EDITORIAL GUIDELINES

Please, respect the following editorial guidelines scrupulously: each infringement involves significantly more work and higher costs.
For any questions, please ask to teatro.classico@unito.it.

Generic Terms

1. Please send your article as a .doc (or .docx) and .pdf file.
2. Greek (and other non-latin alphabets) should be typed in a Unicode font.
3. Images and photographs should be sent separately as .jpg or .png files; do not insert images in the .doc file.
4. Please ask teatro.classico@unito.it if you need to insert tables or other figures in your document.

A) Page Layout

1. Page format: A4
2. Margins: 2 cm
3. Line spacing: single (1)
4. Spacing (before and after paragraphs): 0 pt.

B) Fonts

   1.1 First line of paragraph indent: 0.5 pt.
2. Quotes (longer than three lines or particularly relevant): Times New Roman, 11 pt.
   2.1 Indent all lines by 2 cm (see. §E2).
4. Full text
   4.1 Alignment: justified
   4.2 Automatic syllabification: on
C) Paragraphs

1. The text may be divided into paragraphs as follows:

   Title of the article (12pt, bold); alignment: center
   Author (12pt, normal); alignment: center.
   University (12pt, normal); alignment: center; in brackets (…).

   1. Principal paragraph (12pt, bold)
   1.1 Secondary paragraph (12pt, normal)
   1.1.1 Tertiary paragraph (12pt, italic)
   1.1.2 Tertiary paragraph
   1.2 Secondary paragraph
   1.2.1 Tertiary paragraph
   1.2.2 Tertiary paragraph

D) Quotes

1. Quotes in modern languages – including the translations of ancient texts – should be put in guillemets [«...»] (for articles written in Italian) or in curved quotation marks [“...”] (for articles written in English).

2. Quotes of classical texts (Greek, Latin, etc.) must be always translated, both in the body of the text and in footnotes. They do not need guillemets or curved quotation marks.

3. Quotes longer than three lines or particularly relevant (of ancient and modern texts) should be written as in the example below (§E 2)

E) Quotes and Translations of Ancient Texts

1. Body of text

   1. (option 1)
   … and, as Horace say, Graecia capta ferum victorem cepit (“Greece, once conquered, in turn conquered its uncivilized conqueror”).

   1 Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 156.

   1.2 (option 2)
   … and, as Horace (Ep. 2, 1, 156) say, Graecia capta ferum victorem cepit (“Greece, once conquered, in turn conquered its uncivilized conqueror”).

   … e, come Orazio (Ep. 2, 1, 156) afferma, Graecia capta ferum victorem cepit («La Grecia, conquistata, conquistò il selvaggio conquistatore»).
2. Quotes longer than three lines (or particularly relevant)

2.1 (options 1)

In the beginning of *Agamemnon* Aeschylus writes:

> θεοὺς μὲν αἰτῶ τῶν ἀπαλλαγήν πόνων φορουράς ἑπείας μῆκος, ἣν κοιμώμενος στέγαις Ατρειδῶν ἁγκάθην, κυνὸς δίκτυν ¹

Release from this weary task of mine has been my plea to the gods throughout this long year's watch, in which, lying upon the palace roof of the Atreidae, upon my bent arm, like a dog...

In these lines, the Watchman...

¹ Aesch. *Ag*. 1-3.
² Eng. trans. by WEIR MYTH 1926, I, 54.

2.2 (option 2)

It is possible to write a quotes of verses in contracted form and indicate the reference in the body of text (before the quotes):

> … come possiamo leggere nelle *Trachinie* (124-135):

> φαμὶ γὰρ οὐκ ἀποτρέψειν / ἐλπίδα τὰν ἀγαθὰν / χρῆναι σ’· ἀνάλγητα γάρ οὐδ’ / ὁ πάντα κραίνων βασιλεὺς / ἐπέβαλε θνατοὶς Κρονίδας· / ἀλλ’ ἔπι πῆμα καὶ χαρά / πάσι κυκλοῦσιν, οὐδὲ ἄρ / κτός στροφάδες κέλευθοι. / μένει γὰρ οὐτί αἰόλα / νῦς βροτοῖς οὖτε Κῆρες οὖτε πλούτος, / ἀλλ’ ἄφαρ βέβακε, τῷ δ’ ἐπέρχεται / χαίρειν τε καὶ στέρεσθαι.

Affermo che non devi stancare la speranza buona. Neanche il sovrano che regge tutto, il figlio di Crono, ha destinato sorti senza dolore ai mortali. La pena e la gioia si alternano per tutti, come le vie dell’Orsa che muovono ruotando. Ai mortali non restano né la notte screziata né le sventure, e neanche la ricchezza: no, svaniscono in fretta, e già toccano a un altro la gioia e la privazione.³

Le donne che compongono il coro manifestano...

³ Trad. it. di RODIGHIERO 2004, 36.

3. Footnotes

3.1 (only option)

1 Cf. Aesch. *Ag*. 1: θεοὺς μὲν αἰτῶ τῶν ἀπαλλαγήν πόνων (“Release from this weary task of mine has been my plea to the gods.” Eng. trans. by WEIR MYTH 1926, I, 54).

F) Quotations of Modern Texts

1. Body of text

1.1 (only option)
In his article, R.P. Winnington-Ingram affirms that “the only evidence about … in the tetralogy”.

WINNINGTON-INGRAM 1961, 146.

1b. Never reference the modern text in the body of text

1b.1 (WRONG)
In his article, R.P. Winnington-Ingram (1961, 146) affirms that “the only evidence about … in the tetralogy”.

2. Quotes longer than three lines (or particularly relevant)

2.1 (only option)
Use the parameters reported in §E2

In his article, C. Calame affirms:

Ces quelques indices n’ont fait que confirmer la représentation en éléments détachés que, nous modernes, nous nous faisons de l’écriture ; marquée aussi bien par un apprentissage analytique que par l’aspect discret des caractères imprimés, cette conception moderne a tout normalement été projetée sur la conception antique.

We are now ready to discuss…

CALAME 1993, 785.

3. Footnotes

3.1 (only option)

CALAME 1993, 785: “Ces quelques indices n’ont fait que confirmer la représentation en éléments détachés que, nous modernes, nous nous faisons de l’écriture ; marquée aussi bien par un apprentissage analytique que par l’aspect discret des caractères imprimés, cette conception moderne a tout normalement été projetée sur la conception antique.”

If you write in Italian, you should use the guillemets («…»)
G) References (Generic)

1. Ancient authors’ abbreviations should be taken from the *LSJ* (for Greek authors) and the *Oxford Classical Dictionary* (for Latin authors) [see Annexes 1 and Annex 2] *except in this cases* (see Annex 3).

2. Numbers (books, verses, chapters, paragraphs) should be written in Arabic (*except for the numbers of the volumes of the modern texts, that must be written in Roman*), separated by commas and reported completely:

   2.1 Verg. *Aen*. 1, 10-11
   Aesch. *Ag*. 340-341
   Thuc. 2, 3, 5-6
   Sen. *Clem*. 1, 2
   Soph. *Ant*. 679

   CALAME 1993, 760
   MILDRED 1945, 30-31
   CALDOW 1999, V, 130, n. 7
   FERRARO 2001, II, 150-190
   *TrGF* III, T 2

   2.2 Verg. *Aen* 1.10-1
   A. *Ag*. 340-1
   Thuc. H. 2, 5-6
   Sen. *Clem*. 1,2

   CALAME, 1993, 760
   MILDRED 1945, 30-1
   CALDOW 1999, V, 130, n. 7
   Ferraro (2001, pp. 150-190)

   2.3 The abbreviations of the ancient text should be indicated always with the first letter capital.

   2.4 If you need to use Roman numbers to indicate pages of a modern text (*e.g. for an introduction*), use it in lowercase (*e.g. FERRARO 2001, iii-vii*).

3. Abbreviations

   3.1 Principal abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>ad loc.</em></td>
<td>ad locum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>cf.</em></td>
<td>confer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>etc.</em></td>
<td>et cetera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>i.e.</em></td>
<td>id est</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>sq.</em></td>
<td>sequenti – followings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>v.</em></td>
<td>verse(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>vol.</em></td>
<td>volume(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>n./nn.</em></td>
<td>note(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>e.g.</em></td>
<td>exempli gratia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>fr./frr.</em></td>
<td>fragment(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>p./pp.</em></td>
<td>page(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>s.v.</em></td>
<td>sub voce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>vd.</em></td>
<td>see (<em>vide</em>)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   3.2 Abbreviations of Latin expressions (*except etc. and vd.*) should be always written in italics as follows: *sub voce, exempli gratia, id est, ad loc.*

   3.3 The words *above* and *below* (and the Latin *supra* and *infra*), if used like indications in footnotes (example: “vd. *infra* §2”) must be written in italic.

   3.4 In references never use abbreviations such as: *id.*, *ead.*, *ivi.*, *ibid.*, *op. cit.*
4. **Body of text**

4.1 The reference of the footnotes should be written *after the last word and before the punctuation.*

4.2 Put the references in this way:

4.3 …“its uncivilized conqueror”

4.4 In references use only a **simple dash (-) to separate numbers** (see examples above §G2.1). On other occasions, in body of text and footnotes, use a **spaced en dash (–)** to denote a break in a sentence or to set off parenthetical statements. Do not use em dashes.

3. **Footnotes**

3.1 Use the form *cf.* or *Cf.* (and **not** cfr. or v.) before all references of **non-literal** quotes for both ancient and modern texts.

3.2 In one of the most famous plays, as R.P. Winnington-Ingram pointed out…

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1 Cf. Aesch., Ag. 330-331.
2 Cf. WINNINGTON-INGRAM 1961, 146.

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**H) Modern Text References**

1. References of modern texts should normally be written in the following form:

1.1. As R.P. Winnington-Ingram pointed out in his article…

---

1 Cf. WINNINGTON-INGRAM 1961, 146.

1.2. In his essay on Roman history he pointed out…

---

1 Cf. SYME 1939, 20-21, n. 4.

1.3. … moreover, F. Conca affirms that…

---

1 Cf. CONCA/MARZI 2011, I, 130.

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**KEY:**

**Author:** Winnington-Ingram  
**Year of publication:** 1961  
**Page:** 146

**KEY:**  
**Author:** Syme  
**Year of publication:** 1939  
**Pages:** 20-21  
**Note:** 4

**KEY:**  
**Author:** Conca and Marzi  
**Year of publication:** 2011  
**Volume:** I (use roman numerals!)  
**Page:** 130

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**! In footnotes, use the small-caps for the name of all the authors reported in bibliography.**  
**! Do not use p. (pp.) or vol. before the page or the volume numbers.**
2. Never indicate the references of a modern text in the body of text

2.1 As R.P. Winnington-Ingram (1961, 146) pointed out in his article

2.1 As R.P. Winnington-Ingram pointed out in his article (1961, 146)...

I) Ancient Text References

1. References should normally be given in the following form:

1.1. In Agamemnon (1-3) Aeschylus writes...
1.2. In one of his most famous plays (Ag. 1-3), Aeschylus writes...

2. In every context in which ambiguities are possible it is necessary to report the full reference in footnote:

2.1. In one of the most famous plays¹, the Watchman says...

¹ Cf. Aesch. Ag. 1-3.

3. In any case, it is always possible to put the reference in footnotes:

3.1. In Agamemnon¹ Aeschylus says...

¹ Cf. Aesch. Ag. 1-3.

J) Bibliography

For the bibliography, you should use the same layout of the body of text.

1. To indicate the editor of a miscellaneous volume, use only the abbreviation ed. (plural edd.). Do not use other abbreviations like eds., a cura di, édité par, Hrgs, etc.


1.1 “in” only introduces the editor of a miscellaneous volume, not a journal.

2. Do not use ed. or edd. after the name of the editor/translator of ancient texts.

MÜLLER 1889 = L. Müller, *De Pacuvii fabulis*, Berlin 1889.


3. Books

3.1 If a book has two authors, you should use a slash (/) to separate the names. If a book has three or more authors, you should indicate only the first three, or the first two followed by *et alii*.


3.2 The places of publication should be indicated in the language of the country of publication (*e.g.* if a book was published in Rome, write Roma).


3.3 Titles of ancient texts must be written in *italic* (and *not* in normal) without quotation marks.


MÜLLER 1889 = L. Müller, *De Pacuvii fabulis*, Berlin 1889

3.4 When a title is composed by the name of the author followed by the title of an ancient text, they have to be written both in *italic* and separated by a period (*.*)


3.5 In the titles of articles, books and miscellaneous volumes the titles of ancient texts have to be written in regular.


3.6 Use the abbreviation vol. (voll.) and the Roman numerals to indicate a specific volume. If you need to indicate a part of the volume, use a dot:


3.7 Use the Arabic numerals followed by the abbreviation vol. (voll.) to indicate texts divided in several volumes.


3.8 Use a slash (/) to separate the names of the cities where the book was published.


3.9 The conference proceedings should be indicated as follow:


3.9 In order to not burden the bibliography, please report only the key information of each book.


4. Articles

4.1 The abbreviations of journals should be taken from the Année Philologique (see Annex 4).


The journal must be indicated with the abbreviation in curved quotation marks followed by the number, the year of publication (within brackets) and – separated by comma – the number of pages.

Only if a journal is not present in the Année Philologique, you may indicate the title of it in full.

If you need to indicate a part of the volume, use dot; e.g. number 35 part 2.