SUBMISSION GUIDELINES

Scope of the journal. Živa Antika welcomes original research that contributes to the broad field of Classical Studies and to our understanding of the ancient world more generally. The journal publishes work on Greek and Latin language and literature, philosophy, mythology and religion, ancient history and archaeology, art, architecture and culture, from the beginnings of classical civilisation to the sixth century AD, as well as studies of its later reception and influence.

We particularly welcome research on the ancient peoples, tribes and communities of the Balkans, including their history, art and culture and their interactions with the wider Greco-Roman world.

Živa Antika also publishes epigraphic, numismatic and archaeological studies that make a significant contribution to the philological and historical study of the geographical and chronological areas covered by the journal.

Languages. We accept submissions in languages widely used in international scholarship. In keeping with the journal's long-standing tradition, papers written in South Slavic languages are also welcome. Authors submitting an article in a South Slavic language should also provide an extended summary in English, as specified below.

Length, abstract and summary. The standard maximum length for an article is 12,000 words, including footnotes. Longer submissions may be considered at the discretion of the Editorial Board.

Each article should begin with an abstract of no more than 300 words. Articles written in a South Slavic language should also include an extended summary in English of approximately 600–1,000 words. The summary should appear at the end of the article.

Manuscript preparation and submission. All text in the manuscript, including Greek and other non-roman scripts, must be encoded in Unicode.

Manuscripts should be submitted in both editable Word format (.doc or .docx) and PDF format. Submissions should be sent to one of the email addresses listed by the journal in Home | Contact.

Drawings and photographs should be included in the manuscript and also supplied as separate electronic files. Image files should have a minimum resolution of 300 dpi.

Authors are asked to prepare their manuscripts in accordance with the journal's Style Sheet below. Manuscripts that do not conform to the journal's house style may need to be revised before they can be considered for publication.

Review, acceptance and proofs. Manuscripts considered suitable for review by the Editorial Board are sent to two external reviewers, who are normally asked to submit their reports within 30 days. Once an article has been accepted for publication, the author will receive proofs for final checking. Corrections and comments should be returned to the Editorial Board within ten days. If no response is received within that period, publication will proceed on the basis of the proofs supplied.

STYLE SHEET

The following guidelines are intended to ensure consistency across the journal while allowing authors to retain the conventions appropriate to their particular field, language and source material.

1. Notes and citations. References should preferably be given in footnotes. Excessive parenthetical citation in the main text should be avoided where it interrupts the flow of the argument.

Bibliographical references in footnotes should use the author–date system, followed by the relevant page number or page range where appropriate:

Chadwick 1997, 42.
Papazoglou 1977, 135–138.

Do not use 'p.' or 'pp.' in shortened footnote citations.
Full publication details should be given in the bibliography.
Footnotes should begin with a capital letter.
Footnote markers should be placed after punctuation, not before it:

… found in Herodotus.[24]
not:
… found in Herodotus [24].

2. Bibliography. A complete bibliography should be provided at the end of the article, containing full bibliographical details for all works cited.

Bibliographical entries should follow the Harvard author–date system, adapted to the conventions of Classical and Humanities scholarship.

2.1 Basic formats. Bibliographical entries should follow the Harvard author–date system, as illustrated in the examples below.

Book

Chadwick, J. (1997) *Linear B and Related Scripts*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.

Journal article

Papazoglou, F. (1977) 'Stèles anthropomorphes et amorphes de Pélagonie', *Živa Antika*, 27(1), pp. 135–150.

Chapter in an edited volume

Finley, M. I. (1978) 'The Fifth-Century Athenian Empire: A Balance Sheet', in Garnsey, P. D. A. and Whittaker, C. R. (eds.) *Imperialism in the Ancient World*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 103–126.

For works with more than one author, preserve the order in which the authors appear in the publication and use 'and' between the final two names, not '&'.

2.2 Titles, page numbers and other conventions. Book titles and journal titles should be italicised.

Titles of articles and chapters should appear in single quotation marks.

In full bibliographical entries, use 'p.' for a single page and 'pp.' for a page range.

Use en dashes for page ranges and year ranges:
pp. 135–150; 1977–1980

Where a DOI is available, give it at the end of the reference in the form:
doi: 10.xxxx/xxxxx

2.3 References originally published in a non-roman script. The main bibliographical entry should be given entirely in roman script.

Where the original publication is in Cyrillic, Greek or another non-roman script, transliterate or transcribe the complete reference into roman script first. Immediately afterwards, give the complete original-script reference in square brackets.

The bracketed form should reproduce the full reference, not only the original title.

For example:

Delev, P. (2004) *Lizimah*. Sofia: Universitetsko izdatelstvo 'Sv. Kliment Ohridski' (Universitetska biblioteka no. 435). [Делев, П. (2004) *Лизимах*. София: Университетско издателство 'Св. Климент Охридски' (Университетска библиотека № 435).]

Roman-script journal titles, book titles, publishers and institutional names should remain in roman script unless the original publication itself requires a corresponding original-script form.

In the roman-script reference, use 'p.' for a single page and 'pp.' for a page range. In a bracketed Macedonian/Cyrillic reference, use 'стр.'.

Authors should use a consistent system of transliteration throughout the bibliography.

3. Ancient authors, works and documentary corpora. Abbreviations of ancient authors and works should follow the conventions of the *Oxford Classical Dictionary*.

Abbreviations of standard corpora of inscriptions should follow the conventions of *Supplementum Epigraphicum Graecum* (SEG) and *L'Année épigraphique* (AE), as appropriate.

References to editions of Greek, Latin, Demotic and Coptic papyri, ostraca and tablets should follow the conventions of the *Checklist of Editions of Greek, Latin, Demotic and Coptic Papyri, Ostraca and Tablets*.

4. Greek and other ancient-language texts. Where Greek is quoted, authors should retain the original Greek script rather than transliterating it.

All Greek and other non-Latin scripts must use Unicode characters.

Transliteration may be used where required by the argument or where it serves a specific linguistic purpose, but it should not routinely replace the original Greek text.

5. Number ranges. Numerical spans should normally be written in full: 217–255

For spans involving four-digit numbers, the second number may be abbreviated where the meaning remains unambiguous: 2142–68

Use an en dash, not a hyphen, for numerical ranges.