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School of Classics

Handbook

Reference guidance

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1. Introduction

In the School of Classics you will need to reference the information you use when writing your assignments. The School uses the Harvard System.

This guidance has been prepared to ensure you use the Harvard system correctly and use the format the School of Classics suggests as appropriate.

This guidance will provide you with:-

- Examples of how to reference in your text (essay or assignment)
- Examples of how to place direct quotes in your work
- Examples of how to paraphrase
- How to produce a bibliography at the end of your work
- Advice on how to set out your bibliography
- An example bibliography
- How to reference ancient sources and types of evidence

This guidance is very important and is the tool you use when writing any piece of course work in order to ensure you are referencing correctly. Referencing requires practice so all your course work should be written with this guidance document to hand.

Referencing (or citing) means you have acknowledged you have taken ideas or words from an article or book you have read, a CD you have listened to, a DVD you have watched or any other source including the internet and place it into your assignment. It is essential that any information you have used is referenced correctly. Failure to reference means your work could be considered to be Plagiarised which is the equivalent of cheating and is a very serious offence which is not acceptable in the University.

Referencing provides the evidence that you have undertaken your own research enabling you to find the information necessary for in-depth learning. It allows you to gain a broad perspective on different issues and to consider different aspects and

points of view in the subjects you study. **This cannot be achieved by simply using class notes and hand out information to complete your assignments.**

The whole process of referencing involves you maintaining a detailed account of every piece of information you use. It is very frustrating to find a useful article or document and then be unable to locate it again if needed because you have not kept an accurate record of its source. Should this become inaccessible, you will have no record of the information and will no longer be able to use it in your essay. **Record keeping is essential (see section on [How to find the information you need to compile a reference in Section 4](#)).**

There are examples later in this guide of what information you should record for each type of resource you use.

2. Citing Authors in Assignment Text

Citing one author

Citing authors directly in your text

You may want to refer to an author directly by stating that they said or indicated something specific.

For example:

Finley (1999) suggests that the economy in the ancient world was based upon a quest for status rather than profit.

The ancient economy was based upon status considerations. This view is supported by Finley (1999).

Note here the date is in brackets after the author name.

Citing authors indirectly in the text

This is when you make a statement and then cite a reference as evidence.

For example:

The ancient economy was based upon status considerations (Finley, 1999).

Here the author and date are all in brackets after the statement being made.

Citing two authors

Citing more than one author directly in the text

For example:

Finley (1999) and Millett (1992) suggest that the Greek economy was based on seeking status not profit.

This view is supported by Finley (1999) and Millett (1992)...

Citing more than one author indirectly in the text

For example:

Several authors suggest that the ancient economy, Greek and Roman, was based upon seeking status (Finley, 1999; Millett, 1992; Morley, 2007).

Remember if you indicated something is a widely held view or that several authors have suggested a point of view then you must cite several authors where you have read this information.

Two authors for the same work

When there are two authors for a work they should both be noted in the text:

For example:

Citing authors directly in the text

Batstone and Damon (2006) in their recent book suggest that.....

Research by Batstone and Damon (2006) suggests that

Citing authors indirectly in the text

Recent research demonstrates that Caesar's *Gallic Wars* were of an austere and strict style (Batstone and Damon, 2006).

Citing more than two authors

More than two authors for the same work

Where there are several authors' names on a source (more than two), only the first author needs to be referenced in the text followed by 'et al.' meaning 'and others':

For example:

Citing authors directly in the text

Gibson et al. (2006) found that the....

Citing authors indirectly in the text

Recent research has found that (Gibson et al., 2006).

No date?

Rarely there may be a piece of information which does not have a date
In such cases you indicate this by replacing the date with date unknown.

Citing authors directly in the text

Thomas (date unknown) has demonstrated.....

Citing authors indirectly in the text

Innovative research (Smith, date unknown) demonstrated that.....

Every effort should be made to find the year of publication when using the information in an assignment.

Page Numbers

Using Page Numbers

The general rule here is:

- you must always use page numbers when referring to direct quotes (see section 3).
- if you paraphrase a specific idea or issue which is found on a page or section of a book or article then this must also be given a page number(s).

The format is as follows when citing page numbers. [Section 3 will provide further examples of using page numbers.](#)

Citing authors directly in the text

Finley (1999:64) stated that.....

Citing authors indirectly in the text

The institution of peculium was more common in Rome (Finley, 1999:64).

64 refers to the page number.

Citing several works by one author

Several works by one author in different years

If more than one publication from an author illustrates the same point and the works are published in different years, then the references should be cited in chronological order (the earliest first).

For example:

Citing authors directly in the text

As suggested by Kraay (1959:3, 1976:45) 18% of Aeginetan coinage in the archaic period was made of Siphnian silver.

Citing authors indirectly in the text

18% of Aeginetan coinage in the archaic period was made of Siphnian silver (Kraay, 1959:3, 1976:45).

Sometimes the same author or group of authors have published more than one article in the same year.

When citing several pieces of work published by the same author in the same year they need to be differentiated by including a lower case letter after the year for each publication.

For example:

The nearest gold deposit to Maroneia was that of the river Ardas (Mpitzios, 1989a:315, 1989b:42-3).

When several works are published in the same year and are referred to on one occasion or the same author or group of authors have made the same key points in several publications they can all be cited by including a lower case letter after the year of publication.

For example:

Osborne (1996a, b, c) discusses various ways of using pottery as evidence for the archaic Greek society.

3. Different ways you use referencing in your work.

Quotations

Direct Quotes

Sometimes a piece of information is so clear and useful in the context of your assignment that you wish to quote it directly. For example something you have read which you wish to place **word for word** in your essay. This is a direct quote and you must demonstrate that it is a direct quote in your essay. Direct quotes should be used sparingly and for emphasis. An essay which is one long quote after another is a weak essay and it does not allow you to demonstrate analysis and evaluation skills. It suggests you are unable to make sense of the work yourself. Use quotes with

meaning and that support the arguments and issues you are trying to make in your essay. They are evidence for the ideas you have discussed in your assignments. **As a general rule you should not have more than two quotes on any page of an assignment.**

When referencing quotes in the text of an assignment.

All quotes need the:-

- author surname
- date of publication
- page the quote was found in the book or other source
- quote itself in quotation marks

Short quotes (up to approximately 30 words)

For example:

Finley (1999:151) dates the origins of the institution of the liturgy to ‘the age when the community was still inchoate’ when important services to the community were delivered by the aristocratic families.

The liturgy was essentially an institution based on the aristocracy and its origins date back to ‘the age when the community was still inchoate’ (Finley, 1999:151).

Long Quotes (more than approximately 30 words)

The liturgy institution was an essential part of the public economy of Greek communities since at least the archaic period. As Finley (1999) states:

The Greek liturgy was rooted in the age when the community was still inchoate, when the aristocratic households performed essential public services, such as the construction of a temple, by expending labour and materials at their private disposal.

(Finley, 1999:151).

Note the quote is placed away from the main essay text and is indented on each side. The long quote, unlike most of your essay, should be single spaced. Long quotes do not therefore need to use quotation marks.

Quotes should be meaningful and add to the points being made. Do not use quotes just for the sake of reaching your word limit or because you think you have to.

Paraphrasing

Paraphrasing

This is what you often do in essays and other assignment work when you take the ideas and principles you have read and listened to and put them **into your own words**. It is a widely held misconception that only direct quotes need to be referenced. **This is not the case.** Any ideas, theories, opinions or any other information taken from elsewhere must be referenced correctly. The art of writing a good essay is to be able to use your own academic style to weave together other authors' ideas and research results. However you must cite all the authors that have provided you with this knowledge as you did not come up with the theories or research cited. In fact you must use other people's research as a means to underpin the issues you discuss in an essay or other assignments.

For example you may read and be very familiar with Finley but you must always cite correctly where you read about his ideas. This is the nature of academic work where academics are courteous to each other and should never present someone else's ideas as their own.

An example of a section of text which is paraphrasing:-

A number of scholars have argued that the many finds of Greek pottery in Iberia throughout the classical period show considerable contact among Greeks, Phoenicians and natives, particularly relating to the metal trade, since many of the finds were discovered in the Huelva (Dominguez, 1999:301; Treister, 1996:188-9; Shefton, 1994:72; Boardman, 1999:213). Cabrera (1998:193) argued that the finds do not prove Greek trade with Iberia but can be explained by Phoenician trade with the area. However, Greek pottery is generally accepted to be evidence of direct trading contacts

with Greeks, except in cases of isolated finds (Boardman, 1994:140; Graham, 1997:250).

Footnotes

You can use the Harvard system in footnotes as well.

Example:

A number of scholars have argued that the many finds of Greek pottery in Iberia throughout the classical period show considerable contact among Greeks, Phoenicians and natives, particularly relating to the metal trade, since many of the finds were discovered in the Huelva.¹

¹Dominguez, 1999:301; Treister, 1996:188-9; Shefton, 1994:72; Boardman, 1999:213.

4. Reference List and Bibliography

In text citations, discussed thus far are of no value without a reference list or bibliography at the end of your assignment, providing a full set of details about each source you have cited in your assignment.

A Reference List is a list of the information you have used in your essay and every author cited must correspond exactly to the list of sources in your list at the end of your assignment.

A Bibliography is a list of every piece of information you have used even if does not appear in your assignment text.

The School of Classics uses the Bibliography method and this is what you should follow in all your assignments.

Compiling a Bibliography

How to find the information you need to compile a Reference List

The information required will appear on the book, article, video, newspaper, DVD, or other source you use. You must be a detective and ensure you find all the information required to produce a proper Bibliography. Therefore while writing your assignments it is a good idea to:-

- **keep a note book, index cards or electronic document where each time you use any information you note down the reference details in full. If you do this you will not be able to lose important material and can find it easily again if you need to;**
- **type your bibliography for each assignment as you go along. Do not leave the typing of the bibliography until the last minute as this is when silly typing errors and omissions creep into the work.**

The next section will explain how to set out a Bibliography correctly and the format required. **The use of punctuation and brackets when producing a reference list is very important.** You may lose marks for sloppy presentation which does not follow this guidance accurately.

Whatever the source of material you use it is conventional for the author (be it a person(s) or organisation) and date to be placed in the text and for the full reference to be placed in the Bibliography.

4.1 Referencing Books

Referencing Books

Format to follow:-

Comma after surname

Full stop after initial

Title of book in italics

Place of publication (followed by colon)

Publisher company (in full) (followed by comma)

Date (followed by fullstop)

For example:

1 author

Osborne, R. *Greece in the Making 1200-479 B.C.* London: Routledge, 1996.

2 authors

Batstone, W.W. and Damon, C. *Caesar's Civil War*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2006.

3 authors

Gibson, R., Green, S. J. and Sharrock, A. *Art of Love: Bimillennial Essays on Ovid's Ars Amatoria and Remedia Amoris*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2006.

As you add more authors the author before last has 'and' placed after the initial rather than a comma.

In text

The study of late Republican and early Imperial Rome has made considerable advances in the last decade. Prime examples are Gibson et al (2006) which brings a new direction to the study of love poetry in the early Empire, and Batstone and Damon (2006) that discuss the civil wars at the time of Julius Caesar.

In Reference List

Batstone, W.W. and Damon, C. *Caesar's Civil War*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2006.

Gibson, R., Green, S. J. and Sharrock, A. *Art of Love: Bimillennial Essays on Ovid's Ars Amatoria and Remedia Amoris*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2006.

Osborne, R. *Greece in the Making 1200-479 B.C.* London: Routledge, 1996.

Referencing Books with Editors

Books may sometimes be edited, which means that different authors have written different chapters in the book.

If a book has editor(s) you add (ed) or (eds) after the name.

For example:

Tsetskhladze, G. R. (ed) *Ancient Greeks West and East*. Leiden: Brill, 1999.

Tsetskhladze, G. R. and De Angelis, F. *The Archaeology of Greek Colonisation*. Oxford: Oxford University School of Archaeology, 1994.

When using an edited book if you have only used specific chapters these are what are referenced in your Bibliography.

For example:

Tuplin, C., 'Greek Racism? Observations on the Character and Limits of Greek Ethnic Prejudice', in G. R. Tsetskhladze (ed), *Ancient Greeks West and East*. Leiden: Brill 1999, pp.47-76.

Note that, in this instance, you give the page numbers of the chapter written by Tuplin.

In your essay text you would either cite directly Tuplin (1999) or indirectly (Tuplin, 1999).

Referencing Books with Different Editions

Popular books or books that are very useful are often republished and it is important you note which edition you have read:-

For example:

When referencing a 3rd edition book.

Hornblower, S. *The Greek World, 479-323 BCE*. (3rd ed) London: Routledge, 2002.

If it is a first edition book you do not add any information on the edition of the book.

Secondary citation

Several text books use examples from other sources. For example if you have read about Ehrenberg it is likely that you have read accounts of his work from text books or articles rather than from his original writing.

You should make this clear in your text:-

For example:

Citing directly

Ehrenberg (1960:112 cited in Kagan, 1989:9) coined the phrase ‘Alliance under a Hegemon’.

or

Citing Indirectly

‘Alliance under a Hegemon’ is not an original Greek designation but rather one coined in the modern period (Ehrenberg 1960:112 cited in Kagan, 1989:9).

You then only cite the book you actually read in the Bibliography:-

Kagan, D. *The Outbreak of the Peloponnesian War*. New York: Cornell University Press, 1989.

4.2 Referencing Electronic Books

Electronic Books (E-books)

The format for referencing electronic books is similar to that of conventional books.

The author, date and page number (if appropriate) are placed in text in the same way as a conventional book.

For example:

(Foxhall, 2007:56)

The Bibliography citing for an electronic book follows the same format as any book but you record the date you accessed the book and the relevant URL website address details, as well as indicating the book is an e-book.

For example:

Foxhall, L. *Olive Cultivation in Ancient Greece*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2007. [e-book]. Available at <http://www.netlibrary.com/Reader/> [Accessed: 16 August 2010].

4.3 Referencing Journal Articles

Journals

Journals are publications that are published every week, month, quarter etc. They are academic and peer reviewed meaning that the work published in a journal has been judged and scrutinised by experts before being allowed to be included in the publication. These journals are sometimes referred to as periodicals.

Each journal usually has at least 6 different articles within it every time it is published. For example the *Journal of Roman Studies* journal may have 10 articles ranging from articles about Latin literature to articles about the third-century crisis. Every article will be published by different researchers and experts in Roman history and literature from around the UK and often the world.

As a result you will often only use some of the articles you read in a particular journal rather than the whole journal. For example if you are interested in Roman love poetry then you would read articles from different journals which research this area.

You must therefore indicate in your Bibliography what precise article (sometimes referred to as a paper) you have read out of all the possible articles that can be found in the different editions of a journal.

Format to follow (print journals):

Author(s)

Comma after surname

Full stop after initial

Name of article in single quotation marks (followed by a comma)

Name of journal in italics (followed by comma)

Volume number if given (followed by comma)

Issue Number if given (followed by comma)

Month or time of year if given (followed by comma)

Year (followed by comma)

Pages (followed by full stop)

The pages are noted by pp. and you indicate the first and last page of the article you used.

For example:

Asmis, E. 'Philodemus's Poetic Theory and "On the Good King According to Homer"', *Classical Antiquity*, Vol. 10, No. 1, April, 1991, pp. 1-45.

The information you require will usually be found on the front page of the specific article you are using or in the header or footer of the article.

Note that the author date and page (s) as necessary would go in your assignment text.

For example, in text :

Direct

Asmis (1991:5)

Indirect

(Asmis, 1991:5)

4.4 Referencing Electronic Journals

E-Journals

E-journals are referenced in the same way as conventional paper based journals but you add to the end of article details:-

[Online]

Web address

Accessed Date

Sometimes in this type of article there will be no pages as they may not appear on the screen. If pages are indicated you must add them to your Bibliography.

For example:

Immerwahr, H. R. 'New Wine in Ancient Wineskins: The Evidence from Attic Vases', *Hesperia*, Vol. 61, No. 1, 1992, pp. 121-132 Available at:
<http://www.jstor.org/stable/148186> [Accessed: 16th August 2010].

Conventionally you will use information from books, journal articles, e-books and e-journals. However there are other sources you may sometimes use. The next section provides some useful examples.

4.5 Referencing Websites

Websites

You should be cautious when using websites. Only use websites that your lecturers have advised you to use, or those that are likely to be reputable such as:-

.ac.uk

.gov.uk

You should **never use** the Wikipedia site in your assignments as its content is not always accurate. If in doubt ask your lecturer or consult the Learning Resource Centre to arrange an Information Skills consultation.

Referencing websites

Format to follow:

Author or organisation name

Title of article (in single quotation marks)

Date (Followed by full stop)

Name of internet site

Web address in full

Accessed on date [in Square brackets]

Example 1

If you wanted to reference the following site:

<http://www.stoa.org/projects/demos/home>

which included an article written by C. Blackwell

In your essay text it would be:

The Assembly was the primary institution of the democracy in Athens (Blackwell, 2003)

In your Reference List it would be:

Blackwell, C. 'The Assembly' 2003.

http://www.stoa.org/projects/demos/article_assembly?page=2&greekEncoding=UnicodeC [Accessed: 18th August 2010]

Example 2

When you cannot find an author use the organisation name.

If you wanted to reference the following site:-

<http://www.theoi.com/Titan/TitanAtlas.html>

In your essay text it would be:

Atlas was one of the second generation of Titans (Theoi Project, 2008).

In your Reference List it would be:

Theoi Project 'Atlas' 2008. <http://www.theoi.com/Titan/TitanAtlas.html> [Accessed: 18th August 2010].

Where you have a month and year for the article on a web site you should use both.

Example 4

If you do not have an author or organisation you can find for a web site then:-

In your essay:-

Roman religion was influenced by many ancient civilisations, such as the Greeks and the Etruscans (Unknown author, unknown date).

In Reference List:

Unknown author. 'Roman Religion' unknown date. <http://www.roman-empire.net/religion/religion.html> [Accessed: 18th August 2010].

Example 5

If you cannot find a date for a web site article:-

In essay text:

Roman religion was influenced by many ancient civilisations, such as the Greeks and the Etruscans (Unknown author, unknown date).

In Reference List:

Unknown author. 'Roman Religion' unknown date. <http://www.roman-empire.net/religion/religion.html> [Accessed: 18th August 2010].

If you cannot find author, organisation or date, you should avoid the web site.

4.7 Referencing Newspapers

Newspapers

Format to follow:

Author (s)

Title of Article (in single quotation marks)

Title of Newspaper (in italics) followed by edition if required (in rounded brackets)
Day and Month (followed by colon)
Page (s) (followed by comma)
Year (followed by full stop)

For example:

Alleyne, R. 'Roman villa found in Welsh military zone', *Telegraph*, 26 July: pp.19, 2010.

If the newspaper article is online then you add the relevant web details.

For example:

Alleyne, R. 'Roman villa found in Welsh military zone', *Telegraph*, 26 July: pp.19, 2010. [Online]. Available at:
<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/7910534/Roman-villa-found-in-Welsh-military-zone.html> [Accessed: 16th August 2010].

4.8 Referencing Television / Radio Programmes

Television / Radio Programme

Format to follow:-

Title of Programme (in italics followed by full stop)
Episode Number (if available) (followed by full stop)
Title of Episode (in quotation marks)
Channel (followed by full stop)
Full Date (followed by full stop)
Time of Transmission (followed by full stop)

In text:

In this case in your assignment text you would not cite an author but instead a programme name.

In our time (2010)

(In our time, 2010)

In Reference List :-

In our time. 'Pliny's *Natural History*' BBC Radio 4. 8 July 2010. 21.30 hrs.

4.9 Referencing Film / Video or DVD

Film / Video / DVD

Format to follow:

Title (in italics followed by full stop)

Director's name (if appropriate) (followed by full stop)

Place (followed by full stop).

Production Company (followed by comma)

Date of Release (followed by full stop)

Medium Format [in square brackets] followed by full stop

In Bibliography:

Film

Gladiator Directed by Ridley Scott. USA: Universal Pictures, 2000.

Video

Ancient Sex Positions. Athens: createspace.com Productions, 2007. [Video: VHS].

DVD

Alexander. Directed by Oliver Stone. USA: Warner Bros, 2004. [DVD].

In the text you cite the name of the film or DVD / video with the date rather than an author.

For example:

In text:

(Alexander, 2004).

4.10 Conference Papers and Presentations

Format to follow:

Author

Title of paper (in single quotation marks)

Title of conference (in italics followed by full stop)

Organisers of conference (followed by comma)

Place of conference (followed by full stop)

Date of conference (in brackets)

Year (followed by full stop)

If the paper is available on line also include access details.

For example:

In Reference List

Nilsson, I. 'From Byzantium with Love: a Greek novel in 18th-century France',
Lampeter Classics Seminars. University of Wales Lampeter, UK (29 April), 2010.

In Text:

Nilsson (2010) explored the reception of the Greek novel in France.

This study explored the reception of the Greek novel in France (Nilsson, 2010).

4.11 Encyclopaedias and Dictionaries

Format to follow:

Author(s) of lemma

Comma after surname

Full stop after initial

Name of lemma in single quotation marks (followed by a comma)

Editor(s)

Comma after surname

Full stop after initial

Title of work in italics (followed by fullstop)

Place of publication (followed by colon)

Publisher company (in full) (followed by comma)

Date (followed by full stop)

If the paper is available on line also include access details.

For example:

In Reference List

Murray, W. M. 'Aetolia', in Hornblower, S. and Spawforth, A. (eds) *The Oxford Classical Dictionary*. [3rd ed] Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1999.

If found online:

Murray, W. M. 'Aetolia', in Hornblower, S. and Spawforth, A. (eds) *The Oxford Classical Dictionary*. Available at:

<http://www.oxfordreference.com/views/ENTRY.html?subview=Main&entry=t111.e161> [Accessed: 16th August 2010]

In Text:

Murray (1999) noted that Aetolia did not advance in the archaic period as much as other areas of the Greek world.

Some areas of the Greek world, such as Aetolia, did not advance in terms of either economics or politics (Murray, 1999).

4.12 Commentaries

Format to follow:

Author(s)

Comma after surname

Full stop after initial

Title of work in italics (followed by fullstop)

Place of publication (followed by colon)

Publisher company (in full) (followed by comma)

Date (followed by full stop)

If the paper is available on line also include access details.

For example:

In Reference List

Hornblower, S. *A commentary on Thucydides: Volume III: Books 5.25-8.109*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2008.

In Text:

Hornblower (2008:154) notes that in some cases Thucydides uses specific phrasing to denote the perception of the participants.

Thucydides at times used specific phrasing to denote the perception of the participants (Hornblower, 2008:154).

5. Referencing Ancient Sources and Evidence

There are hundreds of extant authors from the ancient world, as well as thousands of fragmentary ones. Additionally there are many other types of evidence, such as inscriptions and coins. All need to be referenced and there are specific reference formats for the different categories of authors and other evidence.

5.1 Ancient Literary Texts

NOTE:

Modern scholars often refer to ancient literary texts using abbreviations. For a full table of the common abbreviations for Greek authors, please consult Liddell, H. G. and Scott, R. *A Greek-English Lexicon*. For a full table of the common abbreviations for Latin authors, please consult Lewis, C. T and Short, C. *A Latin Dictionary*. Both these works are available in the library.

Poetry

There are two types of surviving poetry:

- 1) whole works, such as Vergil's epic
- 2) fragmentary works, such as the surviving pieces of Sappho's poems.

There are different ways to reference these two types.

Poetry 1: Whole works

Common reference format: **Author - Title of Work - Book (or number of poem) - Line**

Example(s):

Homer *Iliad* 24.156

Apollonius Rhodius *Argonautika* 2.234

Virgil *Aeneid* 6.128

Pindar *Olympic Odes* 1.12

Poetry 2: Fragments

Common reference format: **Author - F (or S) - Number of fragment - Line**

Example(s):

Sappho F1.1

Alcaeus S262a

Note: When dealing with fragments of poets, it is a good idea to give specific translation or edition details.

Plays

There are two types of surviving plays:

- 1) whole works, such as Sophocles' *Electra*
- 2) fragmentary works, such as the surviving bits of Euripides' lost plays.

Plays 1: whole works

Common reference format: **Author - Title of Play - Line**

Example(s):

Sophocles *Electra* 112

Euripides *Helen* 543

Note: Often when dealing with plays, you will need to reference a number of consecutive lines. The common way to show this is to provide the first and last lines with a dash (-) in between. Example: Sophocles *Electra* 112-115. Note also: You can either provide full line number for the last line or only the last one or two digits as appropriate. Example: Sophocles *Electra* 112-5.

Plays 2: Fragments

Common reference format 1 (if title of play known): **Author – Title of Play –Line**

Common reference format 2 (if title of play not known or surviving lines too few):

Author – Fragment number - Line

Example(s):

Euripides *Phaetho* 96

Euripides F11.48

History

There are three types of surviving historical works:

- 1) whole works written by an author that wrote only that work (or only that work survived), such as Thucydides
- 2) whole works written by an author what wrote several works (not necessarily all histories), such as Xenophon
- 3) fragmentary works, such as the surviving pieces of Ephorus.

There are different ways to reference these three types.

History 1: whole works written by an author that wrote only that work

Usually with this type one needs only to reference the author, ie there is no need to include the title of the work.

Common reference format: **Author - Book - Chapter**

Example(s):

Thucydides 1.100

Herodotos 7.4

History 2: whole works written by an author what wrote several works

Common reference format: **Author - Title of Work - Book - Chapter - Paragraph (if applicable)**

Example(s):

Xenophon *Hellenika* 1.1.4

Note: It is often the case that in translations (especially the Penguin ones) the reference format is erratic. Do **not** try to count paragraphs according to the indentations in the text because they do not often correspond to the paragraphs in the

original Greek. You should instead try to use other translations, such as those in the Loeb Classical Library, which have more careful referencing.

History 3: fragmentary works

The common reference book for the fragments of the **Greek** historians is Jacoby's *Fragmente der Griechische Historiker* and it is scholarly practice to follow the numbering system of that work.

Common reference format: **Author - FGrH - Author's Number in Jacoby - Fragment Number – Line (if applicable)**

Example(s):

Ephorus FGrH70 F2.4

Theopompus FGrH115 F5.5

Note: Jacoby also included in his work TESTIMONIA about the ancient authors.

These are relevant bits of extant ancient sources that refer to a specific author and provide bibliographical details. These have a very similar reference format to that of fragments with T instead of F. Example: Theopompus FGrH115 T1.5

For fragments of **Roman** historians, please follow the reference format of the publication you found the fragment in.

Philosophical Works

The easiest way to reference philosophical works, such as Aristotle and Plato, is by traditional pagination number. Pagination number refers to the page number in an author's seminal edition, such as that of Bekker for Aristotle and Stephanus for Plato.

Note: The traditional pagination is **not** that of modern translations.

Common reference format: **Author – Title of Work – Page number – line**

Example(s):

Plato *Symposium* 172a6

Aristotle *Politics* 1252a13

Note: Often when dealing with philosophical works, you will need to reference a number of consecutive pages, sections or lines. The common way to show this is to provide the first and last lines (or pages or sections) with a dash (-) in between.

Example(s): Aristotle *Politics* 1252a13-18, or Aristotle *Politics* 125a13-1252b4. Note

also: You can either provide full line number for the last line or only the last one or two digits as appropriate. Example(s): Aristotle *Politics*1252a13-8.

Note further: There are several authors that may not come to mind immediately whose work follows this format, such as Plutarch's *Moralia* and quite a few works of Xenophon. That is because these works are philosophical works, even if the author in question also wrote works in other genres.

Biographies

Common reference format: **Author - Title of Life – Chapter**

Example(s):

Plutarch *Alexander* 3

Pseudepigrapha

A considerable number of ancient works have survived under the name of an author but they do not actually belong to him. These are called pseudepigrapha.

Pseudepigrapha are referenced in two ways, both using the name of the author the work has been wrongly ascribed to. Note that the remainder of the reference beyond the author's name follows the rules for the type of work.

Common Reference Format 1: **Ps – Author** . Example: Ps-Aristotle *Athenaion Politeia*

Common Reference Format 2: **[Author]** . Example: [Aristotle] *Athenaion Politeia*

Epitomai

Several ancient works have survived only in later (late Roman or Byzantine) summaries. Such a work is called an epitome. The most famous epitomai are those of the last books of Cassius Dio and Justin's summary of the history of Pompeius Trogus. In the case of some authors, such as Cassius Dio, you need to mention that this is the epitome.

Example: *Cassius Dio, Roman History, Epitome of Book 78, 9, 1-7*

5.2 Other Types of Ancient Evidence

Inscriptions

Inscriptions are in many ways the most complicated references, since there is not a single way to reference all inscriptions, although there are some general rules. How an inscription is referenced depends upon where it is found, in which corpus it has been included and what the inscription itself is like. There are however some main corpora that you will come across in your studies. If you come across a reference that you cannot decipher, then please ask the module tutor or your personal tutor.

Inscriptions 1: Translated Inscriptions

Translated inscriptions can be found in various types of books:

1. Collections of translated inscriptions, such as Rhodes & Osborne *Greek Historical Inscriptions*
2. Source books
3. Scholarly books or articles

There is no common reference format for translated inscriptions.

In the case of collections of inscriptions, scholars tend to abbreviate the surnames of the authors, such as RO for Rhodes & Osborne. It is best to avoid this, since it necessitates an abbreviations section in the beginning of your essay).

In general terms, you should prefer the usual reference format for scholarly works (see below). It is however important that you provide both the number of the inscription in the collection (if it is a collection or sourcebook) and the line numbers you are referring to.

Example(s):

Rhodes & Osborne *Greek Historical Inscriptions* 20.28

Note: Often when dealing with inscriptions, you will need to reference a number of consecutive lines. The common way to show this is to provide the first and last lines with a dash (-) in between. Example(s): Rhodes & Osborne *Greek Historical Inscriptions* 20.22-28. Note also: You can either provide full line number for the last line or only the last one or two digits as appropriate. Example(s): Rhodes & Osborne *Greek Historical Inscriptions* 20.22-8.

Inscriptions 2: Inscriptions in original language

Inscriptions are generally published in corpora (these are collections of inscriptions) often according to geographical provenance of the inscription. There are two main corpora for inscriptions from the classical world, one for Latin inscriptions and one for Greek. **Note** that inscriptions are divided by language, not by era, in the corpora. The main corpus for Greek inscriptions is the *Inscriptiones Graecae*, while for Latin the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*.

Inscriptiones Graecae Common reference format: **IG – Volume – Edition (in superscript) – Part (if applicable) - Inscription number – Line**

Example(s):

IG II² 102.4

IG XII,2 3.11

Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum Common reference format: **CIL – Volume – Edition (in superscript) – Part (if applicable) - Inscription number – Line**

Example(s):

CIL VI 1700.1

Note: Both CIL and IG volumes are arranged geographically according to the following format (figures 1 & 2).

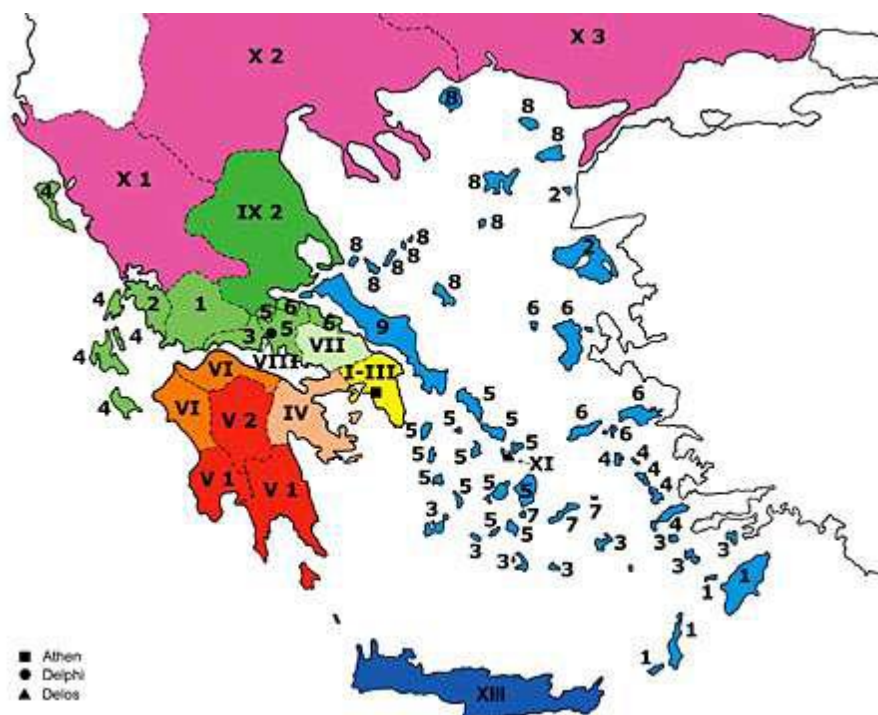


Figure 1: *Inscriptiones Graecae* (IG) volume division

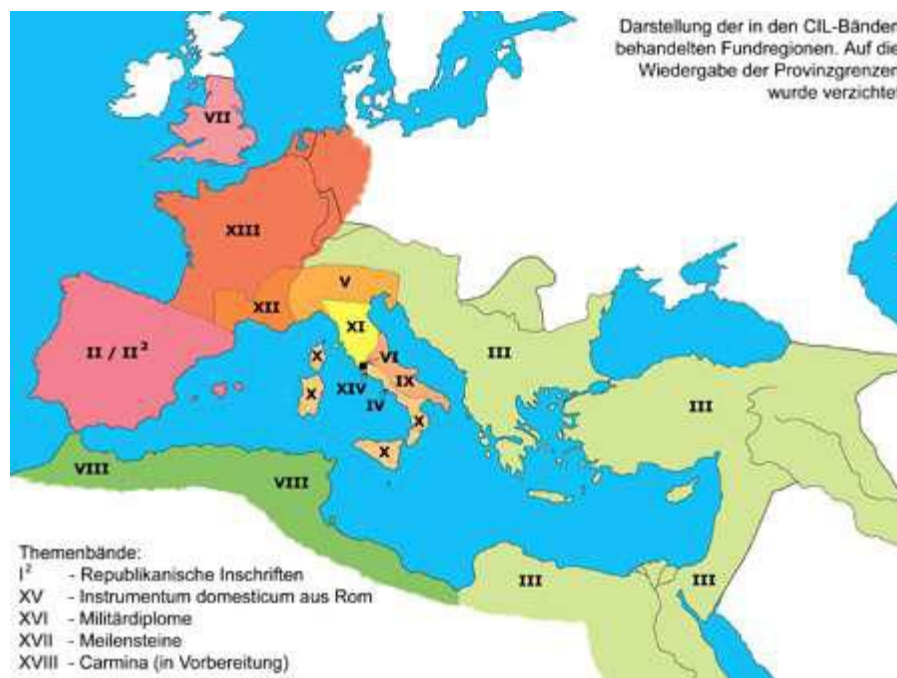


Figure 2: Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum (CIL) volume division

Both IG and CIL are not complete collections. On the one hand, there are areas that are not covered by them, as for example Asia Minor by the IG. Additionally, there are inscriptions from the classical world that are not in either Greek or Latin, such as the inscriptions in the native Italian languages (Oscan etc). In all such cases, there are often independent smaller corpora. If you need to reference such corpora, then you should consult the module tutor or your personal tutor as to the correct way to reference.

Further, inscriptions are unearthed by archaeologists every year, thus the overall corpus of inscriptions from the classical world is constantly added to. Often new inscriptions are published in books and journal articles. As referencing such is often cumbersome and, also, it is difficult to access many of these publications, there are specific journals providing access to new inscriptions (as well as new editions of known inscriptions).

There is one such journal for Greek inscriptions, the *Supplementum Epigraphicum Graecum*, and one for Latin, the *L'Annee Epigraphique*.
 Supplementum Epigraphicum Graecum Common reference format: **SEG – Volume – Inscription – Line**

Example (s):

SEG 39 126.1

L'Annee Epigraphique Common reference format: **AE – Year – Inscription – Line**

Example (s):

AE 1896 92.4

Papyri

Like for inscriptions there are corpora of papyri as well. Papyrological corpora can be either geographic as to the location the papyrus was found, such as the Oxyrhynchus Papyri, or according to a modern collection, such as the Duke Collection.

The reference format of a papyrus depends on the corpus it has been published in.

Most corpora follow a common general format. If you need to reference a papyrus, it is best to consult with the module tutor or your personal tutor as to the correct way to reference.

General Common reference format: **P. – Collection Abbreviation – Volume number (if applicable) - Papyrus fragment number – Line (if applicable)**

Example(s):

P. Oxy. VI 0854

Coins

There are millions of coins surviving from the ancient world. These can be referenced according to collection number, or from relevant books and articles. In general terms, if referring to a specific coin, it is best to also include an image of it (along with a reference of where you found it).

Coins 1: Greek Coin Collections

The main coin collection publication for Greek coins is the *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum* (SNG). The correct to reference a coin in the SNG is by SNG identification number. Coins in the SNG are published according to the modern collection they are found in, for example Volume 13 covers the coins in The Collection of the Society of Antiquaries, Newcastle upon Tyne.

Example(s):

SNGuk_0101a0001

SNGuk_0300_1682

Coins 2: Books and Articles

Often you might find a coin that you wish to reference in a book or article. It is often easier to reference directly to that book or article, rather than try to find the collection reference of the coin. In that case you should reference as you would any book or article (see below) taking care to provide the coin number (if available), or the image reference (such as plate and picture, or picture only, depending on the image presentation in the specific publication).

Paintings, Sculptures, and other works of art

When referencing paintings, sculptures or other works of art, it is best to reference according to the book or article you found them in. In such cases, you should reference as you would any book or article (see below) taking care to provide the image reference (such as plate and picture, or picture only, depending on the image presentation in the specific publication).

There are some exceptions to this general rule as for example vase paintings.

Vase Paintings

Greek vase paintings are commonly referenced according to the main corpus of vases, the *Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum*.

There are two ways to reference the CVA. The one is by volume and the other by vase number.

Example(s):

These are the two types of reference for one vase (a Boiotian Geometric Amphora)

By vase number: CVA 1001165

By volume reference: Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum: MICHIGAN, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN 1, 28, PL.(97) 12.1A-B

6. Bibliography

The References you use throughout your assignment text should be listed in alphabetical order according to author surname or organisation name.

You produce one list. **There is no need to differentiate between the different types of reference. Therefore books, journals articles, websites and any other sources are all in one list.**

Below are attached two mock pieces of text with bibliography in order for you to see what an academic piece of writing with correct referencing should look like. Both pieces have identical text but the first piece uses the Harvard system within the text, while the second piece uses the Harvard system in footnotes.

Note the Bibliography should begin on a new page with a title. The spacing used to produce the list will be the same as that used in your essay (1.5 spacing). Each reference starts on a new line directly underneath the reference before.

Mock section from an essay (Harvard System within text)

The main grain-exporting areas in the archaic and classical periods are found in the periphery of the Greek world, in the Black Sea, Egypt and the west. The paucity of archaic sources makes evidence on specific items of trade very difficult to acquire. Thus, it is particularly fortunate that there is specific evidence on trade in agricultural produce, specifically grain, from the early archaic period.

Hesiod in the *Works and Days* devotes almost 80 lines to advice about sailing and seaborne trade. Garnsey and Morris (1989:100) have argued that Hesiod disapproves of sailing and trade, but the text suggests that trade for profit was common in the period:

And if you desire to turn your silly heart to trading with the thought of
escaping debts and sad hunger, then I will guide you to the ways of the
roaring sea though I know nothing of sailing or ships.

(Hesiod *Works and Days*, 645-8)

Hesiod was as divorced from the sea, which he freely admits, as he was from the countryside (Osborne, 1987:18). Hesiod (*Works and Days*, 643-5) connects trade with profit and advises in favour of maximising profits at every venture. Even when advising against spring sailing for reasons of safety, Hesiod (*Works and Days*, 680-7) provides us with the information that it is the prospect of wealth that makes his contemporaries take the increased risks during spring. Hesiod's views and the space he devotes in the *Erga* to advice about trading agricultural produce clearly imply that such trade was a common feature of seventh century society, simultaneous with the great waves of Greek settlement abroad (Wallinga, 1993:4). This view contradicts that of Garnsey and Morris (1989: 100). Consequently, any discussion of the archaic grain trade and its influence on settlement abroad must fall against this background of the commonality of trading in agricultural produce for profit.

Grain was, and still is, one of the principal crops of the Black Sea, since the climate and rainfall, especially in the north and west coasts, are well suited to cereal cultivation. Most information concerning grain production in the region comes from the Bosporan Kingdom, the modern Crimea, which had two main emporia, Pantikapaion (Demosthenes, 20.32) and Theodosia (Bill, 1926). The other major exporter was probably the west coast, mainly Dacia, which was a large producer in

the Roman period; the nearest Greek settlements were Tomis and Kallatis (Hind, 1998:140; Boardman, 1999:247).

Tradition dates the first settlements in the eighth century but Tsetsckhladze (1994) based on the archaeological evidence has suggested later dates for most foundations. It is important to note here that Tsetsckhladze's arguments have been criticised by Graham (1997:250) for not taking into sufficient account the literary evidence. The debate on the foundation of these settlements centres on their role as grain producers for poleis in Asia Minor. Roebuck (1959:129), followed most recently by Boardman (1999:244), argued in favour of settlement in the region as an effort to alleviate the grain needs of the Ionian cities, particularly Miletos. Noonan (1973) soon challenged Roebuck's position, arguing against grain exports from the Black Sea before the late sixth century at the earliest. Recently, Tsetsckhladze (1994:124) brought a more political angle into the debate, eliminating grain as a reason for settlement altogether, and identifying instead political pressure from Lydia and Persia on the Asia Minor poleis as the primary motive of the Black Sea settlement.

Mock section from an essay (Harvard System in footnotes)

The main grain-exporting areas in the archaic and classical periods are found in the periphery of the Greek world, in the Black Sea, Egypt and the west. The paucity of archaic sources makes evidence on specific items of trade very difficult to acquire. Thus, it is particularly fortunate that there is specific evidence on trade in agricultural produce, specifically grain, from the early archaic period.

Hesiod in the *Works and Days* devotes almost 80 lines to advice about sailing and seaborne trade. Garnsey and Morris have argued that Hesiod disapproves of sailing and trade, but the text suggests that trade for profit was common in the period:¹

And if you desire to turn your silly heart to trading with the thought of
escaping debts and sad hunger, then I will guide you to the ways of the
roaring sea though I know nothing of sailing or ships.

(Hesiod *Works and Days*, 645-8)

Hesiod was as divorced from the sea, which he freely admits, as he was from the countryside.² Hesiod connects trade with profit and advises in favour of maximising profits at every venture.³ Even when advising against spring sailing for reasons of safety, Hesiod (*Works and Days*, 680-7) provides us with the information that it is the prospect of wealth that makes his contemporaries take the increased risks during spring.⁴ Hesiod's views and the space he devotes in the *Erga* to advice about trading agricultural produce clearly imply that such trade was a common feature of seventh century society, simultaneous with the great waves of Greek settlement abroad.⁵ This view contradicts that of Garnsey and Morris.⁶ Consequently, any discussion of the archaic grain trade and its influence on settlement abroad must fall against this background of the commonality of trading in agricultural produce for profit.

Grain was, and still is, one of the principal crops of the Black Sea, since the climate and rainfall, especially in the north and west coasts, are well suited to cereal cultivation. Most information concerning grain production in the region comes from

¹ Garnsey and Morris, 1989:100.

² Osborne, 1987:18.

³ Hesiod *Works and Days*, 643-5.

⁴ Hesiod *Works and Days*, 680-7.

⁵ Wallinga, 1993:4

⁶ Garnsey and Morris (1989: 100).

the Bosporan Kingdom, the modern Crimea, which had two main emporia, Pantikapaion and Theodosia.⁷ The other major exporter was probably the west coast, mainly Dacia, which was a large producer in the Roman period; the nearest Greek settlements were Tomis and Kallatis.⁸

Tradition dates the first settlements in the eighth century but Tsetskhladze based on the archaeological evidence has suggested later dates for most foundations.⁹ It is important to note here that Tsetskhladze's arguments have been criticised by Graham for not taking into sufficient account the literary evidence.¹⁰ The debate on the foundation of these settlements centres on their role as grain producers for poleis in Asia Minor. Roebuck, followed most recently by Boardman, argued in favour of settlement in the region as an effort to alleviate the grain needs of the Ionian cities, particularly Miletos.¹¹ Noonan soon challenged Roebuck's position, arguing against grain exports from the Black Sea before the late sixth century at the earliest.¹² Recently, Tsetskhladze brought a more political angle into the debate, eliminating grain as a reason for settlement altogether, and identifying instead political pressure from Lydia and Persia on the Asia Minor poleis as the primary motive of the Black Sea settlement.¹³

⁷ Pantikapaion: Demosthenes, 20.32. Theodosia: Bill, 1926.

⁸ Hind, 1998:140; Boardman, 1999:247.

⁹ Tsetskhladze, 1994.

¹⁰ Graham, 1997:250.

¹¹ Roebuck, 1959:129; Boardman, 1999:244.

¹² Noonan, 1973.

¹³ Tsetskhladze, 1994:124.

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Referencing is an important aspect of academic work, but it takes practice, remember if you need help ask. Visit the Learning Resource Centre to arrange an Information Skills consultation.

If you are unsure about how to reference or have a question, please ask your personal tutor.