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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Contact Address
For any questions or problems relating to your manuscript please contact the Editorial Office at: mnemosyne@hum.leidenuniv.nl. For questions about Editorial Manager, authors can also contact the Brill EM Support Department at: em@brill.com.

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
Instructions for Authors

[Author note; n.b. no street address]
Rutger J. Allan
VU University, Dept. of Classics
r.j.allan@vu.nl

[Abstract (articles only)]
Abstract
Abstract text of max. 150 words

[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.\textsuperscript{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

The main title and subtitle should be separated by a period (.), followed by a capital letter. All titles are completely in italics, even if ancient titles or Latin/Greek words are part of it. Series titles for books should be omitted.

Journals should be referred to by the abbreviations used in *L’Année Philologique*. Place names (between brackets) 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.).

A bibliographical entry is not followed by a period.

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

References to Ancient Authors and Works
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.
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References to Secondary Literature
References 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.)

Special Types of Text
Poetry which is to be set on separate lines (block quotations, see below) should be marked as such in the printed copies.

Quotations
Longer quotations in the text from modern authors (more than three words) should be marked by 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 roman. Greek quotations should not be in italics, except for emphasis (but we prefer bold type or underlined). Greek and Latin quotations should not be marked by quotation marks.

Block Quotations
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 (except for emphasis). Ellipsis (the omitting of certain parts of the text) may be marked by three dots. At the end of the block quotation, no punctuation is necessary, and if you choose to add any, it should be a period, unless the sentence or verse is incomplete, in which case you may use the three dots again. Any punctuation present in the Latin or Greek quotation should be present in the translation. The author reference should be added after the quotation or the translation, between parentheses, and no punctuation should follow. Line numbers may be added in the right margin.
Example:

'Αρκεσίλεως γάρ ... οὐκ ἔφη ἄνεξαθαι κατὰ [τὰ] ... Δημώναξ ἔταξε (Hdt. 4.162.2)

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

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, or all in Greek).

Emphasis should be given to individual words by italicizing them: he assumes that all Thebes ... or, if necessary, by underlining them.

No space should be left after an apostrophe in French: d’avis. In Greek, however, a space is obligatory: μυρί’ Ἀχαιοίς, τὰ δ’ ἄλλα.

Internal references, i.e., to page numbers in the contribution, are not allowed.

Publication

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