LOGEION

GUIDELINES

1. General formatting

Bold type should be avoided. *Italics* (not underlining) should be used for emphasis, for the titles of books and journals, and for passages in ancient Greek and Latin (see § 5). Manuscripts should be prepared with the least formatting possible.

2. Headings and structure

Articles may be divided into sections with short headings. Main sections should be numbered with arabic numerals (1, 2, 3 ...); one level of subdivision (1.1, 1.2, 1.3 ...) may be used where necessary, but further levels should be avoided. If an article opens with an introduction, this should form the first numbered section.

3. Dates, numbers, and page ranges

Authors may use either BC/AD or BCE/CE (in Greek-language articles π.Χ./μ.Χ.), provided that the chosen system is used consistently throughout the article.

Use an **en dash** (–), not a hyphen (-), for numerical ranges: 25–26, not 25-26. Page and line references must be inclusive; the abbreviations f. and ff. should be avoided, and the full inclusive range given instead.

Parenthetical remarks are set off by em dashes (—). When the parenthetical remark occurs within a sentence, the em dashes are closed up to the parenthetical text, with a space only on the outside of each dash:

> The manuscripts —with the exception of L— transmit the plural.

If the parenthetical remark comes at the end of the sentence, the closing em dash is omitted. In this case, the single em dash is preceded and followed by a space:

> The manuscripts transmit the plural — with the exception of L.

The em dash (—) should not be confused with the en dash (–), which is used for numerical ranges (see below).

For **numbers** below 100, repeat all digits (23–24, 71–72). For 100 or an exact multiple of 100, repeat all digits (100–104, 600–613). For numbers ending in 01–

09, give only the changed digits (107–8, 203–9). In all other cases above 100, retain at least the last two digits of the second number (124–26, 269–70, 1087–89); if the range crosses into a new hundred, give as many digits as are needed for clarity (199–200, 385–403, 498–532).

4. Abbreviations

The abbreviations op. cit., loc. cit., ibid., idem/eadem, f., and ff. should be avoided; an unambiguous short reference or a full inclusive range should be supplied instead.

The following common scholarly abbreviations are admitted and should be set in roman (not italic) type: cf., e.g., i.e., s.v., ad loc., ca., n./nn., fr./frr., test., schol., app. crit., col./cols., suppl. For abbreviations of ancient authors and works, journals, and standard reference works, see §§ 7 and 9.

5. Quotations

Passages in ancient Greek and Latin should be set in *italics*, without quotation marks. Quotations from more recent works should be placed in quotation marks: “ ”, or in quotation marks and italics if they are lines of poetry. Quotations within quotations should be in inverted commas: ‘ ’.

Punctuation marks such as commas and periods should be placed **after** the closing quotation mark, unless they form part of the quoted passage. Footnote indicators should follow punctuation marks.

Block quotations (exceeding two lines) should be indented from the main text without quotation marks. They must be set in 11-point type, with full justification, and preceded and followed by a single line of space. Omitted text in quotations is indicated by three dots in rectangular brackets: [...].

Substantial quotations from ancient Greek and Latin should normally be accompanied by a translation in the language of the article. The source of a published translation should be identified; where translations are the author’s own, this should be stated once in a note.

Greek words may be transliterated where appropriate, but the system of transliteration must be used consistently throughout (see also § 10).

6. Presentation of ancient texts

Quotations of ancient verse should preserve the lineation of the edition used and should be accompanied by line numbers. If an argument depends on a particular text, apparatus, or numbering system, the edition used should be identified in the first relevant note and included in the bibliography.

In transcriptions of papyri and inscriptions, the editorial sigla of the Leiden convention should be used. Metrical symbols should follow standard practice and must be rendered in Unicode characters.

7. References to ancient and other primary texts

Abbreviations for ancient authors and works should normally follow LSJ[9] or *OCD*[4], with the usual minor changes, e.g. Aesch., Soph., Eur. (not A., S., E.). In running prose, ancient authors and works may be written in full; in parenthetical references and notes, standard abbreviations should be used. References should be inclusive and sufficiently precise to identify the passage. References are to be in the following format:

> Hom. *Il.* 9.2–5; Soph. *OT* 123–27; Eur. *Tro.* 235–40; Ar. *Vesp.* 566–67; Pl. *R.* 10.599b 3–7; Arist. *Poet.* 9.1451b 5–6; Paus. 2.3.2; [Theocr.] 27.43.

Fragments should identify the standard editor or collection whenever this is necessary for unambiguous identification. References to scholia should identify the ancient author and work and, where numbering is edition-dependent, the edition used. Papyrological and epigraphic publications should use the standard abbreviations of the discipline; references to papyri should conform to the abbreviations of the *Checklist of Editions of Greek, Latin, Demotic, and Coptic Papyri, Ostraca, and Tablets*. Give document, fragment, column, and line numbers only as required for precise identification.

> Call. fr. 251 Pf. (= *Hec.* 35 Hollis); Philem. T 2 K.–A.; *FGrHist* 115 F153; *IG* I^3 107; P.Oxy. 3535 fr. 1(a) col. ii 25; *SEG* xxvi 576.15.

For references to dramatic works, Roman numerals are to be avoided in references to acts and scenes: e.g. Shakespeare, *1 Henry IV* 3.3.127–28 (not: Shakespeare, *1 Henry IV*, III iii 127–28). For more recent works, an abbreviated reference to the edition used is preferable, although full bibliographic information must be provided either in the first citation or in the bibliography, e.g.: T. Stoppard, *Arcadia* (= *Plays*, 5) 23–25.

8. Bibliographical references: the author–date system

Logeion follows an author–date referencing system, adapted to the conventions of Classical Studies: short author–year citations (with page numbers) are used in the notes or in the text, and a full alphabetical bibliography is provided at the end of each contribution.

When the author's name forms part of the sentence, and in footnotes generally, use Author (year) page(s): Bieber (1961) 293–95. When the whole reference is

parenthetical, use (Author year, page[s]): (Bieber 1961, 293–95). References to notes should take the form n. or nn.

> Bieber (1961) 293 n. 6; Sifakis (2001a); Taplin (1999) 35 n. 6. (Marshall 2014, 61–63; Nervegna 2014, 157–87).

For two authors, both surnames should normally be given. For three or more authors, "et al." may be used in short references; all authors should normally be listed in the final bibliography. Two or more works by the same author published in the same year should be distinguished as 2020a, 2020b, etc.

9. The final bibliography

The final bibliography should contain only works actually cited or discussed in the contribution. Authors are responsible for the accuracy and completeness of all references.

Order and form. Entries should be arranged alphabetically by author and, where several works by the same author are cited, chronologically. For machine readability, the author's name should be repeated in each entry rather than replaced by a long dash. Titles of books and journals are italicized; titles of articles and chapters are placed in double quotation marks. English titles should capitalize principal words; French, German, Italian, Modern Greek, and other titles should follow the normal capitalization conventions of the language concerned. Journal titles should be abbreviated according to the conventions of *L'Année philologique*.

Publishing houses should normally be omitted, unless there is a specific reason for mentioning them; if a publishing house is mentioned, its name should precede the place of publication. Series titles may likewise be omitted unless they are important for identifying the publication. When citing older publications, especially books, authors may give detailed bibliographical information in the order in which it appears on the title page.

Monographs. Pattern: Surname, Initial(s) (year), *Title: Subtitle*, edition if applicable, Place. State the edition only when it is not the first, and cite the edition actually consulted.

> Bieber, M. (1961), *The History of the Greek and Roman Theater*, 2nd ed., Princeton.

Editions and commentaries. Modern editions and commentaries of ancient texts should normally be entered under the editor or commentator. Use (ed.) or (eds.) where appropriate.

> Mastronarde, D. J. (ed.) (2002), *Euripides: Medea*, Cambridge.

Journal articles. Pattern: Surname, Initial(s) (year), "Title of Article", *Journal Abbreviation* volume, inclusive pages. Issue numbers should normally be omitted unless pagination begins again with each issue or the issue number is otherwise necessary for identification.

> Sifakis, G. M. (2001a), "The Function and Significance of Music in Tragedy", *BICS* 45, 21–35.

Chapters in edited volumes. Pattern: Surname, Initial(s) (year), "Title of Chap-ter", in Initial(s) Surname – Initial(s) Surname (eds.), *Title of Volume*, Place, inclusive pages. Use (ed.) or (eds.) as appropriate.

> Taplin, O. (1999), "Spreading the Word through Performance", in S. Goldhill – R. Osborne (eds.), *Performance Culture and Athenian Democracy*, Cambridge, 33–57.

Reference works and encyclopaedia entries. Standard reference works may be cited by their conventional abbreviations. An individually authored entry should be treated as an article and should include the author, year, entry title, abbreviated reference work, volume if applicable, and inclusive columns or pages.

> Ziegler, K. (1937), "Tragoedia", *RE* VI A 2, 1899–2075.

Multivolume works, reprints, and translations. For multivolume modern works, give the number or title of the relevant volume where necessary for identification; arabic numerals should normally be used for modern volume numbers. Cite the edition actually consulted; if the date of the original publication is important to the argument, it may be added after the bibliographical entry. When a translation itself is the source being cited, identify the translator (trans. Initial(s) Surname).

Dissertations and unpublished or forthcoming work. Published dissertations should be cited as books. Unpublished dissertations should be cited as follows: Surname, Initial(s) (year), "Title", PhD diss., University. The terms forthcoming or in press should be used only for work formally accepted for publication. Unpublished manuscripts should be identified as such and, if undated, cited as n.d.; no artificial publication date should be assigned. Unpublished conference papers should give author, title, conference or institution, place, and full date where available.

> Surname, A. A. (2024), "Title of Dissertation", PhD diss., University of X.

10. Works in Modern Greek and other non-Roman scripts

Contributions written in Modern Greek follow the same citation and bibliographical conventions as contributions in other languages. In the body of a Greek-language contribution, Greek names and titles may naturally be given in Greek. In the final bibliography, however, in order to facilitate international indexing, authors' names, places of publication, and other bibliographical metadata should be given in Roman script. Titles of publications originally in Greek or another non-Roman script should retain the original title, followed by a Roman-script transliteration in square brackets. An English translation of bibliographical titles is not required. This requirement concerns bibliographical and indexing data only and does not affect quotations from ancient Greek or other primary texts.

A consistent scholarly transliteration system should be used throughout the bibliography; for Modern Greek titles, ALA-LC romanization is recommended.

> Stephanis, I. E. (1988), *Διονυσιακοὶ τεχνῖται. Συμβολές στην προσωπογραφία του θεάτρου και της μουσικής των αρχαίων Ελλήνων* [*Dionysiakoi technitai. Symvoles stēn prosōpographia tou theatrou kai tēs mousikēs tōn archaiōn Hellēnōn*], Herakleion.
>
> Hadjipantazis, Th. (2004), *Η ελληνική κωμωδία και τα πρότυπά της στο 19ο αιώνα* [*Ē ellēnikē kōmōdia kai ta protypa tēs sto 19o aiōna*], Herakleion.

11. Online publications, DOI, and URLs

For formally published electronic material, cite the publication in the same way as its print equivalent and add the DOI where appropriate. DOI identifiers should be given in the form https://doi.org/.... For material available only online, give author, year, title, website or database title, and a stable URL. **Do not** give any access date.

12. Performances, films, and audiovisual material

References to theatrical performances should give, as applicable, the ancient or modern author/work, production title, director, company, venue, city, and date of the performance witnessed or discussed. Films and recorded performances should identify the director, title, year, production company or issuing institution, and medium or stable online location where relevant. Where the discussion concerns a particular performance rather than a production in general, give the date of the performance seen. If a production was encountered only through a recording, identify the recording rather than implying first-hand attendance.

13. Archival material

Archival references should proceed from the general to the specific: repository, collection, series (if any), box/folder or shelfmark, and document description. Define an abbreviation for a frequently cited archive or collection at first mention and use it consistently thereafter.

14. Names and consistency

Use authors' published names as they appear in the work cited, while keeping initials and spacing consistent within the bibliography. Greek proper names may be given in Greek or Latinized form according to the language and conventions of the contribution, but the chosen form should be used consistently except in quotations.

15. Cases not covered by this Style Guide

In matters not covered above, authors should follow the conventions of recent volumes of *Logeion* and, where appropriate, *The Chicago Manual of Style*, 18th ed. (Chicago 2024), provided that this does not conflict with the conventions of Classical Studies specified here. Authors should check all references, quotations, Greek accents, line numbers, and bibliographical details carefully before submitting the final version.