepted unless charged to the author. Proofs should be returned promptly.

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