Instructions for Authors

Scope

Since its first appearance as a journal of textual criticism in 1852, Mnemosyne (MNEM) has secured a position as one of the leading journals in its field worldwide. Mnemosyne welcomes contributions on any subject related to Greco-Roman Antiquity, including ancient history, philosophy and archaeology, provided that they have a clearly recognizable textual foundation. While Mnemosyne primarily features contributions written in English, submissions in French and German are also welcome.

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Submission Requirements

Type of Contribution
A contribution to *Mnemosyne* may be an article (approximately 4,000–max. 10,000 words) or a miscellaneum (up to approximately 4,000 words). This number of words includes footnotes, bibliography, etc.

Language
The contribution should be written in English, French or German.
The author is responsible for correct use of the language chosen. Non-native speakers are obliged to have their contribution corrected by a native speaker. (Articles that do not meet the necessary linguistic standards will be rejected.)

Manuscript Structure

A contribution should be organized in the following order: title, author note, abstract (articles only), keywords (articles only), body text, bibliography.
The author note is to be added only in the final version once the submission has been accepted for publication. It follows the title.
Articles should be provided with an English abstract of max. 150 words, headed by *Abstract*, and with 2-6 English keywords for indexing purposes, headed by *Keywords*.
Below you will find examples of the correct formatting:

[Title; n.b. capitals for all headwords in English]

**Changing the Topic**
[Subtitle (optional)]

*Topic Position in Ancient Greek Word Order*

[Author note; n.b. no street address, but add place and country after University name; add ORCID if you have one]

*Rutger J. Allan | ORCID: 0000-0000-0000-0000*
Dept. of Classics, VU University, Amsterdam, Netherlands
*r.j.allan@vu.nl*

[Abstract (articles only)]

Abstract

Abstract text of max. 150 words
Instructions for Authors

[Keywords (articles only)]

**Keywords**

word order – topic – Theme – Setting – Tail

**Body Text**

Contributions may be subdivided into sections, headed by numbered titles. Model:

2 **Themes, Settings and Tails**

All paragraphs, excluding the first, should be indented, without any extra space between them.

**Footnotes**

In editing footnote text, authors should use the standard footnote functions provided by their text-processor. Footnotes should be numbered with superscript Arabic numbers. Punctuation marks, if present, should precede the number.

Model: ...two crucial aspects of topicality, referent accessibility and topic persistence."\(^{10}\)

Please do not attach a footnote to the title of the article. Acknowledgements can be added as a footnote attached to the last word of the text, or at the end of the article in a separate paragraph with the heading *Acknowledgements*.

**Bibliography**

All publications referred to in the contribution should be listed in a separate bibliography. Entries in the bibliography should have the following format:

**Books**


**Journal Articles**


**Book Chapters**


- Main title and subtitle should be separated by a period (.), followed by a capital letter.
- All book titles are completely in italics, even if ancient titles or Latin/Greek words are part of it.
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- Article titles in journals and edited volumes are in roman, without quotation marks.
- Page numbers should be preceded by p(p).
- Series titles for books should be omitted.
- Journals should be referred to by the abbreviations used in L'Année Philologique, in italics.
- Place names at the end of the entry should be given consistently according to one of the two following systems: (a) all place names in the language of your contribution (for English contribution: Munich, Rome, Leipzig etc.); (b) all place names as they appear on the title pages of the item (München, Roma, Lipsiae etc.).
- Be consistent when referring to specific volumes of a work that appeared in several volumes. Preferably, these are referred to as “Vol. 2” (not “Part 2”) in English and French contributions, and as “Bd. 2” in German ones.

In case of several references in the bibliography (two or more) to the same edited volume, the latter may be listed separately; hence it may be referred to in abbreviated form:


References in the Text

References in the text to secondary literature should have the following format, without any brackets:

This is in accordance with the observation by Givón 2001, 2, 268...
(not: Givón's 2001, 2, 268 observation...)
see Dik 1995, 27; 2007, 48 n. 12 (n.b. no comma before n.)

Greek authors and works should be referred to by the abbreviations used in Liddell-Scott-Jones or, if not represented in LSJ, in G.W.H. Lampe, A Patristic Greek Lexicon.

Models: E. Hipp. 453, Pl. R. 544b4-546c2, LXX Ec. 2.7.

Latin authors and works should be referred to by the abbreviations used in the Oxford Latin Dictionary or, if not represented in OLD, in the Thesaurus Linguae Latinae.


As the models above show, author and work abbreviations are only separated by a dot and a space (no comma); (page) numbers in references should not be abbreviated; only Arabic numerals should be used. Numbers should be separated by dots, without spaces intervening.

Quotations

Longer quotations in the text from modern authors (more than three words) should be marked by
Instructions for Authors

double quotation marks (‘…’). Single quotation marks (‘…’) may be used for short quotes, for translations of Greek or Latin text, and special uses of a word or group of words (example: the so-called ‘aspectual’ use).
Quotations of Latin text should be in italics (except for block quotations), with emphasis in bold italics. Greek quotations should not be in italics, with emphasis in bold. Greek and Latin quotations need not be marked by quotation marks.

Block Quotations

in Greek, Latin or another language should be preceded and followed by a blank line and be indented. No quotation marks are necessary, and all text is in roman type.
Emphasis is in bold for Greek, in bold or italics for Latin and other languages; emphasis should be the same in the translation.
Ellipsis (the omitting of certain parts of the text) may be marked by three dots (no parentheses): ...
Any punctuation present in the Latin or Greek quotation should be present in the translation.
The source reference should be added after the quotation, in a footnote (or under the text). Information about the translation can be added to the footnote, or placed under the translation. Line numbers may be added in the right margin.
Translations should be separated from the original by a white line.
Example:

'Ἀρκεσίλεως γὰρ ... οὐκ ἐφη ἀνέξεσθαι κατὰ [τὰ] ... Δημώναξ ἔταξε'

For Arcesilaus ... said that he would not put up with what ... Demonax had ordered

1 Hdt. 4.162.2. Translation by the author.

Varia

− Closing parentheses should precede punctuation marks, except when a whole sentence (or more) is in parentheses.
− Transliteration of Greek words is to be avoided, except for technical terms (such as polis) and in literary, historical or cultural contexts.
− Be very consistent with the transcription of Greek names: either all in Latin transcription (Arcesilaus), or all in Greek (Arkesilaos).
− Emphasis in normal text should be given to individual words by italicizing them: he assumes that all Thebes ... or, if necessary, by using bold text. In Greek and Latin quotations in the running text, please use bold for emphasis. In block quotations, you may use either bold or italics. Please do not use underline.
− No space should be left after an apostrophe in French: d’avis. In Greek, however, a space is obligatory: μυρι’ Ἀχαιοίς, τά δ’ ἄλλα.
− Internal references, i.e. to page numbers in the contribution, are not allowed.

Publication

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