

Classical Studies Research Resources and Methods

Note: this tutorial identifies resources and methods we would like our senior undergraduates and graduates to be employing; at the second-year level, we would like to see our students beginning to familiarize themselves with these materials, but we would NOT expect them to master them immediately. In particular, the use of sources in the original language is something that we would be unlikely to expect of junior students – but we *would* expect them to start using them in translation.

Primary Sources

The importance of primary sources

- Literature, inscriptions, papyri, material remains, etc.
- Our only evidence for antiquity.
- Insofar as possible, look at the source in the original language. As you advance, you will find that you *must* be using the original languages.
- Comprehensive approach – e.g., a CLAS 486 paper on, say, Kleisthenes the Athenian reformer should look at –
 - All literary sources on him, including fragmentary sources
 - Any epigraphic sources
 - Potentially some material remains
- Critical approach –
 - This same senior paper should engage directly with the sources, dealing with their contradictions, analyzing their strengths and weaknesses, and so on –
 - For example, Herodotos and Pseudo-Aristotle do not agree with each other on the reforms of Kleisthenes.
 - And Herodotos says that all the members of Kleisthenes' family (the Alkmaionidai) were in exile during the time of the Athenian tyranny – but the inscription places Kleisthenes himself as archon in 525/4 BC.
- Collect and review all primary sources *first* (as far as possible).

Commentaries

Most ancient authors of significance have attracted a commentary (e.g., Rhodes' commentary on the Aristotelian *Athenaion Politeia*). Commentaries are immensely helpful for providing context, explanations of obscure references, further bibliography, etc. Not much in this field is available online. Be aware of the distinction between a *student* commentary (one that chiefly helps you with challenges with the language, the sort of thing that is often contained in texts you use for GRK and LAT courses) and a *scholarly* commentary (one that provides you with all kinds of other information).

Apparatus Criticus

The *apparatus criticus* consists of material which the modern editor of an ancient text believes important to pass along to readers. You will find it at the bottom of the page of Greek or Latin text. It will include such things as variant readings in the manuscripts, notes on differing editorial decisions, and occasionally references to other works.

Constructing a Bibliography: How does one find all this stuff?

Primary Sources

- Secondary works on the topic (including *scholarly* encyclopedia articles: see below)
- Reading/browsing
- Database searching

Online collections of primary sources¹

- **Perseus Digital Library.** Features an online collection of ancient authors, in the original Greek and Latin, as well as translations (generally rather dated) into English. Also some art/archaeology data. Searchable. Freely available on the web: <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/>.
- **The Latin Library.** Collection of texts (in Latin) of ancient authors. Freely available on the web: <http://www.thelatinlibrary.com/>. See also:
- **PHI Latin Texts.** Packard Humanities Institute's collection of texts of Latin authors. <http://latin.packhum.org/index>.
- **Brill Online.** The Brill Press (Leiden, Netherlands) has in recent years published online a variety of works of great importance to Classicists. UW has a subscription to many of these, and they are therefore available to users either on a UW computer or signed in through the proxy server:
 - **Die Fragmente der griechischen Historiker, by F. Jacoby.** Massive multi-volume collection of the fragments of the Greek historians, with German commentary. Also available in hard copy in the Classical Studies departmental library.
 - **Brill's New Jacoby.** Electronic update and expansion of Felix Jacoby's collection of fragmentary Greek historians; includes commentaries and translations into English. Searchable. This work is still in progress; the complete set of Jacoby's original work in German is available in the Classical Studies departmental library, and online through the UW library website.
 - **SEG and SEG/IG concordance.** *Supplementum Epigraphicum Graecum* is an annual compendium of new work on Greek inscriptions. Searchable. See also the separate concordance which connects SEG entries with inscriptions originally published in *Inscriptiones Graecae* (IG). Freely available online: <http://www.ig.uni-muenster.de/igseg.dll/EXEC/o/1s5yyvdoyo6b8n1cdtxcobvlhsn>.
- **PHI Searchable Greek Inscriptions.** Packard Humanities Institute's online database of Greek inscriptions. Searchable. Freely available on the web: <http://epigraphy.packhum.org/inscriptions/>.
- **Electronic Archive of Greek and Latin Epigraphy (EAGLE).** Provides links to epigraphic databases. English site not available (Italian only). Freely available on the web: <http://www.eagle-eagle.it/>

Secondary Sources

- Course bibliographies
- Monograph and article bibliographies
- **L'Année Philologique.** Annual publication of all scholarship published in the field of Classics in that year. Originally issued in print, starting in the 1920s (print volumes still available in UW Library). Now available online through the TUG libraries (accessible through on-campus computers or via proxy)

¹ **Note:** when you are searching databases (whether for primary or secondary sources) remember to vary your spelling as necessary. "Kleisthenes" can also be spelled "Cleisthenes"; some databases are sophisticated enough to deal with both variants in one search – others are not.

server). Searchable under a number of different parameters. Usually lags by a few years, though it now has a special search function for more recent items.

- **Gnomon** and **Gnomon Online**. *Gnomon*: annual German periodical featuring reviews and compendia of new Classics scholarship (UW Library: PA3.G6). *Gnomon Online*: online searchable database of scholarship in Classical Studies; more up-to-date than *L'APh*, but perhaps not as complete. Freely available on the web: <http://www.gnomon.ku-eichstaett.de/Gnomon/en/Gnomon.html>. Entire database may also be downloaded.
- **TOCS-IN**. "Tables of Contents of Journals of Interest to Classicists". Searchable. Freely available on the web: <http://www.chass.utoronto.ca/amphoras/tocs.html>.
- **ISI Web of Knowledge (aka Web of Science)**. General database of scholarly articles, book reviews, etc. (not monographs); limited in the number of Classics-specific publications, but very up-to-date, and helpful for interdisciplinary projects. Available through the TUG libraries (accessible through on-campus computers or via proxy server).

Obtaining Items

- **Journal abbreviations**: *Aristarchos* (free software), *L'Année Philologique*.
- **TUG library holdings and licenses** (through, e.g., JSTOR). Note: searching JSTOR itself is not in fact the most efficient way of looking for bibliography.
- **Classical Studies Library** collection. The online catalogue is available on the Departmental website: <http://www.classics.uwaterloo.ca/index.htm>.
- **Interlibrary Loan (RACER)**. Note that ILL can take some time to acquire articles or books from other institutions. Available from UW Library website: <http://racer1.scholarsportal.info/zportal/zengine?VDXaction=LoginPage>.

Additional Resources

- **Scholarly encyclopedias (do not use unscholarly ones!)**
 - **Pauly-Wissowa Realenzyklopädie (RE)**. Massive multi-volume, multi-year encyclopedia of antiquity (in German). Many articles dated now, but remains the lengthiest and most detailed of scholarly encyclopedias on the ancient world (reference section, UW Library).
 - **Brill Online: Brill's New Pauly**. Updated online version (in English) of Pauly-Wissowa *Realenzyklopädie*. In general less detailed than RE. Available through TUG libraries (accessible through on-campus computers or via proxy server; search term "Pauly" or access via Brill Online home page).
 - **Oxford Classical Dictionary** (3rd edition, revised 2003; reference section, UW Library).
 - **Oxford Encyclopedia of Ancient Greece and Rome** (2009). Available in the Classical Studies Library.
 - **Wiley-Blackwell's Encyclopedia of Ancient History** (2011). Will be available in print or online format (through subscription).
- **Electronic Resources for Classicists**. Online database maintained by Maria Pantelia (UC Irvine). Freely available on the web: <http://www.tlg.uci.edu/index/resources.html>.
- **Ancient World On-Line**. Website featuring news and links re digitization projects relevant to Classics. One can sign up for daily updates. Freely available on the Web: <http://ancientworldonline.blogspot.com/>.
- **The Stoa Consortium**. Online site providing digital resources (including images) of interest to Classicists. Freely available on the Web: <http://www.stoa.org/>.

- **Research Databases for Classical Studies** (UW Library: <http://journal-indexes.uwaterloo.ca/results.cfm?resourceType=index&subjectID=167&subjectHeading=Classical%20Studies>). Includes links to *L'Année Philologique*, *Gnomon*, Brill Online, etc.
- **Bryn Mawr Classical Review**. Online reviews of books published in the field of Classical Studies. Freely available on the web: <http://bmc.brynmawr.edu/>. Free e-mail subscription also available.

Citation Methods in Classical Studies

Various methods of scholarly citation exist, and it can be challenging for students to become comfortable with the methods most appropriate for Classical Studies. Proper citation serves a dual purpose: it acknowledges the contribution of other scholars; and it provides the reader with the information necessary to look at those other scholars directly. Keeping these two things in mind will assist in telling you how, where, and when to include citations (as will experience and lots and lots of reading). The UW library has a website on citation and style guides, which also includes a link to RefWorks, a system that helps you create citations in accordance with particular style guides:

<http://ereference.uwaterloo.ca/display.cfm?categoryID=15&catHeading=Citation%20/%20Style%20Guides>. See also the Classical Studies Essay-Writing Guide on the Classical Studies Department website: <http://www.classics.uwaterloo.ca/essays.htm>.

In general, citations and lists of references do not need to be overly complicated. Some disciplines call for lengthy and detailed information, but much that is published in the realm of Classics is served well by a simple and efficient system. Following are some guidelines:

- **Primary Sources.** Primary authors should always be cited in accordance with the conventional divisions of their work(s), *not* by the page number of a modern translation. Herodotos' work is divided into nine books, each with numerous "chapters". Appropriate citation of Herodotos is therefore very simple: "Herodotos 5.66" or "Hdt. 5.66", not "Herodotos p. 302". Such citations can be within the body of the text: "After the expulsion of the Peisistratid tyrants, Athenian politics revolved around the rivalry between Kleisthenes and Isagoras (Hdt. 5.66; *AthPol* 20.1)."² An inscription can be cited by publication number; it does not need to include the editor of the publication, or the year published, etc. Thus, simply, "IG I³ 1031".
- **Secondary Sources.** Secondary sources can also be cited in the body of the text, provided the citation is relatively brief: "The complex tribal arrangements put into place by Kleisthenes assisted in breaking the stranglehold that the old aristocracy still had on political power (Camp 2001: 40-41)."³ A citation like this requires a list of references to be appended to the paper (but this should happen in any case). This system is far simpler to manage and is considerably more functional than the old-fashioned system of *ibid*, *op. cit.*, *loc. cit.*, etc. If there are two (or more) works by Camp in your sources, both published in 2001, they can be distinguished as "Camp 2001a" and "Camp 2001b".
- **List of references.** The list of references (bibliography) does *not* in general need to include primary authors or epigraphic publications. Secondary authors – monographs and articles – may be included as follows:
 - Camp, J. 2001. *The Archaeology of Athens*. New Haven and London.
 - Camp, J. 1994. "Before Democracy: the Alkmaionidai and Peisistratidai," in W. Coulson et al. (eds.), *The Archaeology of Athens and Attica under the Democracy*, 7-12. Exeter.

² If you have a long string of multiple primary sources that you are citing on a particular point, instead of simply one or two, it may make more sense to put them in an endnote or footnote.

³ Always give page numbers!!!!!! Some social science citation rules don't call for them, but it is insanely maddening to read a paper that doesn't give page numbers (remember the second principle of citation as defined above).

- Ostwald, M. 2000. "Popular Sovereignty and the Problem of Equality," *SCI* 19: 1-13.⁴

⁴ *SCI* = *Scripta Classica Israelica*.