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Dictionary of Sigla and Abbreviations to and in Law Books Before 1607

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- University Press of Virginia

Dictionary of Sigla and Abbreviations to and in Law Books before 1607

William Hamilton Bryson

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Today, thanks to fantastic technological progress, medieval legal manuscripts and early printed law books are circulating throughout the world in the form of microfilms, photocopies, and photographically reproduced books. The use of these uncritical editions requires a certain amount of editorial work on the part of every reader, and one of the major problems in using medieval and early modern legal literature is the deciphering of the abbreviations which abound therein. The handbooks of Cappelli, Martin, and others are usually sufficient for the understanding of the abbreviated Latin. However, there exists no comparable collection for the abbreviated citations of authorities. Sella made two small collections of sigla which he published in Italian journals. These are now difficult to find, and, when they are available, they are physically inconvenient to use. Therefore I have gathered together here, in what is hoped will be found to be a convenient handbook, sigla and abbreviations to and in law books up to 1607.

Since the purpose of this handbook is to provide a convenient reference work to legal citations, the first section includes information as to the standard methods of citing the great legal collections. For the beginner these references are as baffling as the sigla. This information has been already thoroughly sorted out: the medieval continental material by H. Kantorowicz, the modern standard references by Professor R. Feenstra and Professor G. Rossi, and the older English ref-

1 A. Cappelli, Dizionario di Abbreviature Latine ed Italiane . . . (Milan, 1899, etc.).
In such a work as this, the variations used are almost infinite. The dictionary will suggest answers cold be smoothed.

References by Dr. J. H. Baker. By including this work, my book will be a more complete reference work for deciphering the old citations. Rather than paraphrase the work of these scholars, refer to them in footnotes, and pretend that the results are my own, I believe it to be more honest and fair to make straightforward translations and copies of these works.

My translation from the German of Professor Kantorowicz has been relatively free, but care has been taken to add and to omit nothing of substance. In those cases where there is no special technical English word, I have kept the term in Latin in order to avoid confusion with the current nontechnical meaning of the word, for example "titulus, paragraphus," etc. The brackets in the text enclose my own remarks; those in the footnotes, the comments of Professor Coing and Professor Immel. My footnotes are referred to by letters rather than numerals.

The form of the word "siglum," a type of abbreviation, has not been entirely settled so as to be free from doubt. The more modern authorities treat it as being neuter and in the second declension. I have preferred these to the older, more numerous dictionaries which list it as belonging to the first declension. A second problem arises in that all of the examples of the use of the word and most of the dictionaries give it only in the plural. Apparently the stricter form of the singular should be "sigillum." However, since "sigillum" already has several other meanings, the most common of which is a seal, I have followed H. Heumann and E. Seckel and rendered the singular as "siglum." It is believed that confusion will thereby be avoided and clarity will prevail.

References:


In such a work as this completeness is out of the question; the variations used are almost infinite. However, it is hoped that this dictionary will suggest answers or at least possibilities and that, if further search is required, time and effort may be saved and the way be smoothed.