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**GUIDE TO:**

***L'Année Philologique***

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*L'Année Philologique: bibliographie critique et analytique de l'antiquité gréco-latine* is the most comprehensive index for scholarly research in Classical Studies. It indexes articles in hundreds of scholarly journals, books, theses, and conference proceedings, in many languages, and provides brief abstracts describing their content. For major scholarly books it also indexes the most important reviews. The online version of *L'Année Philologique*, *Aph*, can be accessed through the Mt. A. Libraries' home page.

**Location:**

*L'Année Philologique*: R. P. Bell Library Reference Section on the main floor: Z 7016 .M36 1924 to 1999.

**Searching *L'Année Philologique*:**

Each annual volume is intended to cover the material written in one year. Most researchers start with the most recent volume and work their way back as far as the topic requires. There are several access points, or ways to search. **TIP:** Before starting a search, determine which of the following access points or search modes is most appropriate for your topic.

Recent print volumes are divided into two major parts (accessible from the Table of Contents in the front of each volume) and have four indexes (in the back of each volume):

**Table of Contents:**

**Part One (Première Partie):**

“Auteurs et Textes” consists of an alphabetical listing of ancient authors.

**NOTE:** All authors' names are in Latin spellings

(E.g. Livy appears as: Liuius (Titus) or LIVIVS TITVS)

The first entries under an author's name are versions of texts BY the author (e.g. new editions, translations, or commentaries on an author's works). Articles ABOUT the author and his works are listed below these, after a space, or under the heading “Études” or “Varia”.

**Part Two (Deuxième Partie):**

This is the major part of the Table of Contents, divided into broad subject headings (“Rubrics”) such as literary history, language, archaeology, law, sciences, history, etc. Some of these are divided further, (e.g. Roman history). This is in French only. If translations are required, ask for assistance at the Library Reference Desk.

**Indexes in the Back of Recent Volumes:**

***Index nominum antiquorum:*** Use to find articles on historical, mythological or legendary people. Can include people mentioned in Part 1 if the publications cited refer not to their literary work, but to other subjects, e.g. their political role (frequently the case for emperors).

***Index geographicus:*** (Started with vol. 67): Use to find articles on ancient places, e.g. a particular building, city or region. (The place must be mentioned in the titles of articles indexed.)

***Index des rubriques collectives:*** (Discontinued with vol. 67): For groupings of types of works interfiled alphabetically with authors and works in Part One.

***Index nominum recentiorum:*** “Recent names” = medieval to the present. Use to find articles mentioning scholars who have made significant contributions to the field.

***Index des Noms d’auteurs modernes:*** Use to find articles and books written by a contemporary author.

### Interpreting Citations:

#### Format:

Author.- Article Title. Abbreviated Journal Title Year Series Volume Issue: Pages.

(e.g. Bell, T.W.- A Roman signal station at Whitby. AJ 1998 155:303-322.)

Author: T.W. Bell

Article Title: A Roman Signal Station at Whitby.

Journal: AJ (The Archaeological Journal)

Year: 1998

Series: (not applicable in this case)

Volume #: 155

Issue #: (not applicable in this case)

Pages: 303-322

#### Symbols used:

[68-02694 = entry number (at the bottom of each citation); first two digits = vol. #

-> or => = see reference (refers to entry number of another work)

|| = separates citation from reviews

| = separates reviews

NOTE: The title of an article is usually in the language of the article. Abstracts may be in any of four languages: English, French, German, or Italian.

### Finding Articles in the Library:

For each useful citation found:

\* Write down the full citation.

\* Look up the journal title from the list of journal abbreviations at the front of each print volume.

\* Search the online library catalogue by full journal title to find out if the library has the journal and issue you require.

\* Write down the call number for the journal to find it on the shelf.