

Y Gwyddoniadur Astudiaethau Celtaidd

Guidelines

Guidelines

...	use three full points separated by a non-breaking space (do not use ellipsis)
†	(died) no space after this before <i>c.</i> , AD
<u>abbreviations</u>	full stops are to be used with lower-case abbreviations, such as i.e., e.g., etc., ed. No full stops will be used for all uppercase or small capital abbreviations, e.g. MS, MSS
<u>academic works</u>	see <u>Selection of main works</u>
<u>Acts of Parliament</u>	Roman + caps. for main words (no ital.)
the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle	no ital., l.c. the
<i>Armes Prydein</i>	
<u>articles in composite volumes</u>	1. <u>Bibliography</u>: e.g. A. Bruford, 'Why an Ulster Cycle?' in <i>Ulidia: Proceedings of the First International Conference on the Ulster Cycle of Tales</i>, ed. J. P. Mallory, G. Stockman (Belfast: December Publications, 1994) 23–30. 2. <u>Further reading</u>: e.g. Bruford, <i>Ulidia</i> 23–30.
<u>articles in periodicals</u>	1. <u>Bibliography</u>: e.g. J. Carney, 'Aspects of Archaic Irish', <i>Éigse</i> 17 (1978/9) 417–35. (Include issue number only if volume is not paginated continuously.) 2. <u>Further reading</u>: e.g. Carney, <i>Éigse</i> 17.417–35. 3. If an article continues over several issues, use a comma to separate the parts.
Bartrum, EWGT	Bartrum, <i>Early Welsh Genealogical Tracts</i>
battle of	l.c. for 'battle'
BBCS	<i>Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies</i>
BCE	use AD, BC (see dates)
Beda	use Beda, <i>Historia Ecclesiastica</i> in the articles, but the form used in the Loeb Series for the Primary Sources (Bede, <i>Historical Works</i>)
<i>Beirdd y Tywysogion</i>	
<u>Bibliography</u>	1. books e.g. T. F. O'Rahilly, <i>Early Irish History and Mythology</i> (Dublin: Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies, 1946). 2. book in a series e.g. K. Hughes, <i>Celtic Britain in Early Middle Ages</i>, Studies in Celtic History 2 (Woodbridge: Boydell Press, 1980). NB use capital letters for main words in title

when there is more than one author use a comma to separate them (use & in Further reading)

see also articles in composite volumes; articles in periodicals

bibliographies of individual authors place at the end of the Selection of Main Works under the heading Bibliography of published works

bilingual volumes use / (preceded and followed by a space) between Welsh and English title

BL British Library

brackets within parentheses avoid if possible, otherwise use square brackets

Bret. Breton (Do not use abbreviation except when discussing words and their origin with multiple examples. Otherwise, give the name in full.)

Breuddwyd Rhonabwy

Brit. British (Do not use abbreviation except when discussing words and their origin with multiple examples. Otherwise, give the name in full.)

Brit.Lat. British Latin (Do not use abbreviation except when discussing words and their origin. Otherwise, give the name in full.)

Brittany (Breizh) first occurrence ('crossref')

Bromwich, TYP Rachel Bromwich, *Trioedd Ynys Prydein*

Brut Dingestow

Brut y Brenhinedd

Brut y Tywysogyon

Caesar use Caesar, *De Bello Gallico* in articles, but Caesar, *Gallic War* in Primary Sources

capitalization 1. e.g. southern France, south Wales, but North Korea (place-name)
2. in titles – use capital letters except for unimportant words (see also under Further reading and Bibliography)

CDs ital.

Celt. Celtic (Do not use abbreviation except when discussing words and their origin with multiple examples. Otherwise, give the name in full.)

Celtib. Celtiberian (Do not use abbreviation except when discussing words and their origin with multiple examples. Otherwise, give the name in full.)

Celtic countries first occurrence use, e.g., Ireland (Éire), then English version only (see under name of individual countries)

Chwedlau Odo

Chwedleu Seith Doethon Rufein

CIL	<i>Corpus Inscriptionum Latinum</i>
<i>circa</i>	use <i>c.</i> + nonbreaking space
cm	centimetre(s) (preceded by nonbreaking space)
cm ²	square centimetre(s) (preceded by nonbreaking space)
CMCS	<i>Cambridge Medieval Celtic Studies</i> / <i>Cambrian Medieval Celtic Studies</i>
Co.	county, e.g. Co. Down, but Contae an Dúin in Irish
connection	
Continent (the)	the mainland of Europe (but ‘the continent of Europe)
Continental	of, relating to, or characteristic of mainland Europe
Corn.	Cornish (Do not use abbreviation except when discussing words and their origin. Otherwise, give the name in full.)
Cornwall (Kernow)	first occurrence (‘crossref’)
<u>countries</u>	see order of countries
<u>creative works</u>	see Selection of main works
<u>cross-references</u>	1. in the narrative body a word need only be put in the ‘crossref’ font once (usually, the first time it appears). But in lengthy articles if the references are far apart a second cross-reference may be included (e.g. in section 1 and then section 5). 2. cross-references in parentheses (see/see also): use XLLITH ital (not xref in parens). 3. use surname only in cross-references to individuals (even in the case of common surnames like Williams). 4. In Further Reading add first name or initials when there are two people with the same surname, e.g. Ifor Williams, J. E. C. Williams. 5. where sing. of cross-reference occurs in an article where the actual title of the article is plural—and vice versa—use that form; there is no need to create a see reference e.g. druids (see druid). 6. there is no need to refer to the individual Celtic languages when they are used adjectivally e.g. Breton <i>avank</i> in the article on <i>afanc</i> NB For cross-references in parentheses without see/see also, use ‘crossref’ font.

Culhwch ac Olwen

Cydymdeithas Amlyn ac Amig

Cyfranc Lludd a Llefelys

Darogan yr Olew Bendigaid

<u>dates</u>	1. AD precedes the year, BC follows (XLLITH 12) 2. use the following format: 20 May 1960 3. hyphenate century dates when used adjectivally, e.g. 12th-century reforms, 11th- and 12th-century reforms 4. elide dates and page ranges, e.g. 1845–9, but 280–278 BC
<u>definite article</u>	When the definite article is part of the heading do not transpose but put the definite article first in Normal font (in all languages). NB file entries under the main word, e.g. Y Groglith ... file under 'Groglith'
DIL	<i>Dictionary of the Irish Language, based mainly on Old and Middle Irish Materials</i> (Dublin: Royal Irish Academy, 1980).
Doctor	use Dr
druid(s)	lower case
DWB	<i>The Dictionary of Welsh Biography down to 1940</i>
Early Mod.Bret.	Early Modern Breton (Do not use abbreviation except when discussing words and their origin. Otherwise, give the name in full.)
Early Mod.Ir.	Early Modern Irish (Do not use abbreviation except when discussing words and their origin. Otherwise, give the name in full.)
Early Mod.W	Early Modern Welsh (Do not use abbreviation except when discussing words and their origin. Otherwise, give the name in full.)
ÉC	<i>Études Celtiques</i>
ed(s).	edited, editor, edition
EDITION/ EDITIONS	I. Williams, <i>Canu Aneirin</i> (Caerdydd: Gwasg Prifysgol Cymru, 1938). Use this rather than TEXT, MODERNIZED TEXT.
EHR	<i>The English Historical Review</i>
élite	no itals, but retain the accent
em dash	(and no spaces) in parenthetical clauses
en dash	between numbers

Enaid Owain ab Urien or *Eneit Owein ap Vryen*

encyclopedia

et al. (et alii) use in Further reading when there are more than two authors

etc. use &c.

f. feminine, but mf (no point) for masculine and feminine

FACSIMILE D. Huws, *Llyfr Aneirin* (Aberystwyth: South Glamorgan County Council, National Library of Wales, 1989)

Festschriften use title of volume, not name of honorand

ff. (and the) following pages (no space before this)

fl. (floruit)

fo. folio / folios

focused

Fr. Father

Further reading use capital letters for main words in title unless this differs from normal practice, as in French and Italian (different practice in some languages, see JTK's Guidelines)

no need to include (ed.): use surname of author/editor only

use surname only, except for common Welsh surnames (Davies, Evans, Jones, Roberts, Williams – when 1st author only) and some common Scottish surnames (e.g. MacDonald) where initials must be included. Also include first names where two authors with the same surname occur in the same article (e.g. Alun Lewis, Saunders Lewis)

(NB surnames only in cross-references, but in Further Reading add first name or initials when there are two people with the same surname, e.g. Ifor Williams, J. E. Caerwyn Williams. Must always differentiate between Alan O. and Marjorie O. Anderson.)

when there are two authors, use & (in the Bibliography use a comma to separate authors' names).

when there are more than two authors, name the first author only, followed by et al. (include names of all the authors in the Bibliography, separated by a comma).

series of books can be treated as periodicals (e.g. *A Guide to Welsh Literature* 1.11–50, 123–56, 2.58–111, 3.29–74.

in Primary sources, list authors' works in chronological order.

Gallo-Brit.

Gallo-Brittonic (Do not use abbreviation except when discussing words and their origin. Otherwise, give the name in full.)

Gaulish	no abbreviation
<i>Geraint</i>	
<i>Gododdin, Y</i>	
<i>Gogynfeirdd</i>	
GPC	<i>Geiriadur Prifysgol Cymru</i>
<u>Greek texts</u>	use the accepted English translation, with no quotation marks, e.g. in the Geography of Ptolemy
<i>A Guide to Welsh Literature</i>	use 2nd edition (NB pagination is different)
<i>Gwassanaeth Meir</i>	
ha	hectare(s)
<u>headings</u>	1. When the heading is not part of a sentence, there should be a space beneath the heading and the first line should be indented. 2. Morris-Jones, Sir John – ‘Sir’ is part of the heading, no itals. 3. Use capital letter for heading (even if it is lower case in the list of headings) if it is the first word in a sentence (e.g. awdl, cerdd dafod, cywydd, englyn) (the cross-references will follow the list of headings). 4. If the heading begins a sentence it should not be followed by a comma, e.g. Morgan, William (1545–1604) was the first translator ...
<u>hyphens</u>	e.g. north-east, north-west, south-east, etc.
IE	Indo-European (Do not use abbreviation except when discussing words and their origin with multiple examples. Otherwise, give the name in full.)
Ir.	Irish (Do not use abbreviation except when discussing words and their origin with multiple examples. Otherwise, give the name in full.)
Ireland (Éire)	first occurrence (‘crossref’) (before 1200 Ériu; after 1200 Éire)
Isle of Man (Ellan Vannin)	first occurrence (‘crossref’)
<u>italics</u>	1. italics will be used for titles of <i>books, poems, journals, plays, newspapers, films</i>, but not for manuscripts or literary cycles: e.g. <i>Canu Aneirin</i>, but Lebor na hUidre. 2. words in all non-English languages should be italicized (apart from exceptions listed below). 3. place-names and personal names should not be italicized unless they are being discussed linguistically e.g. Freadaí Shróine Móire lived in Ard Mhacha; <i>Sróine Móire</i> is the genitive of <i>Srón Mhór</i> meaning ‘big nose’.

4. italics should not be used to express emphasis

See also under quotations

-ize (not -ise)

Jackson, LHEB

Kenneth H. Jackson, *Language and History in Early Britain*

JCS

Journal of Celtic Studies

judgement

king-list

km

kilometre(s) (preceded by nonbreaking space)

km²

square kilometre(s) (preceded by nonbreaking space)

KZ

Kuhns Zeitschrift (Zeitschrift für vergleichende Sprachforschung)

lais

(Breton)

Latin texts

use original Latin title followed by a translation in parentheses if the work is being discussed

LCorn.

Late Cornish (Do not use abbreviation except when discussing words and their origin. Otherwise, give the name in full.)

Life

e.g. the Life of St Samson

Llyfr Ancr Llanddewibrefi

Llyfr Aneirin

Llyfr Coch Hergest

Llyfr Du Caerfyrddin

Llyfr Du o'r Waun

Llyfr Gwyn Rhydderch

Llyfr Taliesin

m

metre(s) (preceded by nonbreaking space)

m²

square metre(s) (preceded by nonbreaking space)

m.

masculine, but mf (no point) for masculine and feminine

Mac

Use font size 9 for the 'ac' if this occurs in the list of crossreferences at the beginning of Further Reading e.g.

MACDHUN-LÈIBHE

manuscripts see MSS

Marwnad Cunedda

Marwnad Cynddylan

Math fab Mathonwy

- MBret. Middle Breton (Do not use abbreviation except when discussing words and their origin. Otherwise, give the name in full.)
- MCorn. Middle Cornish (Do not use abbreviation except when discussing words and their origin. Otherwise, give the name in full.)
- ME Middle English (Do not use abbreviation except when discussing words and their origin. Otherwise, give the name in full.)

medieval

medieval Welsh texts follow NCLW (see individual titles)

- mf masculine and feminine
- mid- e.g. in the mid-18th century, mid-18th-century petitions, in mid- and late 18th-century Cardiganshire
- MIr. Middle Irish (Do not use abbreviation except when discussing words and their origin. Otherwise, give the name in full.)
- mod. modern
- Mod.Bret. Modern Breton (Do not use abbreviation except when discussing words and their origin. Otherwise, give the name in full.)
- Mod.Corn. Modern Cornish (Do not use abbreviation except when discussing words and their origin. Otherwise, give the name in full.)

MODERNIZED TEXT under EDITION/EDITIONS

- Mod.Ir. Modern Irish (Do not use abbreviation except when discussing words and their origin. Otherwise, give the name in full.)
- Mod.W Modern Welsh (Do not use abbreviation except when discussing words and their origin. Otherwise, give the name in full.)

Moliant Cadwallon

MSS (font bibl entry, not bibl heading)

e.g. Aberystwyth, NLW, Peniarth 20 'title, if there is one, in xref font size 10' (date, if there is one) [in the case of manuscript such as NLW 21283, no need to repeat NLW] (manuscripts in unnamed collections to come first)
List manuscripts under place-name, in alphabetical order (no need to repeat place-name), and then collections in alphabetical and then numerical order.

	; at the end of each entry
<u>musical bands</u>	Roman
<u>musical works</u>	follow Judith Butcher
MW	Middle Welsh (Do not use abbreviation except when discussing words and their origin. Otherwise, give the name in full.)
NCLW	<i>The New Companion to the Literature of Wales</i> (ed. Meic Stephens)
<u>newspaper articles</u>	use usual abbreviations for names of months
NLS	National Library of Scotland
NLW	National Library of Wales
NLWJ	<i>National Library of Wales Journal</i> (use English title only)
n.+no space	note; for plural use notes
no.	number
<u>numbers</u>	for centuries, use the format 16th, 17th, 18th &c; for cardinal numbers, spell out the numbers zero to twelve and use digits for anything higher
obit	obituary
OBret.	Old Breton (Do not use abbreviation except when discussing words and their origin with multiple examples. Otherwise, give the name in full.)
OCorn.	Old Cornish (Do not use abbreviation except when discussing words and their origin with multiple examples. Otherwise, give the name in full.)
OE	Old English (Do not use abbreviation except when discussing words and their origin with multiple examples. Otherwise, give the name in full.)
OIr.	Old Irish (Do not use abbreviation except when discussing words and their origin with multiple examples. Otherwise, give the name in full.)
<u>order of countries</u>	[1] Ireland; [2] Scotland; [3] Isle of Man; [4] Wales; [5] Brittany; [6] Cornwall. If ancient Celtic countries, Continental ones should come at the beginning – increasing following numbers, with Picts at the end
OW	Old Welsh (Do not use abbreviation except when discussing words and their origin. Otherwise, give the name in full.)
<i>Owain neu Iarlles y Ffynnon</i>	
P	Proto- (Do not use abbreviation except when discussing words and their origin. Otherwise, give the name in full.)
<u>paintings and sculptures</u>	ital.

PBA	<i>Proceedings of the British Academy</i>
per cent	use %
Peredur	
pl.	plural
<u>place-names (Celtic)</u>	use usual English name with Celtic name in parentheses at its first occurrence .
<u>place-names (in England)</u>	add Welsh name (in parentheses) if it is important or relevant, e.g. London (Welsh Llundain).
Pokorny, IEW	Julius Pokorny, <i>Indogermanisches etymologisches Wörterbuch</i>
<i>Preiddiau Annwfn</i>	
premise	
PRIA	<i>Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy</i>
<u>Primary sources</u>	MS/Facsimile/Edition (not Text/ Modernized Text)/ Trans. Include all details for unpublished sources and shortened forms for published material.
<i>Proc.</i>	Proceedings of the
Proto-Celtic	no abbreviation
<u>publication dates</u>	(authors' works). In a general article on literary genres (e.g. John Rowlands's article on the novel) include the publication date in parentheses after the title. No need to do this in articles on individual authors when there is a list of his/her main works at the end of the article (see, e.g., Prichard, Caradog).
<u>publication details</u>	e.g. (Cardiff: University of Wales Press, 1999). (Use the same language as in the book.)
<i>Pwyll Pendefig Dyfed</i>	
<u>quotation marks</u>	single, and then double within single. (Quotations of 40 words or more to be indented in a separate paragraph and not in quotes.)
<u>quotations</u>	1. non-English quoted material in the narrative body of the article (including titles of poems, first lines etc.) will be italicized and not enclosed in quotes. 2. poetry (not in the narrative body): poet's name in parentheses on the same line if possible, or if not on the following line, on the right hand side. 3. quotations of 40 words or more to be indented in a separate paragraph and not in quotes.
r.	reigned
RC	<i>Revue Celtique</i>

repr.	reprint(ed)
rev.	revised
RIB	<i>The Roman Inscriptions of Britain</i>
RIG	<i>Recueil des inscriptions gauloises</i>
rôle	no itals but retain the accent
Saint	use St(s) (not SS for saints). Articles under saint's name, e.g. Beuno, St
saints' Lives	e.e. the Life of St Samson (no italics), apart from languages other than English, e.g. <i>Hystoria o Uuched Beuno</i> . Upper case for Life/Lives but not for <i>vita</i> , except for titles.
SC	<i>Studia Celtica</i>
ScG	Scottish Gaelic (Do not use abbreviation except when discussing words and their origin. Otherwise, give the name in full.)
<u>scholarly works</u>	see Selection of main works
Scotland (Alba)	first occurrence ('crossref')
scriptorium	no ital.
<u>secondary sources cited within narrative body</u>	these should be kept to a minimum , but when used they should be inserted parenthetically as unobtrusively as possible, using the following form: author's surname + short title of volume (+ volume no. for journals) + page numbers, e.g. (Bruford, <i>Ulidia</i> 23–30); (Carney, <i>Éigse</i> 17.417–35).
<u>Selection of main works</u>	NOVELS/POETRY/SHORT STORIES/PLAYS: subheadings in 'bibl heading' font, full stop, short title (date). List works in chronological order. e.g.: POETRY. <i>Canu Cynnar</i> (1937); <i>Terfysgoedd Daeor</i> (1939); <i>Tantalus</i> (1957). NB These need to be added to Bibliography. No need for the heading Primary Sources. These will not usually include references to contributions in journals, but if references to articles in journals/composite volumes need to be included, use usual form (journal title/volume and details) without title of article, bu add subject of the article/text edited in parentheses.
ser.	series
<u>short forms</u>	no need to add (ed.) to the references; use author/editor's surname only
<u>short titles</u>	when there is a common short title (e.g. <i>Celts, Kelten</i>), add editor's name in parentheses to differentiate between volumes,

	e.g. <i>Celts</i> (ed. Moscati). Include the whole title, including dates, but with no comma preceding the dates, but omit subtitles
sing.	singular
sir	lower case for <i>sir</i> (sir Ddinbych, sir y Fflint)
<u>spelling</u>	follow <i>New Shorter Oxford Dictionary</i>
s.v.	under a word or heading, followed by the word with no ital. or quotation marks
TEXT	under EDITION/EDITIONS
<u>theses</u>	e.g. Owens, 'Y Fersiynau Cymraeg o Dares Phrygius' (M.A. thesis, University of Wales, Aberystwyth, 1951).
THSC	<i>Transactions of the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion</i>
<u>titles of articles</u>	Use brackets for translations e.g. Abertawe (Swansea), Ambrosius Aurelianus (Emrys Wledig), slashes for variant forms e.e. Alchfrith/Alhfrith/Alcfrith. Use a comma when there are two different forms (e.e. Albion, Albiones)
<u>titles of books and articles</u>	follow conventions of each language with regard to capitalization
TRANS.	K. H. Jackson, <i>The Gododdin: The Oldest Scottish Poem</i> (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 1969).
<i>Trans.</i>	<i>Transactions of (the)+</i>
<u>translations</u>	1. a translation (in parentheses) will follow immediately unfamiliar non-English terms at their first occurrence 2. a translation will immediately follow non-English passages: in parentheses, no italics and no quotation marks, unless the translation is itself a quotation in which case use quotation marks and no brackets. 3. Translate titles of books and periodicals. Use capital letters for the first word and proper names only, BUT use quotation marks (and capital letters for the main words) if it is an acknowledged translation in an edited text, e.g. 'Cattle Raid of Cooley', and for translations of words / phrases when they are defined linguistically. No need for definite article when translating a title, e.g. Brut y Tywysogyon (Chronicle of the Princes). 4. of poetry (not in the narrative body of the article). Space after original quotation and then the translation (no italics nor parentheses). Full stop at the end of the translation (if it is the end of a sentence in the article). No need for full stop at the end of the quotation nor after the poet's name.
<i>Trawsganu Cynan Garwyn</i>	
var.	variant

Vegetal Style	Caps, no quotes
Virgil	
<i>vita</i>	lower case, except for titles
vol/vols	(no full stop) volume/volumes
<u>volume numbers</u>	use arabic numbers (except for titles of Latin Classics); if possible, use volume number only (not issue number)
W	Welsh (Do not use abbreviation except when discussing words and their origin. Otherwise, give the name in full.)
Wales (Cymru)	first occurrence ('crossref')
Welsh counties	use pre-1974 names; use English name with Welsh version in parentheses, e.g. ... was born in Caernarfonshire (sir Gaernarfon). Lower case for 'sir'.
Welsh place-names	avoid trivially different English spellings e.g. Merthyr Tydfil (use Merthyr Tudful), Llandaff (use Llandaf), Treorchy (use Treorci); likewise with Irish place-names.
WHR	<i>Welsh History Review</i>
World War	First World War, Second World War
<i>Ymborth yr Enaid</i>	
<i>Ymddiddan Myrddin a Thaliesin</i>	
<i>Ystorya Bown de Hamtwn</i>	
<i>Ystorya Dared</i>	
<i>Ystorya de Carolo Magno</i>	
ZCP	<i>Zeitschrift für celtische Philologie</i>