

Guidelines for Contributors

General Remarks

Transactions of the American Philological Association (TAPA) is the official research publication of the American Philological Association, a learned society of scholars and teachers with specialized knowledge of the belief systems, culture, history, languages, literatures, and other features of classical Greco-Roman antiquity. The journal is published and distributed to all members of the association once a year; normally, it appears around the beginning of December. As the flagship publication of one of the largest professional associations in the field of classical studies, *TAPA* strives both to uphold exceptionally high standards of quality and accuracy and to maintain its reputation for editorial courtesy, efficiency, and inclusivity.

TAPA welcomes contributions from professional classicists on any topic directly related to the ancient Greek and Roman worlds. The language of publication is English. The Presidential Address delivered at the previous APA annual meeting is a highlight of each volume. A concluding section, **Paragraphoi**, invites judicious responses to essays published in earlier volumes and brief discussions of disciplinary matters.

One purpose of the journal is to reflect the great range of research undertaken by experts in all areas of the discipline. Consequently, it solicits contributions across the broad spectrum of contemporary methodology from the most traditional to the most innovative. Here the criterion for acceptability is the effective application of the approach in question with due respect for both the text and its cultural context. As a fundamental premise, *TAPA* assumes that theoretical insights, to be plausible, must be grounded on sound philology, while illuminating philological investigation requires an informed awareness of underlying theoretical postulates. Papers displaying a well-integrated combination of the two perspectives will be given especially careful consideration.

Although what may or may not be suitable for *TAPA* must ultimately depend on the editor's final decision, prospective contributors should be guided by the following rules of thumb.

1. Authors are advised to consult recent back issues of *TAPA* to determine if their submission is appropriate in terms of general content. Essays ought to make an original, direct contribution to the understanding of aspects of Greco-Roman antiquity, as opposed to those of the larger Mediterranean or Near Eastern world, early medieval or Renaissance culture, or the development of the classical tradition in modern times. Theoretical explorations only peripherally engaged with classical materials and studies in ancient-modern literary relations may well be more suited to other venues. The essay's particular contribution to recent discussion of issues in classical scholarship should be clearly articulated at the outset.

2. *TAPA* aims at an audience of classicists with a good general background in the field as well as detailed familiarity with specific areas of knowledge. Effective presentation of an idea clearly includes the capacity to arouse curiosity and intellectual excitement among readers not well acquainted with a given problem. However, very abstruse inquiries would probably be more at home in a specialized periodical.

3. There is no absolute maximum or minimum length, but editorial expectations will normally include shortening of excessively long contributions. Length should always be proportionate to the needs of the argument. *TAPA* does not publish brief notes on technical points (e.g., a single emendation).

4. Drafts submitted for external review must be in finished form, with citations and references fully supplied and checked for accuracy. Text should have been proofread for typos and grammar and spelling errors. Submissions with large gaps in annotations will be returned to the author.

Stylistic Instructions

Styles of scholarly annotation have evolved over the years and now include forms of parenthetical documentation as well as variations on the traditional footnote. The possibilities, along with rules and rationales for their use, are clearly presented in W. S. Achtert and J. Gibaldi, *The MLA Style Manual* (New York 1985); the definitive guide for conventions of spelling, punctuation, and printing remains *The Chicago Manual of Style*, 14th ed. (Chicago 1993). Additional advice for the annotation of classical subjects will be found in *AJA* 95 (1991) 1–16, which includes a helpful list of abbreviations for journals and standard reference works. Contributors to *TAPA* are strongly encouraged to adopt the combination of parenthetical references, abbreviated footnotes, and

bibliography found in the most recent volumes. Note that citation by author's last name alone is standard: include dates of publication only to distinguish multiple works by the same author. Full references are assembled in a list of "Works Cited" at the end. Long bibliographic footnotes, extensive cross-references, and large numbers of notes should in all cases be avoided. If at all possible, use footnotes rather than endnotes.

Manuscripts *in triplicate* should be addressed to the editor, Professor Marilyn B. Skinner, Department of Classics, ML 371, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona 85721-0067. Queries may be sent via electronic mail to "mskinner@ccit.arizona.edu" or by FAX to (520) 621-3678. All submissions are acknowledged. Contributions must reach the editor by **June 1** to insure consideration for the current year's volume.

Note the following requirements and preferences:

1. *Double or triple space and leave ample margins.* This includes block quotations and footnotes. Greek must also be typed, with special attention paid to accurate and unambiguous diacritics, accents, etc. The preferred fonts for final copy are Times New Roman and Athenian. *Manuscripts in single space will be returned to the author.*

2. Submissions are refereed anonymously: do not include any indications of your identity on the manuscript. References to oral presentations, acknowledgments of assistance, etc., should be omitted. Put your name, address or institutional affiliation, and the title of your article on a separate page attached to the first copy only. Give just the title on the first page of the article. If it is accepted for publication, suitable alterations will then be made. *Articles not conforming to this requirement will be returned to the author.*

3. References to ancient works should normally be placed in parentheses in the text. Use the abbreviations for titles and authors found in *The Oxford Latin Dictionary* and in Liddell and Scott, *A Greek-English Lexicon*.

4. Use cross-references sparingly.

5. Be consistent in the transliteration of Greek names: if you write *Hekataios*, do not then write *Alcaeus*. In transliterating Greek words, distinguish original *omega* and *eta* by the use of circumflex accents: *Nikê*, *koinônia*, etc.

6. Use Arabic rather than Roman numerals wherever possible. Number inclusively, e.g., 35–40, 100–102, 101–5, 125–35. Avoid the abbreviations f. and ff. Use p. and pp. only when required for clarity.

7. Italicize titles of books and periodicals, names of classical works, and Latin quotations of no more than three or four words. If italics are unavailable, underline as appropriate. Longer quotations go in quotation marks without italics. Note that terminal punctuation belongs inside the quotation marks. Block quotations in foreign languages, including Greek and Latin, should be followed by English translations.

8. Use quotation marks, not italics, for the titles of articles in periodicals or encyclopedias and the chapters of books. Use so-called “smart quotes” if available.

9. Do not italicize the abbreviations ad loc., cf., e.g., etc., i.e., s.v., viz., and vol. Italicize *ad* before a number, but not a title: Serv. *ad* 1.235; Serv. *ad A.* 1.235. Use B.C.E. and C.E., not B.C. and A.D. Avoid the potentially confusing abbreviations l. and v. Reserve the abbreviation n. for “note.”

10. Use standard abbreviations for the titles of periodicals, collections, and handbooks, but do not abbreviate titles consisting of a single word.

11. Give place and date of publication for all books except well-known handbooks. Monographs published in a series may use the form: M. Wigodsky, *Vergil and Early Latin Poetry*, Hermes Einzelschriften 24 (Wiesbaden 1972).

12. Cite articles using a minimum of punctuation: M. W. Haslam, “Kleitias, Stesichoros, and the Jar of Dionysos,” *TAPA* 121 (1991) 35–45 [in text] or Haslam, M. W. 1991. “Kleitias, Stesichoros, and the Jar of Dionysos.” *TAPA* 121: 35–45 [in bibliography]. Always provide inclusive pagination. Leave space between a modern author’s initials.

13. Verify all quotations and references against the source. Record the verification on your original manuscript, and hold this copy until the article appears in print. While the referees and editor try to check references, the author is responsible for the accuracy of citations.