CLASSICAL WORLD
STYLE MANUAL

I. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

The fundamental style sheet for *Classical World* is the latest edition of the *Chicago Manual of Style.* Most questions about stylistic conventions can be answered by referring to that resource, which is available in print or on line. This style manual is intended to call attention to matters not covered in *Chicago Manual* and to the particularities of *Classical World*'s style. *CW* also follows the American spelling conventions in *Webster's Collegiate Dictionary.*

This style manual was prepared in 2016–2017 and will be in effect from *CW* 111.1 (Fall 2017).

II. SUBMISSION GUIDELINES

- All manuscripts should be submitted in publishable form.
- Most articles published in *Classical World* are between 9,000 and 12,000 words long. While this is not an absolute limit, longer articles must be significant enough to justify their length.
- Since submissions are judged anonymously, authorship and affiliation should be revealed only in an accompanying e-mail.
- Classical World will not consider papers that have been published elsewhere and expects that authors will not submit papers simultaneously to Classical World and another journal.
- The language of *Classical World* is English, and it is expected that all submissions will be in idiomatic English at the level of a native speaker (or as close to that level as possible). Use clear, formal English; avoid inappropriate colloquialisms. The editors reserve the right to correct grammar and spelling and to make stylistic adjustments.
- Submit your paper electronically as a Word document, using Times New Roman, 12-point font, double-spaced throughout, including long quotations and the notes. Send the document by email to clswrld@temple.edu. All submissions will be promptly acknowledged.
- Use endnotes, not footnotes. Endnotes should appear at the very end of the document, after the Works Cited. Endnote marks should be Arabic numerals and follow all punctuation marks. (For the single exception, see *Chicago Manual* 14.21.)
- In Microsoft Word, use the "insert footnote" function. Do not key in footnote numbers manually.
- Provide a short abstract (no longer than 100 words) at the beginning of the document (after the title).

III. GENERAL TECHNIQUES

- Note *Chicago Manual's* preference for "sparing use of capitals—what is sometimes referred to as a 'down' style" (*Chicago Manual* 8.1). Thus "classics" and "classical" are

never capitalized except when they appear as part of the official name of a department or program.

> The classics department at Bryn Mawr College is officially known as the Department of Greek, Latin, and Classical Studies.

- Note the following: the Roman Empire; the Empire; imperial; the Roman Republic; the Republic; republican.
- Vergil is never spelled Virgil except in citations of other published works.
- 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.

- Use an en-dash, not a hyphen, to separate ranges of numbers.

> *Aen.* 6.113–208 (not 113-208

- Use only one space (not two) to separate sentences.
- Put a space between initials in a name.

> B. M. W. Knox –

- Use three spaces between elliptical asterisks: * * *
- Use the ellipsis character (in Word, Option :), not dots or points, to indicate ellipsis. This will avoid having the ellipsis broken between lines in typesetting.

> The conclusion … makes sense.

- An ellipsis which marks missing words within a single sentence contains three points, with one space before the first and 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.…

- 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.)

- 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.…

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.

Dates:
- In ancient dates, A.U.C., B.C.E., C.E., B.C. and A.D. may all used at the author's discretion, but must be consistent throughout the article. Please note that the date markers in the preceding sentence are all in LOWER CASE SMALL CAPS, and authors should also use small caps accordingly in their submissions. 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. A word or phrase is foreign if it does not appear in the English-language section of Webster's Collegiate Dictionary. Note that many common words in Latin and Greek, like "polis/poleis," appear in Webster's and thus are not italicized.
- No quotation marks are used for either Greek or Latin.
- Greek should *not* be transliterated. All Greek characters should appear in a Unicode font.
- Other non-Roman alphabets and scripts should be transliterated using normal conventions.

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

quotation marks.

> Homer said, "I call this color 'chartreuse.'"

- 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."

IV. QUOTATIONS

- 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).
- Indent lines of poetry in block quotations.
- Foreign language block quotes are not italicized.
- When a passage is of sufficient length for a block quote, place the citation in parentheses below the original (not the translation) and in parentheses, aligned right.
- It is a courtesy to our readers to provide a translation of both ancient and modern languages. Cite the translation used. If the translation is your own, make sure it is accurate and idiomatic. 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.

<div align="center">(Aen. 1–7)</div>

> 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]

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[1] The Latin text is Williams 1972. This and all subsequent translation is Knight 1956: 27, unless otherwise indicated.

- For a quotation 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.

- If reference to an item in the list of works cited is necessary, include it immediately before the closing parenthesis.

  As one scholar recognized, "*Die vom Seesturm beherrschte Szenenfolge ist … eine Antizipation des Ganzen,*" ("The sequence of scenes dominated by the sea storm is an anticipation of the whole," Heinze 1950: 24).

V. REFERENCES

Titles:
- Use italics for the titles of primary and secondary sources.

  Iliad, *A Greek-English Lexicon*

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

  The Iliad*: A Commentary*

- 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 Classical Dictionary*, *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 (as in *Année Philologique*) for journals, but write *P* instead of *Ph* in *AJP, CP*, etc. Abbreviate titles of periodicals, collections and handbooks, but only if they contain more than one word. Otherwise the title should be written out in full.

  Gnomon, *RhM, TAPA, AJP, ANRW*.

- In titles of works in Romance languages, capitalize only what would be capitalized in a normal sentence in that language. 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 gurazione scenica nel Convito di Platone.
  L'Année philologique.

References and Quotations from Scholarly Literature

Footnotes and in-text references to scholarly literature acknowledge authors of direct quotations or paraphrases, guide a reader to works that have shaped your argument, or point out important statements that support or oppose your case. They are not opportunities to display bibliographic diligence, to review the work of other scholars, or to map roads not taken. Try to avoid discursive footnotes; anything important enough to say is important enough to be in the main text. (See also *Chicago Manual of Style* 14.51–55, "Remedies for Excessive Annotation.")

Authors should strive to minimize the use of footnotes to cite one or two scholarly works; these should be cited parenthetically in the main text.

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

  Homer used the word "red."[1]

  [2] See Dubois 1991: 54.

- Use the author-date style to refer to items in the Works Cited. A single reference may be inserted in the main text, with author's name, date, and page number in parentheses. A colon followed by a space separates date from page numbers.

  The death of Liger is "a final human offering in the string of victims Aeneas sacrifices" (Putnam 2011: 44).

- If the author's name is part of the main text, the date and page number alone appear in parentheses and as close to the author's name as possible.

    > As Otis (1964: 128) observes, "The eclogues clearly fall into three main categories."

- In notes, the date and page numbers appear without parentheses. A semicolon separates multiple references. For works in more than one volume, the volume number appears followed by a colon before the page number.

    > See Putnam 2011: 12–44; Williams 1983; Jaeger 1945: 1:159.

- Use initials to differentiate between two authors of the same last name.

    > See J. Smith 1989: 56; P. Smith 1990: 89–94.

- Notes are cited in the following way:

    > Miles 1995: 142n73

- On indicating ranges of both line and page numbers, see below.

Works Cited:

The list of works cited appears at the end of the main text after the author's institutional affiliation and email address, and before the notes. For each author-date citation in the text or notes, there must be a corresponding entry in the list of works cited. Edit your manuscript carefully to ensure such agreement as well as the accuracy of the reference.

List all works cited in alphabetical order by author's name. Do not include works not cited in main text or notes. When listing two or more books by the same author, follow the chronological order from the earliest to the most recent. Use a, b, c, etc. to differentiate between titles by the same author from the same year. In the case of two or three authors/editors, write out all names; with four or more, use et al. after the first name.

Give the place of publication in its English form: Milan, not Milano; Munich, not München. If it is necessary to incorporate a state abbreviation into the place of publication, use the two-letter postal abbreviation: MA, not Mass. or Massachusetts.

Monographs:

> Highet, G. 1972. *The Speeches in Vergil's* Aeneid. Princeton.

> Heinze, R. 1993. *Vergil's Epic Technique*. Trans. by Antonie Wlosok. Berkeley.

Ghali-Kahil, L. B. 1955. *Les Enlèvements et le retour d'Hélène dans les textes et les documents figurés*. 2 vols. Paris.

Lloyd-Jones, H. and N. G. Wilson 1990. *Sophoclea: Studies on the Text of Sophocles*. Oxford.

Edited volumes:

Barchiesi, A. and W. Scheidel, eds. 2010. *The Oxford Handbook of Roman Studies.* Oxford.

Editions and commentaries:

Kirk, G. S. 1985. *The* Iliad*: A Commentary. Volume I: Books 1–4*. Cambridge.

Nisbet, R. G. M. and M. Hubbard 1970. *A Commentary on Horace:* Odes *Book I.* Oxford.

(NB: ed./eds., tr./trs. are used only for edited volumes, not in editions or commentaries.)

Papers in edited volumes:

Ebbott, M. 1999. "The Wrath of Helen: Self-Blame and Nemesis in the *Iliad*." In M. Carlisle and O. Levaniouk, eds., *Nine Essays on Homer*. Lanham, MD. 3-20.

If more than one paper from an edited volume is listed, make an extra entry for the volume and list the papers in following style:

Oliensis, E. 2010. "Psychoanalysis and the Roman Imaginary." In Barchiesi and Scheidel 2010: 295–308.

Journal articles:

Groten, F. J. 1968. "Homer's Helen." *G&R* 15: 33–39.

Dissertations:

Meyers, R. 2006. "Visual Representations of the Antonine Empresses" (Ph.D. diss., Duke University).

VI. USE OF NUMBERS

- "Book" should be lower case in text and its number 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)
  W. A. Camps, ed., Propertius: *Elegies Book II*

- 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.," " ," "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 if necessary or to avoid leading zeroes. **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.
- Section- or subheads in individual articles should carry Roman numerals, I. Introduction, II. Poetics, etc.

VII. EDITIONS AND TRANSLATIONS

- Always cite the edition of a Greek or Latin text that you are using.

VIII. BOOK REVIEWS

- Except in cases of simultaneous publication of cloth and paper editions, books are assumed to be hardback unless otherwise stated.

- Titles of works occurring in italicized book titles should be Roman.

    Simon Perris. *The Gentle, Jealous God: Reading Euripides'* Bacchae *in English*. London and New York, 2016. Pp. xi, 237. $114.00. ISBN 978-1-4725-1353-3.

- "Chapter" should be lowercase in text and its accompanying number should always be written with Arabic numerals.

- Footnotes (if any): Footnote numbering should start afresh with each individual review.

IX. ARTWORK

- Authors are responsible for providing documented permissions for all illustrations.
- Please supply a separate .jpg or (better) .tiff file of at least 300 dpi resolution for each image.
- Consult *Chicago Manual of Style* 3.21–27 on captions. In labeling captions, the word "figure" is spelled out in full. In intra-textual references, it is abbreviated "fig." and not capitalized.

Figure 4: Berlin-Torlonia type group. Second-century C.E. copy of Hellenistic original. Berlin, Antikensammlung, Inv. Sk 195. Photo by Flickr user carolmage, used under Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 2.0 generic license.

Like viewers of the two-dimensional wall painting from Pompeii (fig. 3), and unlike viewers of the sculptures, we are frustrated in our desire to see what the internal viewer can see.