Final preparations

Page Layout
Page dimensions should be A4 (210 mm × 297 mm) or standard American quarto
(8½″ × 11″). Pages should have ample margins (minimum 1¼″ or 32 mm).

Line Spacing, Type Size, Notes
The text should be double-spaced throughout and in the same type size throughout:
this includes quotations and notes. Notes should be numbered consecutively, and
preferably supplied as footnotes rather than endnotes. Any acknowledgements
should be placed in a final note attached to the last word of the article—otherwise
your notes might be renumbered when the copy-editor processes the manuscript.
References to primary sources should, wherever possible, be incorporated into the
main body of the text rather than placed in notes.

Reference Style
All citations in the main body, the notes, and the bibliography should be in the house
style for *Oxford Studies in Ancient Philosophy*:

1. A brief overview of citations: the initial citation should consist of a full refer-
   ence and (in most cases) an abbreviated title, subsequent citations should use
   the abbreviated title, and the bibliography should (much like the initial cita-
   tion) provide the full reference and any abbreviated title. *N.B.* If a source is
   cited only once, or if its unabbreviated title is already quite short, then do not
   give the source an abbreviated title.

2. *Primary References*
   For citations of Greek and Latin authors, *Oxford Studies in Ancient Philosophy*
   house style should be followed: check any recent issue of *OSAP* and consult
   the Index Locorum. As a general rule, the most exact reference possible
   should be employed, especially if a text is quoted or discussed in detail: e.g.,
   use line references for Plato (not just Stephanus page and letter) and for Aris-
   totle (not just Bekker page and column).

3. *Secondary References*
   When referencing a book, the initial citation should give the author's ini-
   tial(s) and surname (first names are unnecessary in most cases), as well as the
   place and date of publication; if there will be subsequent citations using an
   abbreviated title, then the initial citation should use square brackets to intro-
   duce this abbreviation, thus:

   > T. Brickhouse and N. Smith, *Socrates on Trial* [*Trial*] (Princeton,
   > 1981), 91–4.

   When referencing an article or a book chapter, include similar information
   to that in book citations, but give the volume number and date of any period-
   ical and include the full page range of the article or book chapter:

D. W. Graham, 'Symmetry in the Empedoclean Cycle' ['Symmetry'], *Classical Quarterly*, NS 38 (1988), 297–312 at 301–4.

G. Vlastos, 'A Metaphysical Paradox' ['Metaphysical'], in G. Vlastos, *Platonic Studies*, 2nd edn. (Princeton, 1981), 43–57 at 52.

As mentioned above, when an initial citation is followed by subsequent citations of the same source, it will typically be most convenient to use an abbreviated title:

Brickhouse and Smith, *Trial*, 28–9.

Do *not* use the author-and-date style of reference:

~~Brickhouse and Smith 1981: 28–9.~~

Bibliography

Authors are asked to supply a bibliography, placed at the end of the article and consisting of a full list of bibliographic entries for all sources previously cited, alphabetically ordered by surname of the (first) author. Each entry should begin with this surname, but should otherwise be the same as the corresponding initial citation. Do not omit abbreviated titles:

Graham, D. W., 'Symmetry in the Empedoclean Cycle' ['Symmetry'], *Classical Quarterly*, NS 38 (1988), 297–312.

The names of any additional authors should also be inverted:

Vogt, K. M. and Vlasits, J. (eds.), *Epistemology After Sextus Empiricus* [*Epistemology*] (Oxford, 2020).

Citations

Confirm that all of your citations are accurate. Whenever you translate a passage, always include *precise line numbers* (where available) indicating where your translation *begins* and *ends*.

Citations should always include standard book and chapter divisions, except where multiple citations from a single chapter occur in close succession: in this case, book and chapter citations should be omitted after the first citation. (However, if there is a long hiatus or if other chapters have been discussed in the interim, then book and chapter citations should be reintroduced.)

If you are cross-referencing primary sources with standard fragment collections (such as Diels-Kranz, SVF, or LS), do so consistently throughout the manuscript.

Cross-References

OUP now deprecates cross-references to *page numbers* because they are less convenient in online versions. Use references to the *section number* or *footnote number* wherever possible.

Include an early note indicating the default source(s) of your translations (e.g., 'All translations are my own, unless otherwise noted', 'All translations are from *X*, with slight modifications, unless otherwise noted').

For Greek and Latin sources, indicate the editor of the version that you are using as a default. For your central text(s), include a note with a full citation of the edition(s) at the first occurrence of Greek or Latin. For less central texts, simply list the editor's name after the citation (e.g., Simpl. *In Phys.* 1038. 20 Diels). In case of repeated citation within a continuous discussion, the editor's name may be omitted after the first citation if doing so causes no confusion; however, if other texts intervene, it may be necessary to indicate the editor's name again.

Use of Foreign Languages, Especially Greek & Latin

The overall aim is to keep the flow of argument as unimpeded as possible for readers without the foreign language in question, while also supplying the original for those scholars who would find it of interest.

Whenever a foreign language is quoted, the original must be provided. If the quotation is merely a word or phrase, the original should be included in parentheses following the translation. If it is slightly longer, the original should go in a note. If the quotation is more than a few lines long, both the translation and the original should be presented in separate indented block paragraphs, with the original language paragraph(s) *preceding* the translation paragraph(s). However, because excessive quoting of the original can impede the flow of argument, there should always be a point to any decision to use quotations rather than simply paraphrasing (which requires only a citation, and not the original).

As a general rule, all Greek in your document should be in Unicode. The precise font is not important. Transliteration should be avoided except in the case noted immediately below.

Greek or Latin should not be mixed directly with English, apart from two cases. First, the original expression might sometimes be the very point at issue, because the discussion turns on a manuscript reading or a grammatical construction. Here any Greek text should be in Unicode. Second, using a translation might sometimes be genuinely prejudicial or misleading. Here transliterations in italics should be used (e.g., you might transliterate *aitia* rather than translating 'cause' or 'explanation'). This second kind of case, however, is uncommon. It is usually better to establish and use a standard English translation, with the Greek or Latin text included in parentheses at the first occurrence. Untranslated Greek or Latin terms should be kept to a minimum, and always introduced in such a way that the reader without Greek or Latin will be adequately forewarned.

Apart from matters of transliteration, the same house style applies to both Greek and Latin. Latin text should generally *not* be in italics, except when an untranslated Latin word or phrase is mixed directly with English, in which case italics are needed to distinguish it from the surrounding English text.

Quotation Marks and Other Conventions

Manuscripts should preferably follow the spelling and punctuation conventions of British English. If a manuscript will be following any unusual conventions, contributors are encouraged to include a covering note for the copy-editor and/or printer. In particular, tell us if you are using single and double quotation marks for different purposes—otherwise OUP will employ its standard single quotation marks throughout, using double marks only for nested quotations.

After the very last changes have been made, use your word processor (presumably Microsoft Word) to generate a PDF, so that the editorial staff have a capture of exactly how things look on your machine. Submit both a PDF and a Microsoft Word file of your manuscript.

Submissions should include not only the manuscript document in PDF and Word format, but also an abstract and a list of keywords. The abstract and the keywords should be included together in a _separate_ document, and not included with the manuscript itself. Abstracts have a limit of 150 words, and OUP has asked that no more than ten keywords be provided. Keywords longer than a single word may be used only where specialist terms are recognized and necessary; no keyword should exceed three words.