

REFERENCING FOR CLASSICS AND ANCIENT HISTORY

A Supplement to the
LRC's Harvard Guide

Using this Guide

This guide is for students taking modules in Classics, Classical Civilisation and Ancient History.

You should use the information in this guide to supplement the information in the UWTSD LRC's Referencing Handbook (Harvard).

This guide will cover two topics:

1. Referencing in footnotes with the Harvard Style
2. Referencing ancient sources

Referencing in footnotes with the Harvard Style

For all modules in Classical subject areas, we want your references in your essays, gobbets, and any other assessment presented in a DOCUMENT to be in FOOTNOTES.

For assessments that are not presented in documents (such as handouts and PowerPoints for oral presentations, posters, etc.), you should use IN-TEXT referencing.

The styling of referencing should be exactly the same as the one presented in the UWTSD LRC's Referencing Handbook (Harvard).

Footnotes are inserted using the footnote function in Word (or equivalent word- processing software), and they appear at the bottom of every page of your essay. They should not appear at the end of your essay, as these are endnotes, not footnotes. REMEMBER, you can have more than one reference in a single footnote.

In-text references are presented in the text of your work (remember this is only for assessments that are in document format), normally in parentheses.

In addition to the references, you also need to provide a BIBLIOGRAPHY at the end of your work (in whichever format it is presented).

There is a CATCH: the presentation of what you have read/consulted is different in the references (footnotes or in-text) and in the bibliography. Again, you should use the styling presented in the UWTSD LRC's Referencing Handbook (Harvard).

Important things to note:

- The use of punctuation and brackets when producing a bibliography is very important.
- You may lose marks for sloppy presentation which does not follow this guidance accurately.
- Your bibliography should start on a new page in your assignment.

Example of a footnote text:

Smith, 2016, p.5; Johnson, 2000, p.19; Dem. 20.11

Referencing Ancient Sources

Ancient Sources and Abbreviations

Ancient sources should be cited according to their standard abbreviations. You must refer to ancient texts by their standard names, and not by the name of the translation you are using.

Literary Ancient Texts

Clarity and immediate recognition should be the overriding aims. Author abbreviations should, in general, follow the style of the Oxford Classical Dictionary. More importantly, the abbreviations you use must be used consistently. We have provided a basic list of authors and abbreviations below.

The format for FOOTNOTES is as follows:

Prose:

Abbreviated Name of Author, Work, Book.Chapter.Section(s)

Example: Xenophon, *Hellenica* book 1, chapter 3, section 2 would be: Xen. *Hell.* 1.3.2

Poetry:

Abbreviated Name of Author, Work, Book.Poem.Line(s)

Example: Virgil, *Aeneid* book 1, lines 1-3 would be: Virg. *Aen.* 1.1-3

Philosophical Works:

Abbreviated Name of Author, Work, Page number (as per standard edition). Line(s)

Example: Aristotle, *Politics* page 1252a (Bekker edition) lines 13-18 would be: Arist. *Pol.* 1252a13-18

The format for the BIBLIOGRAPHY is as follows:

Ancient Author, Work. Translator's name (trans.). Year. Place of Publication: Publisher.

Example: Herodotus, *The Histories*. R. Waterfield (trans.). 1998. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Abbreviations

This is not an exhaustive list of abbreviations for authors and works, but rather a short selection of the most common authors.

You can find the full list in the Oxford Classical Dictionary:

<http://classics.oxfordre.com/staticfiles/images/ORECLA/OCD.ABBREVIATIONS.pdf>

Or in Brill's New Pauly: [http://referenceworks.brillonline.com/entries/brill-s-new-pauly/ancient-authors-and-titles-of-works-Ancient Authors and Titles of Works](http://referenceworks.brillonline.com/entries/brill-s-new-pauly/ancient-authors-and-titles-of-works-Ancient_Authors_and_Titles_of_Works)

Aen. Tact.	Aeneas Tacticus
Aesch.	Aeschylus
Ag.	Agamemnon
Cho.	Choephoroi
Eum.	Eumenides
Pers.	Persae
PV	Prometheus
Sept.	Septem adversus Thebas
Supp.	Supplices
Aeschin.	Aeschines
And.	Andocides
Apoll. Rhod.	Apollonius Rhodius
Apollod.	Apollodorus, Library
App.	Appianus
B Civ.	Bella civilia
Aristoph.	Aristophanes
Ach.	Acharnians
Av.	Birds
Eccl.	Ecclesiazusae
Equ.	Knights
Lys.	Lysistrata
Nub.	Clouds
Pax	Peace
Plut.	Plutus
Thesm.	Thesmophoriazusae
Vesp.	Wasps

Aristot.	Aristotle
Ath. pol.	Athenaion Politeia
Eth. Eud.	Ethica Eudemia
Eth. Nic.	Ethica Nicomachea
Hist. an.	Historia animalium
Mag. mor.	Magna moralia
Metaph.	Metaphysica
Oec.	Oeconomica
Poet.	Poetica
Pol.	Politica
Rh.	Rhetorica
Rh. Al.	Rhetorica ad Alexandrum
Arr.	Arrianus
Anab.	Anabasis
Ind.	Indica
Aug.	Augustinus
Civ.	De civitate dei
Caes.	Caesar
B Civ.	De bello civili
B Gall.	De bello Gallico
Callim.	Callimachus
Epigr.	Epigrammata
Fr.	Fragmentum (Pfeiffer)
H.	Hymni
Cass. Dio	Cassius Dio
Catull.	Catullus, Carmina

Cic.	Cicero
Att.	Epistulae ad Atticum
Balb.	Pro L. Balbo
Brut.	Brutus
Caecin.	Pro A. Caecina
Cael.	Pro M. Caelio
Cat.	In Catilinam
Cato	Cato maior de senectute
Clu.	Pro A. Cluentio
De or.	De oratore
Div.	De divinatione
Div. Caec.	Divinatio in Q. Caecilium
Dom.	De domo sua
Fam.	Epistulae ad familiares
Leg.	De legibus
Leg. Man.	Pro lege Manilia (de imperio Cn. Pompei)
Marcell.	Pro M. Marcello
Mil.	Pro T. Annio Milone
Mur.	Pro L. Murena
Nat. D.	De natura deorum
Off.	De officiis
Rep.	De re publica
Tusc.	Tusculanae disputationes
Claud.	Claudius Claudianus
Carm.	Carmina (Hall 1985)
Rapt. Pros.	De raptu Proserpinae
Dem. Or.	Demosthenes, Orationes
Diod. Sic.	Diodorus Siculus
Dion. Hal.	Dionysius Halicarnasseus
Ant. Rom.	Antiquitates Romanae
Eur.	Euripides
Alc.	Alcestis

Andr.	Andromache
Bacch.	Bacchae
Beller.	Bellerophon
Cyc.	Cyclops
El.	Electra
Hec.	Hecuba
Hel.	Helena
Heracl.	Heraclidae
HF	Hercules Furens
Hipp.	Hippolytus
Hyps.	Hypsipyle
Ion	Ion
IA	Iphigenia Aulidensis
IT	Iphigenia Taurica
Med.	Medea
Or.	Orestes
Phoen.	Phoenissae
Rhes.	Rhesus
Supp.	Supplices
Tro.	Troades
Euseb.	Eusebios
Dem. evang.	Demonstratio Evangelica
Hist. eccl.	Historia Ecclesiastica
On.	Onomasticon (Klostermann 1904)
Praep. evang.	Praeparatio Evangelica
Frontin.	Frontinus
Aq.	De aquae ductu urbis Romae
Str.	Strategemata
Gal.	Galenus
Hdt.	Herodotus
Hell. Oxy.	Hellennica Oxyrhynchia
Hes.	Hesiodus

Op.	Opera et dies	Pl.	Plato
Theog.	Theogonia	Ap.	Apologia
Hippoc.	Hippocrates	Chrm.	Charmides
H. Hom.	Hymni Homerici	Crit.	Crito
Hom.	Homerus	Criti.	Critias
Il.	Ilias	Euthphr.	Euthyphro
Od.	Odyssea	Grg.	Gorgias
Hor. Ars P.	Horatius	Hp. mai.	Hippias maior
Ars P.	Ars poetica	Hp. mi.	Hippias minor
Carm.	Carmina	Ion	Ion
Carm. saec.	Carmen saeculare	La.	Laches
Epist.	Epistulae	Leg.	Leges
Epod.	Epodi	Prt.	Protagoras
Sat.	Satirae (sermones)	Resp.	Res publica
Jos.	Josephus	Soph.	Sophista
Ant. Iud.	Antiquitates Iudaicae	Symp.	Symposium
BI	Bellum Iudaicum	Ti.	Timaeus
Ap.	Contra Apionem	Plaut.	Plautus
Vit.	De sua vita	Amph.	Amphitruo (fr. according to Leo 1895 f.)
Luc.	Lucanus, Bellum civile	Asin.	Asinaria
Lucr.	Lucretius, De rerum natura	Aul.	Aulularia
Lys.	Lysias	Bacch.	Bacchides
1 Macc, 2 Macc	Maccabees	Capt.	Captivi
Nep.	Cornelius Nepos	Cas.	Casina
Ov.	Ovidius	Cist.	Cistellaria
Am.	Amores	Curc.	Curculio
Ars am.	Ars amatoria	Epid.	Epidicus
Epist.	Epistulae (Heroides)	Men.	Menaechmi
Fast.	Fasti	Merc.	Mercator
Met.	Metamorphoses	Mil.	Miles gloriosus
Paus.	Pausanias	Mostell.	Mostellaria
Petron. Sat.	Petronius, Satyrice (Müller 1961)	Poen.	Poenulus

Pseud.	Pseudolus	Phaedr.	Phaedra
Rud.	Rudens	Phoen.	Phoenissae
Stich.	Stichus	Thy.	Thyestes
Trin.	Trinummus	Tranq.	De tranquillitate animi
Truc.	Truculentus	Tro.	Troades
Vid.	Vidularia	Soph.	Sophocles
Plin. HN	Plinius maior, Naturalis historia	Aj.	Ajax
Plin.	Plinius minor	Ant.	Antigone
Ep.	Epistulae	El.	Electra
Pan.	Panegyricus	Ichn.	Ichneutae
Plut.	Plutarchus	OC	Oedipus Coloneus
	Vitae parallelae (with the respective name)	OT	Oedipus Tyrannus
Mor.	Moralia (apart from the separately mentioned works; with p. numbers)	Phil.	Philoctetes
Pol.	Polybius	Trach.	Trachiniae
Prop.	Propertius, Elegiae	Stat.	Statius
Sall.	Sallustius	Achil.	Achilleis
Catil.	De coniuratione Catilinae	Silv.	Silvae
Hist.	Historiae	Theb.	Thebais
Iug.	De bello Iugurthino	Suet.	Suetonius
Sen.	Seneca maior	Aug.	Divus Augustus (Ihm 1907)
Sen.	Seneca minor	Calig.	Caligula
Ag.	Agamemno	Claud.	Divus Claudius
Apocol.	Divi Claudii apocolocyntosis	Dom.	Domitianus
Ben.	De beneficiis	Gram.	De grammaticis (Kaster 1995)
Clem.	De clementia (Hosius 21914)	Iul.	Divus Iulius
Dial.	Dialogi	Tib.	Divus Tiberius
Ep.	Epistulae morales ad Lucilium	Tit.	Divus Titus
Herc. f.	Hercules furens	Vesp.	Divus Vespasianus
Med.	Medea	Vit.	Vitellius
Q Nat.	Naturales quaestiones	Tac.	Tacitus
Oed.	Oedipus	Agr.	Agricola
		Ann.	Annales
		Dial.	Dialogus de oratoribus

Germ.	Germania	Ath. pol.	Athenaion politeia
Hist.	Historiae	Cyn.	Cynegeticus
Thuc.	Thucydides	Cyr.	Cyropaedia
Tib.	Tibullus, Elegiae	Eq.	De equitandi ratione
Verg.	Vergilius	Eq. mag.	De equitum magistro
Aen.	Aeneis	Hell.	Hellenica
Catal.	Catalepton	Hier.	Hiero
Ecl.	Eclogae	Lac.	Respublica Lacedaemoniorum
G.	Georgica	Mem.	Memorabilia
Xen.	Xenophon	Oec.	Oeconomicus
Ages.	Agesilaus	Symp.	Symposium
An.	Anabasis	Vect.	De vectigalibus
Ap.	Apologia		

Inscriptions

Most inscriptions appear in collections which can be referenced as if they were a modern work. The major difference is that you refer to the inscription number rather than the page number.

Example of Translated Inscription:

Rhodes, P.J. and Osborne, R. 2003. Greek Historical Inscriptions. Oxford: Oxford University Press, inscription 20 lines 21-29 would be:

Rhodes and Osborne 2003: 20.21-9

Example of an inscription in Greek/Latin:

Inscriptiones Graecae, Volume 3, edition 2, inscription 102, line 4, would be:

IG III2 102.4 or IG III(2) 102.4

Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum, Volume 13, edition 2, inscription 1700, line 4 would be:

CIL XIII2 1700.4 or CIL XIII(2) 1700.4

Quotations from ancient authors

When you are quoting a passage of translated ancient text in the body of your essay, you should include the name of the translator in brackets.

Example:

The importance of *historie* is clear from the beginning of Herodotus' work:

"Here are presented the results of the enquiry carried out by Herodotus of Halicarnassus." Hdt.
1.1 (trans. Waterfield)

Referencing Pictures and Photos

In many cases, you will be required to reference pictures or photos.

If you have copied a picture from a book, then you should reference it as you would any page or quote from that book. The styling of referencing should be exactly the same as the one presented in the UWTSD LRC's Referencing Handbook (Harvard).

If you have copied a picture from a website, then you should reference it as you would any information from that website. The styling of referencing should be exactly the same as the one presented in the UWTSD LRC's Referencing Handbook (Harvard).

If you have used a picture from one of the main databases, such as the Beazley archive, or the LIMC, then you should reference as normal, and include the inventory number of the database.

If you have used a picture that you have taken, then all you need to include in the caption is the copyright sign and your name.