

CLASSICAL WORLD

STYLE MANUAL FOR CONTRIBUTORS

SUBMISSION GUIDELINES

- All manuscripts should be submitted in publishable form.
- Use endnotes, not footnotes. (*Classical World* will print them as footnotes.)
- Do not key notes to a final bibliography; instead, provide full bibliographic information (place and date of publication, *but not publisher*) when a work is first cited. See below for a more complete set of guidelines for footnotes and references.
- Authors of accepted articles will be required to submit final versions both as hard copy and in electronic form (either via e-mail or on a CD); for technical reasons, manuscripts in Word or WordPerfect are preferred.
- Use clear, formal English; avoid inappropriate colloquialisms. The editors reserve the right to correct grammar and spelling and to make small stylistic adjustments.

GENERAL TECHNIQUES

- *Classical World* follows the guidelines in the *Chicago Manual of Style* (14th edition) except where noted below. It follows the American spelling conventions in *Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*.
- Vergil is never spelled Virgil except in citations of other published works.
- Feet and inches should be indicated by using straight, non-italicized quotes, ' and " respectively.
- Don't use spaces between numbers when making reference to a work of multiple sections, before or after a hyphen or a longer dash (em-dash), or before and after a forward slash (/) unless it indicates a line-break in poetry.

Aen. 6.113, not *Aen.* 6. 113

My first choice—not that I would insist upon it—is the color blue.

- Put a space between initials in a name.

G. W. F. Hegel

- Use four spaces to indent lines of poetry in block quotations.

per me decepto didicit custode Corinna
liminis astricti sollicitare fidem
delabique toro tunica uelata soluta
atque impercussos nocte mouere pedes.

- Use three spaces between elliptical asterisks: * * *
- An ellipsis which marks missing words within a single sentence contains three points, with one space before each point and one space following the final point. An ellipsis which ends a sentence has four points with no space before the first one and the others spaced as before. An ellipsis which includes the end of a sentence, but does not immediately follow the end of a sentence has a space before the first point as well as the usual spacing.

The conclusion . . . makes sense only for one scenario . . . except in the aforementioned cases. . . .

Possessives:

- Form possessives of all singular nouns that end in the letter s, including proper names, by adding just an apostrophe mark:

Xerxes' troops were ready to fight.

- When using parentheses inside parentheses, square brackets, “[]”, should be used.

Both factions of Quebec residents (Anglophone [129] and Francophone [130]) will participate in the referendum.)

Dates:

- In ancient dates, A.U.C., A.M., B.C.E., C.E., B.C. and A.D. are all used at the author’s discretion, but must be consistent throughout the article. All are used after the date, except for A.D., which comes before dates which contain precise years.

586 B.C.E., 23 B.C., A.D. 43, but second century A.D.

- In modern dates in the text, put the date after the month; spell the month in full; the year is technically in apposition and there should be a comma after it if the sentence or clause continues.

On April 15, 1994, Johnson noted that. . . .

Johnson noted that fact on April 15, 1994; she later said. . . .

- In modern dates in footnotes, use abbreviations for months, such as Jan., Feb., etc., with a comma after the day (American, not European, style). Abbreviations are as in the *Chicago Manual of Style*, 14.28, first method.

Nov. 14, 1994, not 14 Nov. 1994 or N 94.

Foreign (including Latin and Greek) words:

- All foreign words and phrases *except classical Greek* should be written in italics (or underlined, if italics are unavailable). A word or phrase is foreign if it does not appear in the English-language section of Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary. Foreign language block quotes are not italicized.
- Greek should *not* be transliterated. It can be hand-written or typed in Greek characters preferably using Times New Roman or Palatino typeface. *Classical World* will print Greek in Greek characters.
- Other non-Roman alphabets and scripts should be transliterated using normal conventions.
- Avoid lengthy quotations from primary or secondary sources unless absolutely necessary. If a prose quotation runs more than 4 lines, or a poetry quotation runs more than 2 lines, use block indentations to set it off rather than quotation marks. If both the original and a translation appear in the block quote, cite the source after the original.
- In run-on poetic quotations of 2 lines or less, use a / to mark line breaks. Short quotations in a foreign language should be italicized (except Greek).
- Use “the” before the name of a work when the work is being referred to as a whole.

In three episodes selected from the *Odyssey* there is the same language as in *Iliad* 8. . . .

PUNCTUATION MARKS

- Always follow standard American usage: double quotation marks surround single quotation marks double quotation marks.

Homer said, “I call this color ‘chartreuse.’”

- In quotations, a final comma or period always precedes closing quotation marks.

Homer calls this color “red.”

- Question marks and exclamation points precede quotation marks if they are part of the quoted matter, but not if they pertain to the entire sentence of which the quotation is a part. Punctuation after a quotation ending with either ? or ! is usually omitted.

Did he say that Homer calls this color “red”? I thought he asked Homer, “Do you call this color ‘red’?” and Homer replied that he didn’t call it “red,” but rather “chartreuse.”

- Semicolons and colons follow quotation marks (but if the quotation ends with either a semicolon or a colon, the mark may be changed to a period or comma as needed by the main sentence).

He said, “I want to cash a check”; the teller, however, did not reply. “I want to make a savings withdrawal,” he said; “here is my passbook.”

FOOTNOTES AND REFERENCES

Titles:

- Use italics for the title of primary and secondary sources; underline if italics are unavailable.

Iliad, A Greek-English Lexicon

- A title within an italicized title should be rendered in roman type.

The Iliad: A Commentary

Homeric Soundings: The Shaping of the Iliad

- When quoting a classical source, abbreviate all titles in footnotes and parenthetical references, but not in the actual text. Standard abbreviations for the titles of ancient works can be found in *The Oxford Latin Dictionary* and Liddell and Scott, *A Greek-English Lexicon*.

In *Iliad* 14.6, Homer uses the same word as elsewhere (*Il.* 22.444) for the adjective “hot.”

- Use standard abbreviations for the titles of periodicals, collections and handbooks, but only if they contain more than one word. Otherwise the title should be written out in full. Omit punctuation in abbreviated titles of periodicals.

Gnomon, RhM, TAPA.

- In titles of works in Romance languages, capitalize only what would be capitalized in a normal sentence. The first word of a subtitle should begin with a capital letter and be separated by a colon, even if the original language calls for a period. When French titles begin with an abbreviated definite article, both the article and the noun that follows are capitalized.

Socrate Sileno: Dinamica erotica e figurazione scenica nel Convito di Platone.

L'Année philologique.

Authors' names:

- The first time a person is cited in a footnote, use only the initials of the first names (with periods and spaces between multiple initials), followed by a space and the full surname.

J. P. V. D. Balsdon

- Subsequent references to a person should use surname only unless the initials are necessary to distinguish between two or more people with the same surname. The first word of a title or publication date may be necessary to distinguish between two books by the same person which were cited for the first time in the same footnote.

²⁶ Finley, *Greeks* (above, n.22) 42.

²⁷ Finley, *Politics* (above, n.22) 183.

- Translators and editors may be annotated as “tr.” or “trs.”; “ed.” or “eds.” but **not** “tran.” or “trans.”

Epigraph:

- The source of an epigraph should contain the author's name and the title of the work only (no line numbers needed).

Book, Chapter, and Line Numbers; Column Letters; etc.

- Book numbers should always be written with Arabic numerals, not Roman numerals or English words except when cited in a title.

book 8 (not book VIII or book Eight)

K. W. Gransden, ed., Virgil: *Aeneid XI*

- Line numbers (except in titles and quotations, where they should remain as given) should always be inclusive and written out in full. **Never use “f.,” “ff,” “et seq.,” and so forth.**

10–22, 124–129, 3163–3164.

- Page numbers (except in titles and quotations, where they should remain as given) should always contain at least the final two digits of the number. Use more than the final two digits whenever possible. Never use “p.” or “pp.”

10–22, 124–29, 206–207, 200–201, 189–217, 3163–224.

- Columns are sometimes cited as letters. A point should separate the line number from the column letter.

Translations

- It is a courtesy to our readers to provide a translation of both ancient and modern languages. If the translation is your own, make sure it's accurate and idiomatic. If the text is poetry, please format in prose; do not attempt to reproduce the colometry of the original. If you are using someone else's translation, please follow that individual's format exactly and provide a footnote.

Arma virumque cano, Troiae qui primus ab oris
 Italiam fato profugus Laviniaque venit
 litora, multum ille et terris iactatus et alto
 vi superum, saevae memorem Iunonis ob iram,
 multa quoque et bello passus, dum conderet urbem
 inferretque deos Latio; genus unde Latinum
 Albanique patres atque altae moenia Romae.

(*Aen.* 1-7)

This is a tale of arms and of a man. Fated to be an exile, he was the first to sail from the land of Troy and reach Italy, at its Lavinian shore. He met many tribulations on his way both by land and on the ocean; high Heaven willed it, for Juno was ruthless and could not forget her anger. And he had also to endure great suffering in warfare. But at last he succeeded in founding his city, and installing the gods of his race in the Latin land: and that was the origin of the Latin nation, the Lords of Alba, and the proud battlements of Rome.¹

¹ R. D. Williams, *The Aeneid of Vergil, Books 1-6* (Walton-on-Thames 1972) 1. This and all subsequent translation is by W. F. Jackson Knight, ed. and tr., *Virgil: The Aeneid* (London 1956) 27, unless otherwise indicated.

- For a quotations embedded in the text, place the translation in parentheses and include the line number set off by a comma.

The opening three words *arma virumque cano* ("This is a tale of arms and of a man," 1.1) clearly indicate the centrality of Aeneas and his battles in the epic.

Notes:

- In the text, notes are marked by superscript Arabic numerals. These exponents come after any punctuation in the text. There are no spaces before the exponent. In the actual note, there is one space and no period after the exponent.

Homer used the word "red."¹

² P. Dubois, *Torture and Truth* (New York 1991) 54.

- The first time a work is cited in a note, the facts of publication (place and date but not the publisher) are in parentheses. If it is necessary to incorporate a state abbreviation into the publication detail, the long abbreviation should be used (i.e. Mass., not MA).

³ J. Pucci, "Horace and Virgilian Mimesis: A Re-reading of *Odes* 1.3," *CW* 85 (1992) 659-73.

- **In subsequent citations, omit *ibid.*, *op. cit.*, *ad loc.*, and similar abbreviations. Use the formula:**

⁴ Pucci (above, n.3) 662.

- If the first time a work is cited in a note is part of a complete sentence, the full citation is put in parentheses; subsequent citations use the normal format:

¹ F. Cairns ("Self-Imitation within a Generic Framework," in D. West and T. Woodman, eds., *Creative Imitation and Latin Literature* [Cambridge 1979] 128) notes that such a change of mind is not unusual and "reflects the well-known human reluctance to break off love affairs."

² F. Cairns (above, n.1) 134 reiterates that such a change of mind is not unusual.