

## STYLE SHEET OF *EMERITA*

### 1. TITLES

Complex hierarchies of sections and sub-sections should be avoided as far as possible. Two levels are recommended:

1. Roman numeral and text in small capital letters. E. g.: IV. CONCLUSIONS
2. Arabic numeral and text in italics. Ej.: 1. *Assessment of the sources*

Any words which should be written in italics in the second level will be written in roman type. If there is only one level, the form of the second level will apply.

### 2. TEXTUAL QUOTATIONS

#### Short texts, shorter than three lines

Quotations will be as follows:

- *Greek*: in Greek characters, without any quotation marks, followed by their translation in roman type between guillemets or doubled angle quotation marks (« ») and stating the author if it is not original.
- *Latin and transcriptions in Latin alphabet of other ancient languages*: in italics, without any quotation marks, followed by their translation in roman type between guillemets. In the case of ancient authors, *u* and *V* will be used (not *v* or *U*).
- *Modern languages*: in roman type and guillemets.

#### Texts of three lines or more

They will be indented, with a space above and below and in smaller point. Greek quotations will be written in Greek characters, the rest of quotations in Latin characters and roman type; all of them without any quotation marks.

#### Elisions

The intended omission by the author of some part of a quoted text will be marked by suspension points with a space before and after, with no brackets. Suspension points between square, normal or angle brackets will be used for special notes, such as to point out gaps in ancient texts, etc.

### 3. DOCUMENTARY AND BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

#### Ancient texts

They will be stated as follows: author (or his/her abbreviation, in roman type in both cases) + comma + work (or its abbreviation, in italics in any case) + part of the poem or book (in Roman numerals) + chapter and section (in Arabic numerals, separated with a dot), as in the following examples:

Hom., *Od.* I 21  
Caes., *Gall.* VII 51.1  
Liu. VI 5.1

It is important to bear in mind that:

- The name of the author may be omitted, whenever it is not necessary, as well as the reference to the part of the poem or book, whenever there is not such division.
- Between the author and the work, there is a comma, but not between the Roman and the Arabic numeral.
- A dot between Arabic numerals marks a subsection while the comma marks a double reference: E.g.: *Od.* I 21, 27 would mean a reference to lines 21 and 27; *Gall.* VII 51.1, 3 would mean a reference to subsections 1 and 3.
- This numbering system will also be applied to the references to inscriptions and papyri within the collections to which they belong.
- For the abbreviations, see section 5, *infra*.

### Modern works

For references to scientific literature, the journal uses a «Harvard style» (author name and publication year) specified as follows. In the body and the notes of the article, abbreviated references will be made as follows: surname (in roman style) + year (and, optionally, page or pages between commas). For instance:

Hammond (1986, p. 123) states that...  
Athanasakis & Wolkow (2013, p. 64) consider...  
See Athanasakis & Wolkow 2013; Quiroga 2009, p. 13; Casadio 1991.  
Thomas 2018, pp. 261-268.

Complete references will be stated in a final list, including only and exclusively the works quoted in the article, as follows:

— *Books* (monographs, etc.): surname + abbreviated name (both in roman style) + year between brackets + comma + title (in italics) + comma + place of publishing (+ comma + publishing house). For instance:

Hammond, N. G. L. (1986): *A History of Greece*, Oxford.  
Scullard, H. H. (1995): *The Elephant in the Greek and Roman World*, Cambridge, Thames and Hudson.

— *Parts of books* (contributions in collective works, etc). In this case, the title of the contribution is written in guillemets (« »), not in italics. Apart from this aspect, the rest will be the same as for the books, stating at the end the pages of the contribution. For instance:

Faraone, C. A. (1991): «The Agonistic Context of Early Greek Binding Spells», en Faraone, C. A. y Obbink, D. (eds.), *Magika Hiera. Ancient Greek Magic and Religion*, New York-Oxford, pp. 3-32.

— *PhD dissertations*:

Socas, F. (1982): *Aspectos de la novela antigua: TYXH. Un estudio descriptivo sobre el azar, la providencia de los dioses y el destino en la novela antigua*, PhD dissertation, Seville, Universidad de Sevilla.

— *Articles in periodical publications*: surname + abbreviated name (both in roman style) + year between brackets + comma + title (in guillemets) + comma + name of the journal (in italics) + volume (in roman style) + comma + pages. If the issue number is referenced, this will be included between brackets. For instance:

André, J. (1985): «Noms de plantes gaulois ou prétendus gaulois dans les textes grecs et latins», *Études Celtiques* 22, pp. 179-198.

García-Hernández, B. (2020): «La magnitud de los elefantes indios en las batallas de Rafia (Polibio V 84.5-6) y de Magnesia (Livio XXXVII 39.13). ¿Dónde está el error?», *Emerita* 22 (1), pp. 1-23.

— *References to electronic publications*: Besides the data equivalent to those stated for printed publications, the ISO standards require the website consultation date and recommend the inclusion of permanent identifiers as far as possible, such as DOI (Digital Object Identifier), *handle*, etc. Websites will be quoted in angle brackets, with no underlining.

For instance:

Bamman, D. & Crane, G. (2008): «The Logic and Discovery of Textual Allusion. Preprint of paper accepted to the ACL 2008 Workshop-Language Technology for Cultural Heritage», *Tufts Digital Library*. Digital Collections and Archives, Medford, Massachusetts <<http://dl.tufts.edu/>>, URL permanente: <<http://hdl.handle.net/10427/42685>> (02/03/2021).

Reynolds, J., Roueché, Ch. & Bodard, G.: *Inscriptions of Aphrodisias (IAph2007)*, <<http://insaph.kcl.ac.uk/iaph2007>> (02/03/2021).

WörterListen: Hagedorn, D. et al.: *WörterListen aus den Registern von Publikationen griechischer und lateinischer dokumentarischer Papyri und Ostraka* <<https://papyri.uni-koeln.de/papyri-woerterlisten/index.html>> (02/03/2021).

Wilson, P. (2009): «Tragic Honours and Democracy: Neglected Evidence for the Politics of the Athenian Dionysia», *The Classical Quarterly* (New Series) 59, 1, May 2009, pp. 8-29 <<http://journals.cambridge.org/...>> (02/03/2021), DOI: <<https://doi.org/10.1017/S0009838809000020>>.

It is important to note that:

— Each contributor will consistently use a single standard regarding capitalisation in English titles.

— Each contributor will be consistent in referencing or not the names of the publishers. The authors will also consistently choose to give the first names of the authors listed in the bibliography either in full or with initials only. If the first name of the author is abbreviated and it is a compound name, the initials will be followed by a dot and separated by a space.

—The place of publishing will be written in the same language as the article (e. g., if the article is written in English: Cologne, Copenhagen or Rome, instead of Köln, København or Roma).

—The edition number, whenever stated, will be stated as follows: Allen, T. W. (1917-1919), *Homeri Odyssea*, I-II, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., Oxford.

## Reviews

They will be headed by the data of the book reviewed, as follows: surname + name (both in capital or small capital letters) + comma + title (in italics) (+ dot + other mentions of responsibility/collection, if any or relevant) + comma + place of publishing + comma + publishing house + comma + year of publishing + comma + number of pages. For instance:

RODRÍGUEZ ADRADOS, FRANCISCO, *Lírica griega*. Biblioteca Clásica Gredos 31, Madrid, Gredos, 1986, 491 pp.

In editions or translations of ancient authors, the review may be headed by their names:

PLUTARCO, *Vidas de Sertorio y Pompeyo*. Edición de Rosa M.<sup>a</sup> Aguilar y Luciano Pérez Vilatela, Madrid, Akal, 2004, 252 pp.

#### 4. USE OF ITALICS, QUOTATION MARKS AND OTHER TYPOGRAPHICAL QUESTIONS

— Italics are used for short quotations of Latin texts and for transcriptions inserted in a text paragraph. They may also be used for quoting separately terms or phrases in other languages, as well as to highlight a particular word discussed, either in Spanish or in any other language. However, italics will never be used to stress or highlight any author's statement.

— Guillemets or double quotation marks (« ») are used both for textual quotations and titles of articles or chapters of a work. Usual English quotation marks or inverted commas (“ ”) are exclusively intended for use in a quotation inside another quotation.

— Simple quotation marks (‘ ’) will only be used for translations after the original term and to quote dictionary meanings. For instance:

Cicero uses *omina* ‘omens’ in...

— Boldface is not accepted.

— Both suspensions points indicating elisions ( ... ) and slashes ( / ) are preceded and followed by spaces.

#### 5. ABREVIATURAS

The abbreviations of authors and works, which will be exclusively used in documentary references to ancient works, will be the following: for Greek, those included in the *Diccionario Griego Español* <<http://dge.cchs.csic.es/1st/1st1.htm>>; for Latin, those included in *Thesaurus Linguae Latinae* or in the *Oxford Latin Dictionary* (ed. Glare). The initial of the work abbreviation will always be written in capital letters.

For the title of collections of inscriptions and papyri, and for essential reference works, the usual abbreviations will be used, mainly those of the two above mentioned dictionaries together with those from *L'Année Philologique*, normally in capital letters and italics and with no dots. For instance, *DGE* (= *Diccionario Griego-Español*), *CIL* (= *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*). For the titles of journals, either the whole name or

the abbreviations from *L'Année Philologique* will be used, such as RPh = *Revue de Philologie*. Common editing abbreviations are not italicised, and its use should be consistent along the work.