

GUIDELINES FOR CONTRIBUTORS TO *RHEINISCHES MUSEUM*

(January 2017)

A) QUOTATIONS OF SECONDARY LITERATURE

1. Monographs: e.g. G.M.A. Grube, *Plato's Thought*, London ³1970, 234 or: G.M.A. Grube, *Plato's Thought* (London ³1970) 234 (title not in italics; no comma between place and year of publication). Titles of series should typically not be indicated; if they are mentioned, they follow the year of publication, e.g.: O. Lendle, *Schildkröten*, Wiesbaden 1975 (*Palingenesia* 10).

Names of publishers are not included.

2. Articles in journals: e.g. J.K. Newman, *Pindarica*, *RhM* 130, 1987, 89–93 (spaces after all commas) or: *RhM* 130 (1987) 89–93; titles of journals not in italics, titles of articles not in quotation marks (not: “*Pindarica*”, *RhM* ...)

3. Articles in collected volumes: e.g. U. Knoche, *Tibulls früheste Liebeselegie?* (*Tibull III 19*), in: *Navicula Chiloniensis* (Festschrift F. Jacoby), Leiden 1965, 173–190. Editors are identified by (ed.) or (eds) after their name(s), e.g.: G.A. Seeck (ed.), *Das griechische Drama* ...

4. Entries in dictionaries: e.g. K. v. Fritz, *Philippos* (42), *RE* XIX (1938) 2351–2366, also e.g.: *DNP* V (1998) 297–298; *RAC* VII (1969) 789–812.

5. Personal names should have a space between (last) initial and last name, e.g.: C.O. Brink, O. Zwierlein.

6. Use only initials (not full first names) with names of modern authors in footnotes (only at their first occurrence); with further references initials should be left out. Titles of books should be spelt out in full when they are given for the first time, not: *GrLitgesch* vel sim.

7. Do not use p. or pp. with references to pages to save space (except to avoid misunderstandings).

8. If there are repeated references to the same work, there should be a cross-reference to the footnote in which the work was mentioned for the first time (with its full title); e.g.: Cf. Schadewaldt (n. 8 above) 457. – Alternatively, it is possible to supply a full bibliography at the end of the article and to use short references of the following type in footnotes: Grube 1970, 234.

9. In short references consisting only of author's name and page reference commas are not used: Cf. Schadewaldt 124; or: See Mayer (n. 3 above) 135 or: Susemihl I 234.

10. Unchanged reprints are typically not mentioned.

B) REFERENCES TO WORKS OF ANCIENT AUTHORS

1. For books of ancient works Arabic numerals are used: *Quint. Inst.* or. 3,1,5. Roman numerals are only used to indicate volumes of modern works and editions, e.g.: W. Jaeger, *Paideia* II 234; *FGrHist* I 245.

2. If the names of ancient authors are abbreviated, there will be no comma between this abbreviation and the title of the work, e.g.: cf. *Virg. Aen.* 1.234; but: cf. *Virgil, Aen.* 1.234.

3. No spaces between numerals referring to one passage, e.g.: *Thuc.* 5.7.3; 6.8.1.

4. In German-language articles numerals on the same level that indicate individual paragraphs or lines within the same chapter or book are separated by full stops: Quint. Inst. or. 3,1,5.7.8 or: Virg. Aen. 5,134.233.345. In English-language articles they are separated by comma (since numbers on different levels are separated by full stops): Quint. Inst. or. 3.1.5,7,8.

C) TYPEFACES

1. *Italics*: Titles of journals and books are not put in Italics. Italics are only used:

a) for Latin quotations of texts of ancient authors (without additional quotation marks) or for classical Latin terms, e.g. *virtus* (not for quotations of modern authors who write in Latin).

b) for titles of ancient works when they are used as full words in a sentence, e.g.: In Virgil's *Aeneid* we read ... In references to passages, titles of ancient works (typically abbreviated) are not put in italics, e.g.: Romulus is mentioned for the first time at Aen. 1.276.

c) for subheadings.

2. CAPITAL LETTERS are only used for the title of the article (not the subtitle). In references to secondary literary in footnotes neither words in Greek letters nor words in the Roman alphabet are put in Italics.

3. Expanded print is used to highlight individual terms in the language of the article (used sparingly).

4. Small print is used for longer indented quotations of ancient works in translation.

5. **Bold print** and SMALL CAPS are not used.

6. Greek quotations and single words should be spelt in Greek letters (not transliterated).

D) VARIA

1. To avoid misunderstandings, do not use short abbreviations, but spell out those words: above, below, see.

2. Short dash (-) and long dash (–) should be distinguished; spaces are only used before and after long dashes (not before or after short dashes), e.g.: Lloyd-Jones.

3. To indicate '(from) to' do not use short dashes (-), but long dashes (–), e.g.: (pages) 303–319; (lines) Virg. Aen. 2.38–45; (dates) 1993–95.

4. No space in front of f. or ff., e.g.: 327ff.

5. Spaces before and after three ellipsis dots, e.g.: has ... proved

6. German-language articles use the German form of quotation marks for all quotes: „...“ and ‚...‘; English-language articles use “...” and ‘...’, with closing quotation marks according to the British (“, und ”.) or the American system (“, ” and ‘, ’); articles in French use «...» and <...>, in Italian “...” and ‘...’. Speeches within ancient texts are marked by ‘...’.