



Journal of Hellenic Studies: Style Guide

General

Submissions must be written in English. Works written by authors whose first language is not English must be proofread and corrected by a native English speaker prior to submission.

Normally the text of an article should not exceed **9,000 words including footnotes**, though consideration will be given to longer submissions where greater length can be justified, for example, because of the exceptional importance of the topic across the discipline.

The British rather than the American system of spelling should be used (e.g. 'colour' rather than 'color' and 'artefact' rather than 'artifact', 'analyse' rather than 'analyze', but 'organization', 'recognize'). In British spelling, 'practise, license' are used for verbal forms; 'practice', 'licence' are nouns.

Submissions should be produced in a Word file (doc or .docx) using a generic font, such as Arial or Times New Roman. Automatic text numbering for headings or lists should be avoided, but pagination is essential. Please give the file a descriptive name such as a short version of the title (not 'JHS article'!).

Articles should be submitted using the journal's online submission system at:
https://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/hellenic_soc.

Structure

The main text of the article should be structured in sections as follows:

- I. Main section heading;**
- i. Heading of first level sub-section,***
- 1. Heading of second level sub-section.

Only main section headings are required. Further section subdivisions are optional. If there is an Introduction, this should be the first main section.

For lists, if hierarchized and not using bullet points, the following system is recommended.

- 1. Main item
- a. first sub- item
- i. second sub-item

However authors are free to use any list labelling system they choose ((a), (b), etc., (1), (2), etc., (i), (ii), etc.), but it must be consistent.

Authors should make every effort to avoid lengthy footnotes where feasible.

Please consider whether supporting information (for example, digressions which are not directly part of the argument of a paper, collections of texts or unusually long texts, a lengthy commentary or app. crit., additional images, drawings, maps or tables) might be published as online-only 'Supplementary Material', since this leaves more space in the text of the paper to develop and support the main arguments.

Place acknowledgements at the end of the text, before the bibliography.

Miscellaneous points of style

Titles should use colons, rather than a full stop. For example:

How to control the present: a unified account of the nonpast uses of the aorist indicative
rather than

How to control the present. A unified account of the nonpast uses of the aorist indicative
or

Οὐκ ἔστι Σαπφοῦς τοῦτο τὸ ῥῆμα: variants of Sappho's songs in Athenaeus' *Deipnosophistae*
rather than

Οὐκ ἔστι Σαπφοῦς τοῦτο τὸ ῥῆμα. Variants of Sappho's songs in Athenaeus' *Deipnosophistae*

Avoid the use of dashes in the text: their use is suitable for informal, but not academic, English. For example:
Sophists, medical writers and orators – that is to say, the types of discourse which used to be taken
as indicative of the triumph of 'reason' or *logos* – in no way involve a rejection of the divine.

should be:

Sophists, medical writers and orators, that is to say, the types of discourse which used to be taken as
indicative of the triumph of 'reason' or *logos*, in no way involve a rejection of the divine.

Where parenthetical dashes are used in quoted material, these should be unspaced em-dashes.

Use parentheses, not square brackets, within parentheses.

When a modern scholar is mentioned in the text of the article, the first and last names are used the first time,
but only the surname is used in subsequent mentions.

Possessives where the word ends in s should be s', not s's, (for example peasants' land; Pericles' funeral
speech), except for monosyllables, for example, Zeus's.

Do not use the serial/Oxford comma. So, for example, 'demes, tribes and phratries' not 'demes, tribes and,
phratries'.

Capital letters should be avoided except for proper names, titles, and period designations (see below under
Dates). For example, lower-case: chapter, introduction, anglophone. Upper-case: Persian Empire, Battle of
Salamis.

Abbreviations

Abbreviations should be avoided wherever possible, except for 'Dr', 'ed.', 'eds', 'fig.', 'figs', 'pl.', 'pls.', 'tr.',
'i.e.', 'fr.', 'frr.', 'ca.', 'cf.', 's.v.'.

Note that, except for *ca.*, abbreviations that end with the last letter of the word do not have a full stop (Dr,
eds, figs, pls).

Cf., *fr.*, *ca.*, *s.v.* should be italicized unless immediately followed by an italicized word; thus '*cf. Dover (1970)*
11', but '*cf. fr. 64*'.

Do not use 'e.g.': a phrase such as 'for example' should be used instead.

Dates

Authors may use either BC/AD or BCE/CE for dates as they prefer, but either system should be consistent
throughout the submission.

'AD/CE' to precede numerical dates, no full stops ('in AD 69', but 'first century AD'); 'BC/BCE' to follow
numerical dates, no full stops.

30 October 1953; 1830s; *ca.* 450.

Runs of years: 250-245 BC; AD 150-300; 1997-1998.

Adjectival use of dates: 'the fifth century', but 'of fifth-century date'.

Cultural periods should be capitalised (Early Geometric, Hellenistic, Classical, Late Antiquity), when they are indicating period designations. So, 'Classical Corinth', but 'classical studies'

Numerals

Numbers one to ten should be spelt out except when preceding a unit (for example, '2mm').

First to tenth should be spelt out (eighth century BC, but 18th century).

Numbers above ten should be written as numerals, except at the beginning of a sentence.

Runs of numbers: 148–49, 48–49, 1148–49. Use en-dashes, not hyphens.

Measurements

All modern measurements should be metric.

Abbreviations for distance, volume, etc. as follows:

'm' for metre 'cm' for centimetre 'mm' for millimetre 'km' for kilometre
'ha' for Hectare 'l' for litre

There should be no full stop after an abbreviation and no space between the number and the unit (i.e. '10m'; '5cm').

Cardinal points

There should be no initial capital letter and abbreviations should be avoided (i.e. do not use 'N', 'SE', etc.); hyphens should also be avoided (for example, 'southwest' *not* 'Southwest' or 'south-west').

Transliteration

In transliterating *names*, authors may follow their preference provided that the system employed is, as far as possible, *consistent*: thus Boeotia and Dicaearchus *or* Boiotia and Dikaiarkhos. Complete consistency is probably neither practical nor desirable. In particular, very familiar names should remain in their familiar form: thus, Plato, *not* Platon; Aeschylus, *not* Aiskhylos; Oedipus, *not* Oidipous, etc.

In transliterating *words*, the 'Greek' pattern should be followed as closely as possible: thus, *stratēgos*, *sōphrosunē*, etc. Eta and omega should be represented by *ē* and *ō* (macron, not circumflex). Y and υ are represented by U and u. Inflected words and phrases should not normally be transliterated. Key terms, in dictionary form, may be given in Greek, if the argument requires, or in transliteration, as consistently as possible throughout the article. Articles should not switch arbitrarily between these formats.

Quotations

Short quotations from modern languages are enclosed in single inverted commas (') and not italicized. Use " inside quotes where necessary, for example for quotations within quotations. For quotations of more than four lines of typescript insert paragraph breaks, indent the entire quotation and omit inverted commas.

Material inserted in quotations is enclosed in square brackets, for example, 'She [Pandora] reveals ...'. There is no need to use square brackets when introducing an ellipsis: 'Pandora reveals ...', *not* 'Pandora reveals [...]'.
'

Quotations of Greek are not italicized. In Greek, either iota adscript or iota subscript may be used (consistently); lunate sigma is not used (except where necessary in papyrological discussions). Where 'H/η' is used in Greek epichoric scripts to represent the aspirate, use 'h', not italicised. Leave a space after elisions, for example: ἐνθάδ' αὖ θεῶν.

Use a standard Unicode Greek font: Times New Roman and Pallatino Linotype generally work well across different platforms.

Brief Latin quotations in the body of the text are italicized; longer quotations may be set as separate paragraphs and are not italicized. In Latin use *u* and *V*, not *v* and *U*, except where quoting ‘non-ancient’ Latin (for example, commentators writing in Latin). ‘Non-ancient’ Latin quotations should be enclosed in single inverted commas as for quotations in modern languages.

Where quotations are run into a sentence, they should be properly integrated with the English syntax.

Authors are strongly encouraged to provide English translations for all Greek and Latin, particularly where this will increase the accessibility of the argument. Where an English translation, with occasional Greek or Latin words supplied in parentheses, will do just as well as the Greek or Latin original, then the translation alone will suffice. No strict rules in this matter are possible, and much will depend on the nature of the article and the argument, but authors should be conscious that *JHS* has a readership with a very wide variety of attainment level in the ancient languages.

When quoting translations in the text, cite the text reference and the translation used as follows:

In the treatises which follow he produces accounts of the particular [kinds of] things which come to be, in the *Meteorology* an account of meteorological phenomena, in *On the Generation of Animals* (περὶ τῆς τῶν ζώων γενέσεως) the coming-to-be of animals, and in a similar manner of the other things. (Philoponus, *in Gen. corr.* 124.24–27, tr. Williams (2001))

You should indicate if a translation is your own, or if you have adapted a published translation. All published translations that you cite should also have their own entries in the bibliography.

References to ancient works

Clarity and immediate recognition should be the overriding aims.

For abbreviations (including epigraphic, but not papyrological) follow *OCD*⁴ where possible. If the work is not in *OCD*⁴, then write out the author/title (as appropriate) in full. For abbreviations of papyri follow the Duke *Checklist of Editions of Greek, Latin, Demotic and Coptic Papyri, Ostraka and Tablets*.

References should be in the following forms:

Ar. <i>Thesm.</i> 847–49	Arist. <i>Metaph.</i> 4, 1016a1–11
Hom. <i>Od.</i> 5.1–8	Lys. 21.5
[Arist.] <i>Ath. Pol.</i> 27.43	Callim. <i>fr.</i> 251 Pf. (= <i>Hecale</i> 35 Hollis)
Stesich. Davies, <i>PMGF</i> 187 [i.e. <i>not</i> 187 Davies]	<i>FGrH</i> 115 F153
<i>IG</i> III.21.5, <i>IG</i> IX.9 65, <i>IG</i> I ³ 107	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 3535 <i>fr.</i> 1(a) col. ii 25.

Do not use f. and ff. but give the exact text references.

References to modern works

All modern works cited in the article must be listed in notes; within the notes these are cited by the author-date system in chronological order, with a bibliography provided at the end of the article.

In references in footnotes, use ‘et al.’ after the first author’s name when a work cited has more than two authors.

Examples: Claessen and Skalnik (1978); Evans et al. (1985) 55–158; Berent (1996); Allen (1999) 55–58,, 67-69; Rollinger (1997); (2001); (2007a).

When citing or referring to a footnote, there is no space after n. For example: McDonald et al. (1975) 72 n.7.

Number footnotes using superscript Arabic numerals.

Standard works of reference (for example, *RE*, *LIMC*) need only be cited by initials: follow the conventions of *OCD*⁴ where available.

In footnotes and references, abbreviations for most common reference works are italicised, for example, *IG*, *LGPN*, *TLG*, *LIMC*, *FGrH*, but *LSJ* is not italicised.

Do not use *ibid.*, *loc. cit.* and similar abbreviations.

Bibliography

General guidelines

The bibliography should contain only those works referred to in the text.

Book titles should be fully capitalised; article titles in English should begin with a capital but otherwise include capitals for proper names only. For other languages, the conventions normal to each language should be followed.

Although series titles are not italicised, journal titles should remain in italics when part of a series title, for example, (*Mnemosyne* Supplement 163).

Include the names of all authors and editors (i.e. do not use 'et al.' in the bibliography). When citing authors using surnames and initials, do not leave spaces between the initials. For example, Anderson, J.T., not Anderson, J. T.

When listing multiple works by the same author, after the first bibliographic entry the name of the author should be replaced by an em-dash, like this: —.

Abbreviations of periodical titles should in the main follow *L'année philologique*, but may be expanded to avoid obscurity; titles of journals not included in *Aph.* should be given in full. The full list of *Aph.* abbreviations can be found here: <https://about.brepolis.net/aph-abbreviations/>.

Include *place* of publication, using the English form of the name, but not the publisher.

There is no full stop at the end of bibliographic entries.

Examples

Authored books

- Allen, D. (1999) *The World of Prometheus: The Politics of Punishing in Democratic Athens* (Princeton)
- Foucault, M. (1980) *Power/Knowledge: Selected Interviews and Other Writings, 1972–1977* (ed. C. Gordon; tr. C. Gordon, L. Marshall, J. Mepham and K. Sopher) (New York)
- Goldhill, S.J. (1986) *Reading Greek Tragedy* (Cambridge)
- (1991) *The Poet's Voice: Essays on Poetics and Greek Literature* (Cambridge)
- Kirk, G.S, Raven, J. and Schofield, M. (1983) *The Presocratic Philosophers* (2nd edition) Cambridge
- Laks, A. and Most, G.M. (2016) *Early Greek Philosophy* (9 vols) (Cambridge MA)
- Medas, S. (2008) *Lo Stadiasmo o Periplo del Mare Grande e la navigazione antica* (Madrid)
- Reinhardt, K. (1979) *Sophocles* (tr. H. Harvey and D. Harvey) (Oxford)
- De Polignac, F. (1984) *La naissance de la cité grecque: cultes, espace et société VIIIe–VIIIe siècle avant J.-C.* (Paris)
- Stroud, R.S. (1998) *The Athenian Grain-tax Law of 374/3 B.C.* (*Hesperia* Supplement 29) (Princeton)
- Walbank, F.W. (1979) *A Historical Commentary on Polybius 3* (Oxford)
- Woodhead, A. (1997) *Inscriptions: The Decrees (The Athenian Agora 16)* (Princeton)

Journal articles

- Berent, M. (1996) 'Hobbes and the "Greek Tongues"', *History of Political Thought* 17, 36–59
- (2000) 'Anthropology and the classics: war, violence and the stateless polis', *CQ* 50.1, 257–89
- Singor, H. (1991) 'Nine against Troy: on epic φάλαγγες, πρόμαχοι, and an old structure in the story of the Iliad', *Mnemosyne* 44, 17–62
- West, S. (1985) 'Herodotus' epigraphical interests', *CQ* 35.2, 278–305
- Willi, A. (2005) 'Kadmos anethke. Zur Vermittlung der Alphabetschrift nach Griechenland', *MH* 62.3, 162–71

Journal articles from online-only journals

Jacobson, M.T., Flohr, P., Gascoigne, A., Leng, M.J., Sadekov, A., Cheng, H., Edwards, R.L., Tüysüz, O. and

Fleitmann, D. (2021) 'Heterogenous Late Holocene climate in the eastern Mediterranean—the Kocain Cave record from SW Turkey', *Geophysical Research Letters* 48, e2021GL094733
<https://doi.org/10.1029/2021GL094733>

Finné, M., Holmgren, K., Shen, C.-C., Hu, H-M., Boyd, M. and Stocker, S. (2017) 'Late Bronze Age climate change and the destruction of the Mycenaean palace of Nestor at Pylos', *PLoS ONE* 12.12 e0189447
<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0189447>

Edited books

Evans, P.B., Rueschmeyer, D. and Skocpol, T. (eds) (1985) *Bringing the State Back In* (Cambridge)
König, J. and Whitmarsh, T. (eds) (2007) *Ordering Knowledge in the Roman Empire* (Cambridge)

Entry in established reference work

Laqueur, R. (1941) 'Philon (45)', *RE* 20.1, col. 51

Berger, F. (2012) 'Die Textgeschichte der *Historia Animalium* des Aristoteles, Aristophanes von Byzanz und die zoologische Sylloge des Konstantinos Porphyrogenetos' *Rursus* 7 doi: [10.4000/rursus.766](https://doi.org/10.4000/rursus.766)

Chapter in edited book

Dorandi, T. (1997) 'Ricerche sulla trasmissione delle Divisioni aristoteliche', in K.A. Algra, P.W. van der Horst and D.T. Runia (eds), *Polyhistor: Studies in the History of Historiography of Ancient Philosophy* (Leiden) 145–65

Kullmann, W. (1998) 'Zoologische Sammelwerke in der Antike', in W. Kullmann, J. Althoff and M. Asper (eds), *Gattungen wissenschaftlicher Literatur in der Antike* (Tübingen) 121–39

Steele, P. M. (2017) 'Writing "systems": literacy and the transmission of writing in non-administrative contexts', in A.M. Jasink, J. Weingarten and S. Ferrara (eds), *Non-scribal Communication in the Bronze Age Aegean and Surrounding Areas: The Semantics of A-literate and Proto-literate Media* (Florence) 153–72

van Emde Boas, E. (forthcoming) 'Mindreading, character, and realism: the case of Medea', in F. Budelmann and I. Sluiter (eds), *Minds on Stage: Cognitive Approaches to Greek Tragedy* (Oxford)

Online database or series

Burstein, S.M. (2008) 'Philo (670)', in I. Worthington (ed.), *Brill's New Jacoby*
http://dx.doi.org/10.1163/1873-5363_bnj_a670

Orth, C. (2013) 'Simmas vel Simias (2218)', in H.-J. Gehrke and F. Maier (eds), *Die Fragmente der Griechischen Historiker, Part V: Die Geographen* http://dx.doi.org/10.1163/1873-5363_jcv_a2218

PhD thesis

Anderson, J.T. (2003) *To Whom it May Concern: The Dynamics of Address in Ancient Roman, Greek and Chinese Poetry* (Ph.D. Diss. Berkeley)

Bison, L. (2021) *Food and Foodways in Phoenician and Punic Sardinia: New Data from Organic Residue Analyses on Cookware* (Ph.D. Diss. Bristol)

Illustrations

General

Figures are printed in the hard-copy issue of the journal as black and white illustrations. However, colour illustrations will appear in colour in the online version of the article. If you submit colour illustrations please ensure that they will also reproduce clearly and effectively in black and white/greyscale.

Figures should be presented in a continuous sequence (i.e. not divided into 'figures' and 'plates') with reference made in the text to each illustration, using the form (fig. 1). Each illustration must have a caption which should include the source, and, where applicable, acknowledgement of permission having been granted by the copyright holder to reproduce the image. In the online version of the article, figure references in the text will be hyperlinked to the illustration in the text.

If some figures in an article are published as online-only Supplementary Material, this will be indicated in the figure reference in the text, and in the online version of the article, the figure reference will be hyperlinked to the image online.

All illustrations must be submitted electronically and clearly identified by the author's surname and the figure number.

Photographs

Photographs must be submitted as image files in .jpg, .or .tif format at 300dpi. Final print quality is dependent on original supply of correct format and resolution.

Line drawings

Line drawings must be submitted as .jpg or .tif files at 600dpi. As with photographs, line drawings will be reproduced as black and white/greyscale illustrations in the print issue, but if the original is in colour, they will appear in colour in the online version.

Object drawings and photographs should ideally include a scale, or the caption should include the measurement of at least one dimension of the object, indicative of its overall size.. Maps and plans must include a north arrow and a scale.

The spelling used in legends and of other identifying text must be consistent with the text of the article.

Lettering on drawings must be of an appropriate size to be legible when reproduced in print in black and white/greyscale.

Final print quality is dependent on original supply of correct format and resolution.

Editor, *Journal of Hellenic Studies*
January 2023