CLASSICS DEPARTMENT

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND CITATION GUIDELINES

It is essential that you cite your sources of information fully and accurately in any research paper you produce. This means providing correct citations in the form of footnotes or endnotes, and providing a bibliography of works you have consulted.

I  BIBLIOGRAPHY

A bibliography is a list of books and sources you have used to compile the information you present in your paper. It is appended to the back of your work, on its own separate page. The list must be in alphabetical order according to the author’s last name. Below are examples of bibliographical entries for books, articles in journals, articles in books (collections of essays), articles in multi-volume reference works, articles or books in series publications, multiple authorship, and multiple citations for the same author:

Or
Grant, E. ed. 1986. Central Places, Archaeology and History, Sheffield
---------- 1983. Death and Renewal (Sociological Studies in Ancient History 2), Cambridge

NOTES: While the PLACE of publication is essential for EVERYTHING BUT JOURNAL ARTICLES, the publisher need not be given. List the works of the same author from earliest to latest. If you cannot italicize, you may underline instead.
II CITATIONS IN THE BODY OF YOUR PAPER
Footnotes are generally preferable to endnotes, but both are acceptable.

Citing Secondary Sources (i.e. Modern Discussions)
Reference to any secondary source (that is, any modern scholarly publication, whether it be a book, article, or encyclopedia) in a footnote must also appear in your bibliography. Hence, your footnotes need not (and should not) contain full bibliographical information; rather, they need only include the author’s last name, the date of the work in question, and the page numbers.

e.g. ²Hopkins (1961, 240-42)

Citing Primary Sources (i.e. Ancient Evidence)

Literary: References to primary literary sources need only be given in your footnotes; they do not need to be listed in your bibliography.
Give the name of the author, the work (in italics), and whenever applicable, the book number, chapter number, and (for poetry only) the line number(s). DO NOT GIVE PAGE NUMBER, as different translations use different pagination. IF you are QUOTING a primary source, also include the name of the translator in your footnote.

e.g. ²Herodotus *Histories* 8.62, translated by A. de Selincourt
³Cicero *pro Caelio* 53
²Vergil *Aeneid* 4.302-88

Epigraphical/Papyrological: References to these too need only appear in your footnotes, not in your bibliography. You need to provide the name of the collection of inscriptions or papyri, the volume number, and the number assigned to the inscription in question. MOST of the epigraphical and papyrological collections are referred to in scholarly works by an abbreviated version of their titles (e.g. *Inscriptiones Graecae*=IG, *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*= CIL, *Oxyrhynchus Papyri* = P.Oxy.). If you choose to do so as well, you must include a list of abbreviations at the beginning of your paper, after the title page and before the main text, and on its own separate page.

e.g. IG II 204

A NOTE ABOUT USING THE INTERNET:
Check with your instructor before using websites as research resources. Many websites are not acceptable sources, and their unapproved use will result in a lower grade. IF you gain permission to use a website, you must provide the exact address of the page you have used.
WHEN TO CITE:
The point of providing citations is fivefold:
1. to give credit for information collected and analyzed by someone other than yourself
2. to give credit to another for his or her ideas about interpretation of the evidence
3. to give credit to another for the phrasing of a thought or idea
4. to direct your reader to a work where he or she may find a more detailed discussion of an issue you do not intend to deal with in detail
5. to lend support to the opinions and ideas you formulate within your paper

Note the following (entirely fabricated) example:

Scholars disagree about the appropriate font to be used in scholarly publications. Young, in his now-famous rampage against the use of Courier font, bluntly stated that it is “ugly and space-wasteful.”¹ We might, however, consider the views of Jones to be equally valid; she points out that Courier font most closely resembles the font of manual typewriters, which are now fast becoming obsolete, but which deserve continued respect as the progenitors of modern font technology.² Recent studies have nonetheless shown that most scholars are not willing to sacrifice pleasing aesthetics to historical considerations, as Times New Roman font was preferred to Courier in a random survey of scholars at a striking ratio of four to one.³ It is hard to deny that Courier’s days are numbered in scholarly journals; indeed soon it may only be chosen for personal use by those who prefer fewer words per line.

¹ Young (1995, 67)
³ Brown (1998, 45-53)