

Editorial rules

Collaborators are asked to strictly comply with the following rules, in order to facilitate the drafting work:

- * use only a Unicode font in the composition;
- * deliver your work on computer support in Word or Open Office format, or send it by e-mail (also accompanied by a pdf version).

In the body of the text and in the notes to the text and in the bibliography, the following criteria must be followed:

- * round for the author's surname (initial of the first name, followed by a point and space), comma; italics for titles, comma, place and year of publication, reference page(s); e.g.: U. Criscuolo, *Guida alla lettura dell'Elettra di Sophocles*, Napoli 2012, p. 149 (pp. 149-152; pp. 49 s.; pp. 49 ss.);
- * in the case of work in several volumes, indicate the volume in Roman numeral and follow the reference to the pages without specifying p. or pp.; e.g.: I 230 or I 230-232 or I 230 s. or I 230 ss.;
- * for citations of articles published in scientific journals: round for the author's surname (initial of the name, followed by point and space), comma, title of the article in quotation marks «a caporale», comma, title of the journal in italics, vintage number in Arabic numeral not preceded by comma, year of publication, comma, reference to the page or pages; e.g.: L. De Giovanni, «Riflessioni su due documenti dell'età costantiniana», in *Koivwvia* 35, 2011, pp. 31-44; J. Gaudemet, «La législation religieuse de Constantin», in *Rev. hist. égl. de France* 33, 1947, pp. 25-61 ss. (shorten the long titles of journals so as to make easy identification; avoid using acronyms that are difficult to carry out, or known only by specialists in the field);
- * for quotations of articles or contributions printed in miscellaneous or mélanges, or conference proceedings, proceed according to the following example: G. Macchiavelli, «Caterina de Silvestro. Una donna tipografa nella Napoli del Cinquecento», in A. Garzya (a cura di, <or> ed.), *Per la storia della tipografia napoletana nei secoli XV-XVIII*, Napoli 2006, pp. 93-138;
- * quotations in Latin from ancient or medieval authors should be italicized;

- e.g.: *memoria minuitur, certe, nisi eam exerceas* (without quotation marks);
- * any literal quotations in Latin of modern critical contributions go in circles and in quotation marks «a caporale» (the same rule applies to literal quotations in languages other than that of the author of the contribution); e.g.: As it effectively clarifies Wilamowitz «der hellenische Cult scheute sich nicht.»;
 - * quotations in Greek from Greek authors go in circles, without quotation marks;
 - * quotations from modern authors, when taken literally, should be reported in quotation marks «a caporale»; e.g.: «Quel ramo del lago di Como che volge a mezzogiorno». In the case of direct quotations, internal to quotations in quotation marks «a caporale», use high quotation marks; e.g.: As Garin says: «Nel *Libro dei martiri* John Foxe proclama “l’eccellenza di quest’arte della tipografia... così felicemente scoperta” e l’accento è del tutto religioso».
 - * long quotations (more than 2 lines) must be reported by wrapping and transcribed in a minor body indented on the left, without quotation marks;
 - * it should be noted among simple superscripts those terms to which the author wants to give a particular allusive value; e.g.: the ‘truth’;
 - * words foreign to the linguistic context of the article, when not direct quotations of author, should be written in italics; e.g.: the *Nachleben*;
 - * the names of ancient authors should be mentioned in the body of speech in full and in modern language, followed by the title of the work in italics, possibly abbreviated in an understandable way (do not use the abbreviations in use in the modern reference lexicons; e.g. do not write Pl. *Phdr.* 246a, but: Plat., *Phaedr.* 246a), with the addition of the other indications within the work, in Arabic numerals interspersed with commas (e.g.: as we read in Virgil, *Aeneid* 2, 200; *CTh.* 9, 3, 1; *CJ.* 9, 4, 1); for references in the footnote, it’s preferable to use Latin abbreviation of the name, title of the work in Latin for abbreviation, and other internal indications (e.g.: Cfr. Verg., *Aen.* 2, 200; Hom., *Il.* 17, 408-409; Cic., *sen.* 23);
 - * in the case of authors of a single work, internal references are sufficient; e.g.: Lucretius 2, 104-108 or, if in a note, Lucr. 2, 104-108;
 - * titles of lexicons, repertoires, encyclopedias, and so on, must be indicated in full, or, when of high circulation, by understandable abbreviation and always in italics, following the criteria used for journal articles; e.g.: name of the

author by dotted initial letter, surname in full, title of the entry in quotation marks «a caporale» (proceed in the same way as in citations from a scientific journal), and then, in *Enciclopedia Italiana* XXIII (1930), pp. (or col. = column; coll. = columns);

* the numbering of the volumes of a work in several volumes goes in Roman numerals;

* some of the most common abbreviations: p. (page); pp. (pages); s. (following); ss. (following); ns (new series); *op. cit.* (work cited); *art. cit.* (article cited); cfr. (compare); see (see); *infra* (see below); *supra* (see above); *s.v.* (*sub voce*), n. (number); nn. (numbers); note (in full, e.g. cfr. [see *infra*, pp. 48, note 32]).