

# **How to Reference in Classics and Ancient History Essays**

## **– MUSA Referencing Workshop, Semester 1, 2015**

Correct referencing is an essential part of writing an academic essay. Within Classics and Ancient History essays, you will have two main types of referencing that you will need to use, i.e. footnoting and bibliographical referencing.

Footnotes will be used within the main body of your essay, and contain basic information about the source you are referencing. Bibliographical referencing, on the other hand, contains a lot more information about the sources you have referred to within your essay, and comes at the end of your paper.

This guide will detail how to reference the main types of sources that you will encounter when writing a Classics and Ancient History essay.

It is highly recommended that you also look at the **Classics and Ancient History Referencing and Style Guide**. This is found on the Blackboard site ([learn.uq.edu.au](http://learn.uq.edu.au)), often under the 'Learning Resources' tab in your course page. If you are unable to find it on the Blackboard site, you can always email your course coordinator or tutor for further assistance.

### **Bibliographical Referencing**

Referencing in a bibliography uses different formatting to the footnotes throughout your essay. A number of extra details about the source and its author are required. You should only include sources that you have used in the essay itself, not background reading that you have not cited in your essay.

Your bibliography should be split into two sections, one of 'Ancient Sources' and the other of 'Modern Works'. The 'Ancient Sources' section is sometimes split into several parts, differentiating literary sources from sourcebooks and material evidence (such as coins, inscriptions etc.). You should ask your tutor or course coordinator if this is required when writing your essay.

### **Ancient Sources**

There are a number of different types of ancient sources that you look at in essays. These include both literary evidence such as the works of Suetonius or Dio, and material evidence such as coins, pottery, and inscriptions. Each type of ancient source is referenced slightly differently, so you do need to make sure that you're using the right type of referencing for the piece of evidence that you're using.

## **Ancient Literary Sources**

If the source is a text, i.e. a translation of a work that was originally in Latin or Greek e.g. Suetonius or Thucydides, you'll need to follow a particular format of bibliographical referencing. This adds several details about the source you are using to the bibliography that weren't in your footnotes.

You'll need to give the:

- Name of the Ancient author
- Name of the translator
- The year of publication (of the translated text, not the date it was written in the ancient world)
- Title of the work itself
- Place of publication, **and**
- The publishing company

of the source that you were using.

### **Bibliography Examples:**

Arrian (trans. P.A. Brunt). 1976. *Anabasis of Alexander I*, London: William Heinemann.

Suetonius (trans. R. Graves). 1957. *The Twelve Caesars*, London: Penguin Books.

Thucydides (trans. R. Warner). 1972. *History of the Peloponnesian War*, London: Penguin Books.

### **In Footnotes**

Most ancient authors and works are given an abbreviation in the Oxford Classical Dictionary for reference purposes, and you need to use these in the footnotes. The list of abbreviations can usually be found on your course Blackboard site, under the 'Learning Resources' tab. If you're having trouble finding it, ask your course coordinator or tutor for assistance. The citation in the footnotes will appear with the abbreviated author's name (e.g. Suet. for Suetonius), and then, if applicable, the (again, often abbreviated) title of the work in italics. Not all titles will need to be put into the footnotes, however if the Oxford Classical Dictionary gives abbreviations for several works by one author, you will need to add the title to differentiate which work you're using. Finally, you will put the section number of the work in which your quote appears.

### **Footnote Examples:**

<sup>1</sup> Verg. *Aen.* 6.785-800.

<sup>2</sup> Suet. *Aug.* 28.

## Coins

Coins can provide extremely valuable information, and are very useful sources when writing an essay. Referencing them is usually done by finding another example of the coin in a book compiling a number of different coin types. The *Roman Imperial Coinage* numbers, for example, are usually used to reference coins minted under the Roman Empire. Each example of a coin type is given a number in these sourcebooks, e.g. *RIC* 272, with this number being used to describe every coin minted that fits that description.

Once you've found the coin that you're discussing in one of these sourcebooks, you'll need to reference it in the bibliography. This is done in much the same way as a modern work. You'll need to include the:

- Title of the sourcebook
- Names of the editors/authors
- Year of publication
- Volume of the book (if applicable)
- Place of publication
- Publisher

**This reference will often come under a separate heading in the 'Ancient Sources' section of your bibliography for Documentary or Material Evidence.**

*(Unfortunately there isn't a version of the RIC for Greek coinage, but the British Museum Coins of Ancient Greece (BMCAAG) collection is quite good, also the Cabinet des Medailles in Paris and the American Numismatic Society. Look in the Oxford Classical Dictionary for any abbreviations.)*

### **Bibliography Examples**

Burnett, A., Amandry, M. and Ripolles, P. 2006. *Roman Provincial Coinage*, Vol.1. London: British Museum Press.

Sutherland, C. H. V., and Carson, R. A. G. 1994. *The Roman Imperial Coinage*. London: Spink.

### **In Footnotes**

When referencing coins in footnotes, you will only need to give the abbreviation of the catalogue used (e.g. *RIC* for *Roman Imperial Coinage*), and the number that the coin is given within the catalogue.

### **Footnote Examples**

<sup>1</sup> *RIC* 7.19.

<sup>2</sup> *RIC* 272.

## **Inscriptions**

This type of material evidence is usually dealt with by consulting a collection of inscriptions such as the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum* (abbreviated as the *CIL*). Like coins, these inscriptions are issued a number when compiled into a collection such as the *CIL*, which is unique to that document. When referencing an inscription in a bibliography, it is often sufficient to reference the collection that you found it in, with the specific number of the inscription dealt with under the footnotes. As always, it is a good idea to check with your course coordinator or tutor to find out what is required for your essay if you are unsure.

### **Bibliography Example:**

Henzen, W., Huelsen, C., Mommsen, T., et al (eds). 1863-present. *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*. Berlin: George Reimer.

## **In Footnotes**

When referencing an inscription in footnotes, you will need to give its number as it appears in the collection that you are using. The name of the collection and the volume that you are using will go first, and is often abbreviated (e.g. *CIL* for *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*). Then the number of the specific inscription within the collection will follow.

If you know the location and date of the inscription, add this into the footnote.

E.g. A Latin inscription from ILS (*Inscriptiones Latinae Selectae*) recording a dedication to Venus in Parkin and Pomeroy should be cited as:

*ILS* 939, Mt Eryx, Sicily, after AD 20 (Parkin and Pomeroy 2007: 1.11).

**NOT** Parkin and Pomeroy 1.11 or Parkin and Pomeroy 2007: 14-15.

### **Footnote Example:**

<sup>1</sup> *CIL* VI: 1139.

### **Or**

<sup>2</sup> *ILS* 939, Mt Eryx, Sicily, after AD 20 (Parkin and Pomeroy 2007: 1.11).

## **Pottery and other Museum-Based Evidence**

When referencing other material evidence held in a museum (e.g. pottery), you will usually have to cite the museum's collection itself in your essay. If you have accessed a museum catalogue online, this will appear as a website entry, with the object number and description as the title. You will also have to include the URL of the item's catalogue page. The URL is the last line of the entry, is given in brackets < >, and is indented.

If you are unsure about this, the R.D. Milns Antiquities Museum website has a great guide on how to reference museum pieces. To access this, click on the 'Students' tab on the homepage, and then select the 'Referencing Guide' document.

### **Bibliography Example:**

R.D. Milns Antiquities Museum. 2011. *75.006 Antefix*, accessed 18 March 2011,

<http://www.uq.edu.au/antiquities/75-006>

### **In Footnotes**

When citing museum pieces in footnotes, the standard 'Author: Date' format is used. The museum that the object belongs to is used as the 'author', with the year appearing on the website used in the 'date' section.

### **Footnote Example:**

<sup>1</sup> R.D. Milns Antiquities Museum. 2013. *75.006 Antefix*.

## **Modern Works**

This section of your bibliography will contain any works that are ‘secondary’ sources (i.e. written by a modern author). There are a number of different types of modern works, from books to journal articles, and even films. It is a good idea to refer to the **Classics and Ancient History Referencing Guide** to get a more comprehensive list of references for various types of modern works.

### **Bibliography Examples (taken from Classics and Ancient History Referencing Guide):**

#### **Single Author Book**

Kagan, D. 1987. *The Fall of the Athenian Empire*, Ithaca: Cornell University Press.

#### **Multiple Author Book**

Avery, G. and Reynolds, K. 2000. *Representations of Childhood Death*. London: Macmillan.

#### **Journal Article**

Bonfante, L. 1984. ‘Dedicated Mothers,’ *Visible Religion* 3: 11-17.

#### **Edited Book**

Rawson, B. and Weaver, P. eds. 1977. *The Roman Family in Italy: Status, Sentiment and Space*, Oxford: Clarendon Press.

#### **Translated Book**

Zanker, P. 1990. *The Power of Images in the Age of Augustus*, trans. A. Shapiro, Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press.

## **In Footnotes**

Modern works in the footnotes are usually referenced in the ‘Author: Date’ format. Only the surname/s of the authors are used. The year of publication, and the page numbers of the work that you wish to reference will appear after the author’s name/s. A full stop should always be used at the end of the reference.

### **Footnote Examples**

<sup>1</sup> Richardson 1992: 14.

<sup>2</sup> Platner and Ashby 1929: 18-19.