

Library Guide for ARTH 511

The Image of God in Ancient Greek Art

Professor Guy Hedreen, Spring 2009

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Background Information: Encyclopedias, Guides, and Bibliographies

Enciclopedia dell'Arte Antica, Classica, et Orientale. Rome: Istituto della Enciclopedia Italiana, 1958–1966.

A “milestone” encyclopedia of art and archaeology in the antique world from prehistory to circa A.D. 500. Alphabetical arrangement of places, artists, and subjects relating to the art of antiquity in Europe, Asia, Northern Africa, and Ethiopia. Emphasizes the classical period of the Mediterranean world and includes ancient art criticism. Includes bibliographies and illustrations.

Clark Reference N5330 E55 (Volumes 1–7)

Hornblower, Simon, and Antony Spawforth, editors. *Oxford Classical Dictionary*, 3rd edition. Oxford; New York: Oxford University Press, 1999.

“The unrivaled one-volume reference work on the Greco-Roman world...[w]hether one is interested in literature or art, philosophy or law, mythology or science, intimate details of daily life or broad cultural and historical trends.” Includes entries for every major figure of Greece and Rome, as well as many important but lesser-known figures not found in other reference works. Entries on mythological and legendary figures, on major cities, famous buildings, and important geographical landmarks, and on legal, rhetorical, literary, and political terms and concepts. Many thematic articles reflect the new emphasis on multidisciplinary approaches to classical studies, while others examine issues of general interest to modern readers (e.g. race, class struggle, ecology, ethnicity, alcoholism, incest, suicide, propaganda, and literacy).

Sawyer Reference DE5 .O9

Clark Reference DE5 O9 1996

Stillwell, Robert, William L. MacDonald, and Marian Holland McAllister, editors. *The Princeton Encyclopedia of Classical Sites*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1976.

Summarizes the urban development and physical remains (particularly monuments, with and without architectural sculptures) of ancient Greek cities in existence from circa 750 B.C. and onward. Exhaustive reference lists cities by the names the sites had in antiquity with cross-references to modern names. Locations of all sites are shown on 24 maps at the back. Bibliographies at the end of each entry include references to maps, plans, and other illustrations.

Sawyer Reference DE59 .P7 1976

Turner, Jane, editor. *Dictionary of the History of Art*. New York: Grove's Dictionaries, 1996.

"One of the most significant art reference works ever produced—a monumental...attempt to encompass the field of art history" from prehistory to the present worldwide. Includes articles relevant to the study of ancient Greek art, starting with the lengthy article on ancient Greece of which 72 pages are devoted to pottery.

Also available in electronic format as *Grove Art Online* (see under Electronic Resources).

Sawyer Reference N31 .D5 1996 (Volumes 1–34)

Clark Reference N31 D48 (Volumes 1–34)

Pauly/Brill

"*Pauly*," as it is known, is an indispensable reference source for scholarly work in classical antiquities; over the years since the original work was published it has undergone several updates and revisions. Listed below, in chronological order, are the various major editions and translations.

Pauly, August Friedrich von. *Pauly's Real-Encyclopädie der Classischen Altertumswissenschaft*.

Edited by Georg Wissowa. Stuttgart: Metzler, 1894–1978.

Standard scholarly work covering the whole field of classical literature, history, antiquities, biography, art, etc. Long, signed articles by specialists, with extensive bibliographies. Arrangement and alphabetizing are sometimes complicated. Many volumes include "Nachträge und Berichtigungen" which in later volumes especially are extensive. The volumes of the supplements are geared to the volumes of the main set, each supplementary volume starting with A and continuing to a later part of the alphabet. Often referred to as "Pauly-Wissowa."

Sawyer DE5 .P2 (Volumes 1–83 plus supplements and index)

Clark Reference DE5 P38 (Band I, 1–X, A plus supplements and register)

———. *Der Kleine Pauly: Lexikon der Antike*. Stuttgart: A. Druckemüller, 1964–1975.

An abridgement of Pauly-Wissowa (above), including a high percentage of its articles in concise form. Advances in scholarship, where relevant, are reflected, and bibliographies have been updated as necessary.

Sawyer DE5 .K5 (Volumes 1–5)

Clark Reference DE5 P38k (Volumes 1–5)

———. *Der Neue Pauly: Enzyklopädie der Antike*. Stuttgart: J. B. Metzler, 1956– .

Authoritative new edition combines "the best of the Pauly tradition" with the developments and accomplishments of modern scholarship. Entries offer easy access to basic information (names, places, dates, objects, realia) while survey articles provide orientation to periods, social and economic structures, genres, and philosophical systems. See *Brill's New Pauly*, below, for the English edition.

Sawyer DE5 .N48 1996 (Volumes 1–16)

Brill's New Pauly: Encyclopedia of the Ancient World: Antiquity. Leiden; Boston: Brill, 2002–2008.

Sawyer DE5 .N3513 2002 (Volumes 1–13)

Clark Reference DE5 N4813 E

Brill's New Pauly: Encyclopedia of the Ancient World: Classical Tradition. Leiden; Boston: Brill, 2006– .

Sawyer DE5 .N3814 2006

Clark Reference DE5 N4813c E

English edition of the "*Neue Pauly*" (above), divided into two independent sequences and doubled in volume to develop additional areas of emphasis and add thematic articles. The chronological scope ranges from the "Aegean Koine" (middle of the 2nd millennium) to the formation of early medieval Europe (A.D. 600–800). See also the supplement *Brill's New Pauly: Chronologies of the Ancient World: Names, Dates, and Dynasties* (below).

Brill's New Pauly: Chronologies of the Ancient World: Names, Dates, and Dynasties. Leiden; Boston: Brill, 2007.

Supplement to *Brill's New Pauly: Encyclopedia of the Ancient World* (below). Organized geographically, with a chronological sequence for each geographical area. Information includes (as relevant): dates of a given reign; ruler's name(s) including epithets, throne names, and titles; genealogy; territory ruled; marriages and children; Latin and Greek (or indigenous) forms of names. Roman rulers include Consules, Dictatores/Magistri Equitum, Censores/extraordinary commissions, and Triumphatores. Introductions to individual lists give historical context and development for each ruling entity. Chronological scope is roughly 2nd millennium to A.D. 800.

Sawyer Reference D101.7 H4713 2007

Clark Reference DE5 N4813 E suppl.

Biographical/mythological dictionaries

The following sources provide quick-reference, background information on ancient Greek people and mythological figures. For exhaustive treatments of historical and mythological figures see *Pauly* (above) and browse the "Greek literature and mythology" section below.

Bell, Robert E. *Dictionary of Classical Mythology: Symbols, Attributes, and Associations*. Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-Clío, 1982.

Topically arranged dictionary of Greek and Roman mythology, with about 1,000 subject headings (e.g. armor, bear, chariot, owl, mercy, messenger, wrestling) arranged in three main subject divisions: symbols, attributes, and associations; surnames, epithets, and patronymics; and heroic expeditions. Some entries include literary references to ancient authors.

Sawyer Reference BL7145 .B44 1982

Clark Reference N7760 B44

Bell, Robert E. *Women of Classical Mythology: A Biographical Dictionary*. Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-Clío, 1991.

Attempts to redress the fact that women in classical mythology have tended to be overlooked except for the "headliners" (e.g. Helen, Medea, Clytemnestra) and also attempts to solve some geographical and genealogical puzzles.

Clark Reference N7760 B44w

Bowder, Diana, editor. *Who Was Who in the Greek World, 776 BC–30 BC*. Oxford: Phaidon, 1982.

Entries aim to provide an accurate and up-to-date summary of known facts about each person; most entries include one or two bibliographical notes. Includes illustrations drawn from works of art, coins, portrait busts, etc.

Sawyer Reference DF208 .W48 1982

Grimal, Pierre. *Dictionary of Classical Mythology*. Translated by A. R. Maxwell-Hyslop. New York: Blackwell, 1986.

Useful for the researcher who needs a fuller recounting of myths and comprehensive lists of ancient literary sources. Includes bibliographical references and genealogical tables. Notes with ancient sources are found in separate entries at the back of the volume.

Clark Reference N7760 G75 E

Sawyer BL715 .G713 1991 (abridged Penguin edition)

Hunger, Herbert. *Lexikon der Griechischen und Römischen Mythologie, mit Hinweisen auf das Fortwirken Antiker Stoffe und Motive in der Bildenden Kunst, Literatur und Musik des Abendlandes bis zur Gegenwart*, 9th edition. Purkersdorf: Brüder Hollinek, 2006.

Entries summarize the corpus of myths associated with a god or mortal in antiquity. Notes cite specific passages from ancient literary works and make reference to important alternate mythological traditions. Second part of entry presents a survey of the interpretations of the character in ancient religious thought and in later commentaries. Ancient and later artistic, literary, and musical renditions of pertinent myths are listed; in many cases entries include a critical review of ancient literary sources.

On Order for Clark Reference

Smith, William. *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology*. Boston: C. C. Little and J. Brown, 1849.

Contains lengthy articles on the lives and works of ancient authors, as well as entries on artists and other figures from ancient history. Mythological entries do not cite as many literary sources as does Grimal, but “after the description of a particular variant of a myth, specific authors and passages that follow the variant are often named.”

Sawyer Reference DE5 .S71 1849 (Volumes 1–3)

Sources on Greek art and art history

Boardman, John. *Greek Art*. London; New York: Oxford University Press, 1981.

Authoritative, concise, readable general history of Greek arts and architecture from the beginnings through the Hellenistic period. Includes a chronological chart and bibliography. Boardman's summary of the stylistic and thematic developments in the different media of Greek art concentrates on surviving originals.

Sawyer N5630 .B58 1981

—, et al. *The Art and Architecture of Ancient Greece*. London: Thames and Hudson, 1967.

Avoids the scholarly problems of interpretation and reconstruction that Robertson (below) delves into but provides many insights into the ancient view of Greek art through consistent emphasis on the aesthetic qualities of each work discussed. Descriptions, plans, and reconstructions of monuments with architectural sculptures can be consulted as supplements to Robertson's treatment of sculpture from the same buildings.

Sawyer N5630 .A7

Hurwit, Jeffrey M. *The Art and Culture of Early Greece, 1100–480 B.C.* Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 1985.

Offers a "broad synthesis" of archaic Greek culture, placing its art and architecture in their historical, social, and intellectual contexts, looking at the so-called Dark Age when "representational and narrative art; monumental sculpture and architecture; epic, lyric, and dramatic poetry; the city state, tyranny and early democracy; and natural philosophy all were born."

Sawyer NX551 .A1 H87 1985

Osborne, Robin. *Archaic and Classical Greek Art*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1998.

Methodologically up to date. A "revolutionary" introduction to the images and sculptures of Ancient Greece, from the Geometric period to the early Hellenistic, that examines the political and cultural context in which sculptures and paintings were produced.

Sawyer N5630 .O73 1998

Clark N5630 O68

Pollitt, J. J. *The Art of Ancient Greece: Sources and Documents*. Cambridge; New York: Cambridge University Press, 1990.

Comprehensive collection in translation of ancient literary evidence relating to Greek sculpture, painting, architecture, and the decorative arts, collecting and translating many of the Greek and Latin passages on Greek art that other authors refer to but do not translate.

Sawyer N5630 .P56 1990

Pollitt, J. J. *Art in the Hellenistic Age*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1986.

Explores "the ways in which Hellenistic art is an expression of the cultural experience and aspirations of the Hellenistic age" and presents a selective history of the development of Hellenistic art around genres, schools, or styles of particular importance.

Sawyer N5630 .P55 1986

Robertson, Martin. *A History of Greek Art*. London; New York: Cambridge University Press, 1975.

The only lengthy discussion in English of the developments of all the media in Greek art, including architectural sculpture but excluding architecture. Standard periods of Greek art, from the Geometric to the Hellenistic, receive attention in separate chapters. Provides "a wealth of ideas in areas such as aesthetics, iconography, chronology, and stylistic development; the relative stature and functions of different media; and the influential positions of certain ancient centers."

Sawyer N5630 .R6 (Volumes 1–2)

Sparkes, Brian A. *Greek Art*. Oxford; New York: Oxford University Press for the Classical Association, 1991.

Number 22 in the series *Greece & Rome. New Surveys in the Classics*. Engages with scholarly controversies in the field. A good source for bibliography up to 1991. Survey concentrates on Greek sculpture and vase painting in the sixth, fifth, and fourth centuries B.C., “as it is those subjects and centuries that are most intensively studied in civilization courses.”

Sawyer NB90 .S63 1991

Van Keuren, Frances. *Guide to Research in Classical Art and Mythology*. Chicago: American Library Association, 1991.

Highly recommended bibliographic guide to the standard research tools in the field of Classical art history and mythology. “Part Three: Media Studies” includes chapters on sculpture, vases, Etruscan mirrors, gems, coins, and interior decoration. Check here for clear descriptions of standard tools and how to use them, e.g. Beazley’s Archive and his print works on Athenian vases and *LIMC*. Especially useful are the concise but detailed summaries of basic sources on Greek vases: how they relate to one another, how they are organized, and how to use them.

Clark Reference ZN5610 V35

Vase paintings

Arias, Paolo Enrico. *A History of 1,000 Years of Vase Painting*. Photos by Max Hirmer. Translated and revised by B. Shefton. New York: H. N. Abrams, 1962.

Devoted primarily to Attic vases of the black- and red-figure and white-ground techniques. Includes more than 200 full-page photographs. Vases illustrated are by the best Attic painters; accompanying the plates are extensive descriptions of every vase, with bibliographic citations and introductions to the general stylistic traits and thematic preferences of each vase painter.

Sawyer NK4645 .A7

Beazley, J. D. *Attic Black-Figure Vase-Painters*. New York: Hacker Art Books, 1978.

Sawyer NK4648 .B415 1978

Clark NK4648 B4a 1978

———. *Attic Red-Figure Vase Painters*, 2nd edition. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1963.

Sawyer NK4649 .B4a (Volumes 1–3)

Clark NK4649 B43 1984 (Volumes 1–3)

———. *Paralipomena: Additions to Attic Black-Figure Vase Painters and to Attic Red-Figure Vase Painters*, 2nd edition. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1971.

Sawyer NK4648 .B4p

Together with Carpenter’s *Beazley Addenda* (below), the *ABV*, the *ARV2*, and the *Paralipomena* stand as the most comprehensive compilation of attributed Attic black-figure and red-figure vases. They consist of attribution lists, without illustrations but with brief descriptions of thematic content and bibliographic citations, of the majority of the black-figure and red-figure and white-ground vases known to “the great mastermind of attributions, J. D. Beazley.” The lists, organized by painters, groups (i.e. style of drawing), and class (i.e. shape of vase) represent “an ordered corpus of the most prolific and important source for studies in connoisseurship, iconography, pottery production and trade.” Beazley’s lists record references to illustrations of vases to about 1965. Carpenter updates the lists of published illustrations to 1982.

See Van Keuren’s *Guide to Research in Classical Art and Mythology* (above) for detailed information on these references and how to use them.

——. *The Development of Attic Black-Figure*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1986.
The best survey of the Attic black-figure style of vase painting.
Sawyer NK4648 .B42 1986

Boardman, John. *Athenian Black Figure Vases: A Handbook*. London: Thames and Hudson, 1988, c. 1974.

Attempts to provide a text that “describes the development of style as well as offering some guide to understanding and enjoying the figure scenes.” Can be used to supplement Beazley’s books, which do not include textual discussion of individual vases or illustrations. Boardman can be consulted for summaries of the major vase painters’ entire oeuvres. Well illustrated in black and white.

Sawyer NK4648 .B62 1988
Clark NK4648 B62 (1974 edition)

——. *Athenian Red Figure Vases: The Archaic Period: A Handbook*. New York: Thames and Hudson, 1988, c. 1975.

Sawyer NK4649 .B62 1988
Clark NK4649 B62 (1983 printing)

——. *Athenian Red Figure Vases: The Classical Period: A Handbook*. New York: Thames and Hudson, 1989.

Boardman’s two volumes survey the stylistic development of the red-figure technique from its introduction in the Late Archaic period down to its abandonment in the late fourth century. Reviews the products of vase painters working in this technique, as well as the frequency with which the various genre and mythological scenes occur. Gives insight to “the operation of a community of craftsmen in a major Greek city, the information of historical, social and mythological value given by the figure scenes and, not least, the intrinsic quality of the work of the finer artists.” Well illustrated in black and white.

Sawyer NK4649 .B625 1989

——. *The History of Greek Vases: Potters, Painters, and Pictures*. London: Thames and Hudson, 2001.

Boardman’s most recent survey. Sketches the stylistic history of Greek vase painting and explores “the processes of identifying artists, the methods of making and decorating the vases and the problems in doing so, the life of the potter and conduct of the potters’ quarters in Greek towns, and the way in which wares traded far beyond the borders of the Greek world.”

Sawyer NK4645 .B553 2001

Carpenter, Thomas H. *Beazley Addenda: Additional references to ABV, ARV2, & Paralipomena*, 2nd edition. Oxford: Published for the British Academy by Oxford University Press, 1989.

Updates Beazley (above) by listing illustrations for vases published between 1965 and 1982 and by correcting factual contents of some of Beazley’s entries. Entries are arranged in order of the chapters of *ABV* and *ARV2* and their contents. Also records changes in museum inventory numbers where relevant and obtainable.

Sawyer NK4648 .B43 1982

——. *Summary Guide to the Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum*, 2nd edition. Updated by Thomas Mannack. Oxford; New York: Published for the British Academy by Oxford University Press, 2000.

“During the last seventy-five years, the international Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum project has created an enormous database of ancient Greek pottery held in public and private collections. In 1984, a handy Summary

Guide was published to help students find their way through the 239 fascicles. The new edition of this essential reference tool is brought up to date with the details of a further sixty fascicles.”

Sawyer NK4640 .C6 Z9 2000

Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum (CVA)

The CVA (to which Beazley frequently refers) is an international research project for the documentation of Greek and Italian ceramics of the classical period between the seventh millennium B.C. and the late Antiquity (third to fifth century A.D.). Begun by the Union Académique Internationale in Paris in 1919, with six participating countries, the project now is a compendium of more than 100,000 vases located in twenty-six participating countries. The publications are divided into fascicles by country and museum. By the end of 2007 a total of 350 volumes consisting of 40,000 fascicles were published. For a list of all the publications, go to <http://www.cvaonline.org/cva/projectpages/CVA5Numerical.htm>.

All the fascicles, which consist of photographic plates of the vases and catalog entries, can be searched and viewed online. In addition, Sawyer Library has the print volumes. See also Carpenter's *Summary Guide to Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum*, above.

Sawyer NK4640 .C6

Internet Resource: <http://www.cvaonline.org/cva/projectpages/cva1.htm>

Lissarrague, François. *Greek Vases: The Athenians and their Images*. Translation by Kim Allen of *Vases Grecs*. Edited by Brian Eskenazi. New York: Riverside Book Company, 2001.

Beautifully illustrated; a good source for images. Seeks to explain images and to help the viewer of the vases understand “both the context in which they were used and the significance of the figures that appear on them.” Examines the “network of imagery” depicting “the banquet, sex, athletics and competitions, domestic life, relationships between men and gods, Herakles as exemplar of the Greek hero, the mythic identity of Athens, and the special place of Dionysos.”

Sawyer NK4645 .L5813 2001

Robertson, Martin. *The Art of Vase-Painting in Classical Athens*. Cambridge; New York: Cambridge University Press, 1992.

Detailed and generously illustrated history of the art of red-figure vase painting in Athens from the late sixth to the late fourth century B.C., intended to complement and follow the tradition of Beazley's *Development of Attic Black-Figure* (above). “The vases may be the less prestigious products of the period but they are the most plentiful and many are as subtle and instructive as greater works. In this study of their artists the perceptive reader will readily catch some deeper insights into the role of the visual arts in Classical society” (Boardman).

Sawyer NK4645 .R7 1992

Simon, Erika, Max Hirmer, and Albert Hirmer. *Die Griechische Vasen*, 2nd edition. Munich: Hirmer, 1981.

On order for Sawyer

Spivy, Nigel, and Tom Rasmussen, editors. *Looking at Greek Vases*. Cambridge; New York: Cambridge University Press, 1991.

Especially important for methodological questions. Collection of essays by distinguished scholars intended to introduce the student or museum-goer to the study of Greek vases. Although the book is roughly chronological in arrangement—beginning with the appearance of human figures on Geometric vases and ending with their virtual disappearance from Hellenistic pottery—it is not a history of Greek vase painting, or a handbook. It offers instead a series of suggestions on how to read the often complex images presented by Greek vases and also explains how the vases were made and distributed.

Sawyer NK4645 .L66 1991

Trendall, A. D. *Red Figure Vases of South Italy and Sicily: A Handbook*. New York: Thames and Hudson, 1989.

Red-figure vases made by Greek colonists in Southern Italy and Sicily between 440 and the end of the fourth century B.C. Long eclipsed by Athenian vases, these vases are increasingly of interest to scholars for their style and subject matter, which illustrate “the development which took place when potters and painters were able to break away from the long-established traditions of mainland Greece”; in addition they shed light on the life and customs of Greek colonists and native populations, on “everyday life and the hereafter,” and on Greek mythology and its connection to the theater.

Sawyer NK4649 .T73 1989

Sculpture

Boardman, John. *Greek Sculpture: The Archaic Period: A Handbook*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1978.

Surveys sculpture of the mainland, islands, and East Greeks from about 1,000 B.C. to the early fifth century B.C. “A compact and astonishingly comprehensive survey;” includes sections on the Geometric period, Orientalizing styles, maturing and later Archaic styles, architectural sculpture, reliefs, and animals and monsters.

Sawyer NB90 .B6

———. *Greek Sculpture: The Classical Period: A Handbook*. New York: Thames and Hudson, 1985.

Covers sculpture of the Greek homeland in the 5th century B.C.; does not include the western colonies (for which see below). Includes sections on techniques and sources, relief sculpture, names and attributions, copies of the early classical, classical sculpture and Athens, themes in Attic sculpture, and other classical sculpture.

Sawyer NB94 .B62 1985

———. *Greek Sculpture: The Late Classical Period and Sculpture in Colonies and Overseas*. New York: Thames and Hudson, 1995.

Sequel to *Greek Sculpture: The Classical Period*; narrative ends about where Smith’s *Hellenistic Sculpture* (see below) begins. Sections on architectural sculpture, names and attributions, gods and goddesses, men and women, portraiture, the western Greeks, Greek sculpture to the east and south, Anatolia, the Levant and North Africa, and collecting and collections.

Sawyer NB94 .B622 1995

Richter, Gisela. *The Sculpture and Sculptors of the Greeks*, 4th edition. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1970.

A comprehensive survey of Greek freestanding and architectural sculpture. Facilitates research in two areas: the stylistic development of particular sculptural types and aspects of sculptures, and attempts at achieving reliable concepts of the original masterpieces by famous Greek sculptors. Devotes much attention to formal concerns and subject matter. Compare with Andrew Stewart’s *Greek Sculpture: An Exploration* (below), which reflects more recent directions in art historical scholarship.

Sawyer NB90 .R53 1970

Clark NB90 R5 1970

Ridgway, Brunilde Sismondo. *The Archaic Style in Greek Sculpture.* Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1977.

Sawyer NB90 .R57a

———. *The Severe Style in Greek Sculpture.* Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1970.

Sawyer NB90 .R57

———. *Fifth-Century Styles in Greek Sculpture.* Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1981.

Sawyer NB90 .R57f

Clark NB90 R52

———. *Fourth-Century Styles in Greek Sculpture.* Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1997.

Sawyer NB90 .R565 1997

———. *Hellenistic Sculpture.* Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1990.

Sawyer NB90 .R535 1990 (Volumes 1–3)

“Magisterial” series that examines the various sculptural styles within their respective time periods: the archaic style from 650 to 480 B.C., the severe style from 480 to 450 B.C., the fifth-century style from 450 to 400 B.C., the fourth-century style from 400 to 331 B.C., and the Hellenistic style from 331 to 31 B.C. Major emphasis is on stylistic analysis. Surveys styles by types, e.g. architectural sculpture, original works in relief and in the round, Roman copies, and Roman creations in Classical style. All books include careful summaries of ongoing scholarly debates. Chapters on Roman copies provide valuable information on “one of the most critical areas for understanding Greek sculpture.”

———. *Prayers in Stone: Greek Architectural Sculpture ca. 600–100 B.C.E.* Berkeley: University of California Press, 1999.

Sather classical lectures, volume 63. An “immensely skillful and authoritative survey of a large and important set of issues never studied before as a single topic: Classical sculpture in all its manifestations and variations.”

Chapters discuss definitions (what is and is not architectural sculpture?), visibility and color (what could be seen and how clearly, and how was paint used to highlight sculpture?), message, meaning, and authorship (who designed sculptural programs and who was responsible for any message they were meant to convey?)

Sawyer NA3350 .R53 1999

Smith, R. R. R. *Hellenistic Sculpture.* New York: Thames and Hudson, 1991.

Introduction summarizes key issues, including the context and function of Hellenistic sculpture, the relationship between patrons and sculptors, and the tension between surviving originals and copies. Two main sections survey sculpture by subject and by geographic area.

Sawyer NB90 .S61 1991

Spivy, Nigel. *Understanding Greek Sculpture: Ancient Meanings, Modern Readings.* London: Thames and Hudson, 1996.

Draws on literary, historical, and architectural evidence to examine the contexts in which Classical sculpture was made and seen and what social, religious, and political purposes it served. Explains the manufacture of Greek sculpture, tracing its production from eighth-century B.C. to the Hellenistic period, and explores the effects on sculpture of the demand of votive religion, the culture of heroes, and the faith in deities in human form.

Sawyer NB90 .S66 1996

Stewart, Andrew. *Greek Sculpture: An Exploration.* New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1990.

Exploration of Greek sculpture that emphasizes how sculpture was created, used, and perceived, exploring the social, economic, and political context of Greek sculpture. Includes extensive quotation of ancient sources. Part I concerns the sculptor’s world, with chapters on sources, the sculptor’s craft, the functions of sculpture, the market, the rewards earned by sculptors (e.g. wages and prestige), mimesis, and personalities. Part II is a period-by-period survey. Includes several useful appendices, including an absolute chronology of extant Greek sculpture, as well as extensive references and bibliography.

Sawyer NB90 .S74 1990

Sources on Greek literature and mythology

For quick-reference information on ancient Greek historical and mythological figures, see the “Biographical/mythological dictionaries” section above. For exhaustive treatments of historical and mythological figures see *Pauly* (above), and in the following section see especially Roscher for literary variants of myths and Gantz for in-depth treatments, in English, of mythological figures.

Surveys, handbooks, introductions, and guides

Gods and Heroes of the Ancient World [series]. New York: Routledge, [various dates].

Series of short monographs on individual gods and heroes. Sawyer Library has monographs on Dionysos and Oedipus. Other monographs (e.g. Zeus, Athena, Prometheus, Perseus, Apollo, Diana, Herakles, and Medea) can be obtained on interlibrary loan; search WorldCat to find them by combining a title search for “gods and heroes of the ancient world” with a publisher search for Routledge.

Sawyer BL820 .B2 S43 2006 (Dionysos) and BL820 .O43 E36 2006 (Oedipus)

Graf, Fritz. *Greek Mythology: An Introduction*. Translation by Thomas Marier of *Griechische Mythologie*. Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1993.

“Perhaps the best recent introduction to Greek mythology.” Offers a chronological account of the principal Greek myths that appear in surviving literary and artistic sources. Looks at the relationship between Greek myths and epic poetry, the absence of an “origin of man” myth, connections between specific myths and shrines or holy festivals, the relationship in Greek literature between myth and history, the use of myth in Greek song and tragedy, and the uses and interpretations of myth by philosophers and allegorists.

Sawyer BL782 .G6713 1993

Hard, Robin. *The Routledge Handbook of Greek Mythology: Based on H. J. Rose’s “A Handbook of Greek Mythology.”* London; New York: Routledge, 2004.

Updates and expands Rose’s seminal *A Handbook of Greek Mythology* with advances in scholarship and an expansion of coverage of heroic myth. The narrative framework of the book includes helpful signposting so that the book can be used as a work of reference, and alongside the narrative chapters it includes full documentation of the ancient sources, maps, and genealogical tables.

Sawyer BL783 .H37 2004

Preller, Ludwig, and Carl Robert. *Griechische Mythologie*, 4th edition. Berlin: Weidmann, 1894–1921.

“The best mythological handbook ever written.” Entries describe literary variants of myths more fully than other similar works, and quotations from classical works are frequently provided in footnotes.

Sawyer BL781 .P7

Roscher, Wilhelm Heinrich. *Ausführliches Lexikon der Griechischen und Römischen Mythologie*. Leipzig: B. G. Teubner, 1884–1937.

“No study of any ancient myth is complete until the researcher has consulted [these] two most important German encyclopedias of classical learning” (the other being *Pauly*). Provides complete discussions of the different literary variants of myths and makes specific references to authors and works where these variants are present. “The researcher must remember not only to consult the main entries in both references, but also to look for supplements to the articles at the ends of the volumes.” Be advised that in the area of research involving the roles of mythological characters in ancient cult and in ancient art, this reference is outdated.

Sawyer BL715 .R6 (Volumes 1–6)

Vernant, Jean-Pierre. *The Universe, the Gods, and Men: Ancient Greek Myths.* Translation of *Univers, les Dieux, les Hommes* by Linda Asher. New York: Harper Collins, 2001.

An excellent short survey of Greek myth. Vernant takes a traditional approach as he explores the mythic foundations of the creation of the earth, the birth of the Titans, and the enduring momentum of human heritage. The casually arranged entries include readable accounts of Prometheus, Pandora, Odysseus, Dionysos, Oedipus, and other legendary figures.

On order for Sawyer

Iconography: Greek myth and art

Lexicon Iconographicum Mythologiae Classicae. Zürich: Artemis, 1981–1999.

Monumental encyclopedia of Greek, Etruscan, and Roman mythological iconography, *LIMC* is a basic, indispensable source for all iconographic studies in ancient art. Entries are in English, German, French, or Italian. Each part consists of two volumes or sections: text and plates. Entries in the text volumes are arranged alphabetically by mythological figure. Detailed, signed entries begin with cross-references and references to literary sources, a full bibliography, and a catalog of works of art with references to the plate volumes. Long, scholarly commentaries follow. Plate volumes are also arranged alphabetically by mythological figure to foster comparative study of like images; they contain exceptionally good black-and-white reproductions and fine details. Provides illustrations of all important representations of a given mythological figure and includes complete cataloging information on the works of art illustrated, an iconographical analysis of the development of the subject, a complete bibliography of modern scholarship on the myth in ancient literature and art, and discussion with references of the development of the myth in literature.

Note: to translate abbreviations of reference works, journals, and series in classical archaeology and philology, see the last volume of *LIMC* or the *American Journal of Archaeology* Volume 111, Number 1 (January 2007).

Clark Reference N7800 A1 D83 E

Carpenter, Thomas H. *Art and Myth in Ancient Greece: A Handbook.* London: Thames and Hudson, c. 1991.

"An introductory survey of myth as it appears in surviving ancient Greek visual arts created between about 700 and 323 B.C." Begins with a brief survey of the types of ancient sources available as evidence and continues with a methodological case study that examines the development, in art, of two myths. Most of the rest of the book is a survey of the development of some of the more important myths.

Sawyer N5633 .C37 1991

—, *Dionysian Imagery in Fifth-Century Athens.* Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Oxford University Press, 1997.

"Defines a methodology for using ancient Greek imagery as evidence of cultural and religious activity based on an empirical rather than theoretical approach," using fifth-century Athenian representations of Dionysos in red-figure vase paintings, written accounts of paintings, architectural sculpture, coins, and the theater. Useful for its discussion of the problems inherent in the available evidence and for its bibliography.

Sawyer N7763 .D56 C37 1997

Collignon, Maxime. *Manual of Mythology in Relation to Greek Art.* Translated and enlarged by Jane E. Harrison. New Rochelle, NY: Caratzas, 1982.

A dated but "admirable introduction" to the [then] new study of mythography. Considers the historical development, as represented in art, of types of gods and divinities (gods of the sky, the waters, and the earth; divinities of death and the underworld; divinities that preside over human life) and heroes.

Sawyer N5630 .C6313 1982

Schefold, Karl. *Götter- und Heldsagen der Griechen in der Früh- und Hocharchaischen Kunst.*

Munich: Hirmer, c. 1993.

Sawyer N7760 .S27313 1993

——. *Gods and Heroes in Late Archaic Greek Art.* Translation of *Götter- und Heldsagen der Griechen in der Spätarchaischen Kunst* by Alan Griffiths. Cambridge; New York: Cambridge University Press, 1992.

Sawyer N7760 .S27313 1992

——, and **Franz Jung.** *Göttersage in der Klassischen und Hellenistischen Kunst.* Munich: Hirmer, 1981.

Sawyer N5633 .S322 1981

Clark N7768 S34 go

Discusses the depiction of mythological scenes in vase-painting, sculpture, and metalwork, from the late geometric period to 750 B.C., during the second half of the sixth century B.C., and during the Classical and Hellenistic periods, respectively. Aesthetic analysis is supported by "situating the [works] in their full literary and historical context." Photographs and drawings are organized by theme, allowing comparison of similar themes treated by different artists.

——. *Die Sagen von den Argonauten, von Theben und Troia in der Klassischen und Hellenistischen Kunst.* Munich: Hirmer, 1989.

Sawyer N7760 . S34 1989

——. *Die Urkönige, Perseus, Bellerophon, Herakles und Theseus in der Klassischen und Hellenistischen Kunst.* Munich: Hirmer, 1988.

Sawyer N5613 .S328 1988

Explores Classical and Hellenistic vase-painting, sculpture, and painting that depict (in the first book) the voyage of the Argonauts, the Calydonian boar hunt, the Theban legend, and the Trojan war; and that depict (in the second book) legends of mythological rulers of whom Pelops, the Dioskouroi, and Kadmos are the most famous, as well as the heroes Orpheus, Perseus, Bellerophon, Herakles, and Theseus.

——. *Myth and Legend in Early Greek Art.* New York: H. N. Abrams, 1966.

Looks at depictions of myth and legend in Greek vase-painting and sculpture, asking what is represented in each period and how it is represented: why some legends were chosen in some periods and not others and why and how legends were conceived in the way they were. Works of art are examined in terms of content, form, and composition to gain a clearer understanding of the significance of the work. Each story is told and a selection of the illustrations that it stimulated from the Classical through the Hellenistic periods (also including Roman copies and variants) is analyzed.

Sawyer NK4645 .S33

Clark N7768 S34 E

Woodford, Susan. *Images of Myths in Classical Antiquity.* Cambridge; New York: Cambridge University Press, 2003.

Describes the different ways that painters, sculptors, and other artists depicted mythical themes and subjects, and explains how formulas were developed for particular stories; how these formulas were adapted, developed, and transferred to other contexts; how myths could be distinguished from one another (or confused) iconographically; how myths related to daily and/or political life; and the influence of evolving tastes.

Sawyer N7760 .W66 2003

Interpretive studies of Greek mythology

Bremmer, Jan, editor. *Interpretations of Greek Mythology*. Totowa, NJ: Barnes & Noble Books, 1986.

Collection of essays that offer new interpretations of "some of the best known characters and themes of Greek mythology," including Oedipus, Orpheus, and Narcissus, and the relationship of myth and ritual. An analysis of Greek mythology illustrates how myths were handed down in the Greek tradition. Includes a select bibliography of works on myth published between 1965 and 1986.

Sawyer BL782 .I58 1986

Edmunds, Lowell, editor. *Approaches to Greek Myth*. Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1990.

Collection of eight essays that describe eight approaches to interpreting or understanding Greek myth, chosen "as the most viable of those [approaches] now in use" and arranged "from the tried and true to the most inventive." Includes two historical methodologies: myth and ritual and myth and history; three comparative studies: Greek and Near Eastern myth, Indo-European and Greek myth, and Greek myth and folklore; two theoretical methodologies: structuralism and semiotics and psychoanalysis; and an iconographic approach: a case study in Greek vase painting. Each study includes notes and works cited.

Sawyer BL790 .A66 1990

Kirk, G. S. *Myth: Its Meaning and Functions in Ancient and Other Cultures*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 1970.

Tackles "a set of widely ranging but connected problems concerning myths: their relationship to folk tales on one hand, to ritual on the other; the validity and scope of the structuralist theory of myth; the range of possible mythical functions; the effects of developed social institutions and literacy; the character and meaning of ancient Near-Eastern myths and their influence on Greece; the special forms taken by Greek myths and their involvement with rational modes of thought; the status of myths as expressions of the unconscious, as allied with dreams, as universal systems, or as accidents of primarily narrative aims."

Sawyer BL310 .K5

Lefkowitz, Mary R. *Women in Greek Myth*, 2nd edition. Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2007.

Describes how the Greeks portrayed female experience in myth, relying on literature to "uncover and examine the nature of women's courage and moral force," working against common modern assumptions that Greek men hated women, were afraid of women's sexuality, and excluded women from the world of civilization and culture.

Considers notions of matriarchy, women's lives when away from men, marriage, women's role in politics, women's martyrdom, and the nature of Greek misogyny.

Sawyer BL795 .W65 L44 2007

Ancient literary sources on myths

Gantz, Timothy. *Early Greek Myth: A Guide to Literary and Artistic Sources*. Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1993.

The first and most important place to go for literary sources of Greek myth. Breaks down each myth into its constituent parts and attempts to establish, as far as possible, the origin of each narrative detail by defining where each detail first appears in literary and artistic sources, aiming "to refer Greek myths, where we can, back to the specific writers, tale-tellers, and artists who gave them to us and to reconsider what part of our world of Greek myth each of these sources knew." Includes a good bibliography and handy genealogical tables.

Sawyer BL782 .G34 1993

Loeb Classical Library. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1912– .

Founded by James Loeb. Extensive collection of several hundred volumes in two series: Greek and Latin. Each volume gives parallel texts of the original and the English translation, has a brief introduction, and includes a bibliography. Indexes to individual authors, though varying in kind and value, are frequently useful for locating a subject or specific passage.

Sawyer (Call numbers vary)

Clark Reference PA6156 (Selected volumes)

Woodard, Roger D., editor. *The Cambridge Companion to Greek Mythology*. Cambridge; New York: Cambridge University Press, 2007.

A serious, scholarly source for up-to-date introductions to the literary sources of Greek mythology. The first part examines oral and written Greek mythology and the uses of these myths from the epic poetry of the eighth century B.C. to the mythographic catalogs of the early centuries A.D. The second section looks at the relationship between ancient Greek myth and Greek culture, and investigates the Roman appropriation of the Greek mythic tradition. Section three follows the reception of Greek myth from the Middle Ages to modernity, taking in such factors as feminist scholarship, cinema, and literature.

Sawyer BL783 .C36 2007

Electronic resources

[APh Online](#)

Online version of *L'Année Philologique*, the standard professional bibliography covering all aspects of the classical world, abstracting about 15,000 books and journal articles a year including book reviews. Database coverage goes back to 1969, but there is a lag of up to several years for more recent publications. Searchable by modern or ancient authors, keyword in abstract or title, and date. The site also includes a list of abbreviations for journal titles (though it does not include abbreviations that have changed over time).

Search the Clark library's website for the online guide to *APh Online*, which will help you to search this very quirky database.

Clark/Williams electronic resource

[Art Abstracts](#)

[Art Index Retrospective](#)

A good starting point for locating articles in fine arts journals, book reviews, and articles in museum bulletins for any period or genre of art, from classical antiquity to the present. Subjects such as archaeology, architectural history, museum studies, and the decorative arts are also included. *AIR* covers 1929–1984; *AA* covers 1984 to the present; abstracts from 1994 on.

Clark/Williams Electronic Resources

Related print title: *Art Index*. New York: H. W. Wilson, 1929– . (Clark Library has 1929–1984.)

Clark Reference Z3957 A7

[Arts and Humanities Citation Index \(AHCI\)](#)

This database can be used to do subject searches, but its power lies in cited reference searching. Starting with an important author or influential source, you can use this database to retrieve articles that cite that source (and then articles that cite those sources in turn), thus allowing you to trace an idea or influence forward in time. You can also find articles that cite the same material.

Note: when you log in, scroll down and uncheck all databases other than AHCI. Web of Science is a vast database, and the more specifically you can search the better.

Clark/Williams Electronic Resource

[Dissertation Abstracts](#)

Indexes U.S., Canadian, British, and some European theses and dissertations from academic institutions in North America and Europe from 1861 to the present. Abstracts for dissertations were added to the database in 1980; abstracts for theses in 1988. Dissertations can be an especially rich source for materials on a subject, and they include exhaustive bibliographies. Most dissertations can be obtained through Interlibrary Loan.

Clark/Williams Electronic Resources

[Grove Art Online](#)

Grove Art Online comprises the searchable full text of *The Dictionary of Art*, edited by Jane Turner (see under Background Information, above) and *The Oxford Companion to Western Art*, edited by Hugh Brigstocke. Entries are continually being added and updated; articles updated since their original publication in print are date-stamped. Includes extensive links to images.

Clark/Williams Electronic Resources

[Humanities Abstracts](#)

Indexes core scholarly journals from disciplines in the humanities, including archaeology, classical studies, folklore, history, journalism, literature, music, performing arts, philosophy, and religion.

Coverage is from 1980 to the present. For earlier coverage, consult the print indexes at Sawyer: *Humanities Index* (1974–), *Social Sciences and Humanities Index* (1966–1974), and *International Index* (1907–1965).

Clark/Williams Electronic Resources

[Religion Database \(ATLA\)](#)

Index to scholarly materials in religion and theology. Indexes journals, multi-author works, and book reviews. Covers such topics as Biblical studies, world religions, church history, and religious perspectives on social issues.

Coverage is from 1949 to the present.

Clark/Williams Electronic Resources

[Zenon DAI \(Diabola\)](#)

Union catalog and index of scholarly literature on Greek and Roman culture; Etruscan, Minoan, and Mycenaean culture; the Anatolian cultures; and prehistory and ancient history including epigraphy and numismatics. Includes monographs, journal articles, conference proceedings, festschriften, and selected reviews. Search the Clark library's website for the online guide to [Zenon DAI](#), which provides a road map to this very complicated resource.

Coverage is from 1956 to the present.

Clark/Williams Electronic Resource

Internet resources

[Beazley Archive](#)

The largest single collection of images from Greek vases. Excellently indexed, not only by painter, vase shape, location, and other criteria but also by subject. A good place to find images from classical myths and from everyday life, with full scholarly apparatus. The pottery database's advanced search option looks daunting but offers the ability to browse lists of searchable attributes, which is extremely useful. The archive also includes databases for sculpture, gems, antiquaria, and inscriptions, which can be searched separately or together. Citations: vases found in the Beazley Archive can be cited, but citations from Beazley's *ARV²* and *ABV* (*Attic Red-Figure Vase-Painters, 2nd edition* and *Black-Figure Vase-Painters*, see above) are considered to be more reliable and acceptable.

Internet resource: <http://www.beazley.ox.ac.uk/index.htm>

[Bryn Mawr Classical Review](#)

Online publication includes "timely reviews of current scholarly work in the field of classical studies (including archaeology)." Includes a keyword-searchable archive of all issues from 1990 on, including books received. From June 2002, the site also preserves the reviews of *Bryn Mawr Electronic Resources Review*, which published reviews of non-print classical scholarship (websites and CD-ROMs), though these are not included in the site's indexing.

Internet resource: <http://ccat.sas.upenn.edu/bmcr/>

[Bulfinch's Mythology](#)

Online version of Thomas Bulfinch's *The Age of Fable: Stories of Gods and Heroes*. Includes the tales from Greek and Norse myths, as well as the King Arthur and Robin Hood adventures. Not a particularly scholarly resource, but good for a quick lookup. Note that Wikipedia can also be a good source for Greek myth; it's not always consistent but many of the entries are both reliable and detailed.

Internet resource: <http://www.bartleby.com/181/>

[Diotima](#)

Online resource for materials on women and gender in the ancient world, including bibliographies (on a variety of topics ranging from virginity to Greco-Roman rituals and divinities to Amazons and Centaurs), images, essays, translated texts, Biblical studies, and Latin readings on Roman women. The site also includes an extensive collection of links to materials available elsewhere on the internet.

Internet resource: <http://www.stoa.org/diotima/about.shtml>

[Perseus Digital Library](#)

Largest single online source for information about antiquity. Navigation can be tricky, as there are many collections of resources. The most—many scholars think the only—useful resource is its searchable collection of Greek and Latin texts in the original language and English translation. Other resources include online versions of the *Princeton Encyclopedia of Classical Sites*, Platner and Ashby's *Topographical Dictionary of Ancient Rome*, standard (if older) Greek-English and Latin-English dictionaries, a collection of commentaries on individual works, and collections of images of places and of painted vases and coins. Items are extensively interlinked and keyword searches combine results from text and image collections.

Internet resource: <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/>

[Thesaurus Linguae Graecae \(TLG\)](#)

Exhaustive archive of all known ancient Greek literature, searchable online. The archive does not include translations. Williams College also has the *Thesaurus Linguae Latinae* (TLL) but not in electronic form (Sawyer Reference PA2361 .T4).

Williams Electronic Resource

[TOCS-IN \(Table of Contents of Journals of Interest to Classicists\)](#)

Compiled and updated by a volunteer group at the University of Toronto, TOCS-IN provides the tables of contents of a selection of classics, Near Eastern studies, and religion journals, both in text format and through a Web search program. Where possible, links are given with articles of which the full text or an abstract is available online (about 15%). Over 100 journals are included in the database, searchable by keyword.

Coverage: 1992 to the present.

Internet resource: <http://www.chass.utoronto.ca/amphoras/tocs.html>

Museum websites

[Antikensammlung Berlin](#)

The Antikensammlung Berlin is one of the most important collections of classical art in the world, now held in the Altes Museum and the Pergamon Museum in Berlin. It contains thousands of ancient archaeological artifacts from the ancient Greek, Roman, Etruscan, and Cypriot civilizations. Its main attraction is the Pergamon Altar and Greek and Roman architectural elements from Priene, Magnesia, Baalbek, and Falerii. In addition, the collection includes a large number of ancient sculptures, vases, terracottas, bronzes, sarcophagi, gems, and metal-working.

Internet resource: <http://www.smb.spk-berlin.de/smb/sammlungen/details.php?lang=en&objID=3>

[The British Museum: Explore/Highlights](#)

Searchable database of the online image collection at the British Museum, which holds one of the world's great collections of antiquities. The information that accompanies each work includes robust and scholarly discussion, dimensions, provenance, bibliography, and a thumbnail list of other similar works.

Electronic resource: <http://www.thebritishmuseum.ac.uk/explore/highlights.aspx>

[Capitoline Museums](#)

The museums' collections include a large number of ancient Roman statues, inscriptions, and other artifacts; a collection of medieval and Renaissance art; and collections of jewels, coins, and other items. Searchable collections database, and a useful bibliography of works about the museum and its collections. Selected images are included in the photographic gallery.

Electronic resource: <http://www.museicapitolini.org/>

[Glyptothek München/Staatliche Antikensammlung](#)

The Glyptothek website includes selected images from its collection of Greek sculptures, mosaics, and reliefs from the Archaic, Classical, and Hellenistic periods. The collection is complemented by the terracotta and bronze collections in the Staatliche Antikensammlung (State Collection of Greek and Roman Antiquities), which is located opposite the Glyptothek. The Staatliche Antikensammlung also holds an internationally reknowned collection of antique pottery comparable only to the collections of the Louvre and the British Museum.

Internet resource: <http://www.antike-am-koenigsplatz.mwn.de/glyptothek/index.html>

Internet resource: <http://www.antike-am-koenigsplatz.mwn.de/antikensammlung/index.html>

[Louvre](#)

Several databases are available on the Louvre website. **Atlas** allows online access to 35,000 works of art exhibited in the Louvre, with the basic information displayed on labels accompanying works in the museum, together with authoritative commentary and analysis by the curators and staff. Visitors can carry out simple or advanced searches by keyword, artist, title, inventory number, medium, technique, department, or room.

Developed by the Direction des Musées de France, **Joconde** incorporates 120,000 descriptions of drawings, prints, and paintings from the seventh century to the present day, from the collections of over sixty French museums. An interesting feature of this database is an extensive list of mythological subjects that brings up corresponding works of art, including Greek vases and sculpture.

Internet resource: http://www.louvre.fr/lv/oeuvres/bdd_oeuvre.jsp?bmLocale=en

[Metropolitan Museum of Art](#)

The Met has one of North America's most comprehensive collections of Greek and Roman art. The "collection highlights" link within the Greek and Roman Art part of the website includes over 6,000 selected objects, with detailed information and images. The collections database can be searched by keyword.

Internet resource: http://www.metmuseum.org/Works_of_Art/greek_and_roman_art

[Museum of Fine Arts, Boston](#)

One of the great American collections of Greek art. The website includes a searchable collections database with detailed description/discussion of the object, information on provenance, exhibition catalog references, and other information. One of the "selected tours" of the collection you can take is a Greek mythology tour.

Internet resource: <http://www.mfa.org/collections/index.asp?key=19>

[National Archaeological Museum, Athens](#)

Houses important artifacts from a variety of archaeological locations around Greece from prehistory to late antiquity. It is considered one of the great museums in the world and contains the richest collection of artifacts from Greek antiquity worldwide.

Internet resource: http://odysseus.culture.gr/h/1/eh151.jsp?obj_id=3249

[State Hermitage Museum](#)

Holds Roman copies of Greek sculpture, as well important collections of Tanagra terracottas, ancient coins, and other objects. Click "Antiquity" and navigate to Ancient Greece for a description of the collection. Click "Digital Collection" for a virtual gallery of high-resolution images of works of art, which can be browsed by various categories or searched by artist, title, subject, style, genre, theme, and date.

Internet resource: http://www.hermitagemuseum.org/html_En/03/hm3_0.html

Abbreviations

Abbreviations in the field of Classics have a reference literature of their own, as most indexes, bibliographies, and footnotes use abbreviations to refer to journal titles, series, books, and in some cases to mythological and historical figures, ancient authors, and other entities. The following sources provide assistance in decoding abbreviations.

American Journal of Archaeology: The Journal of the Archaeological Institute of America. New York: Macmillan Co., 1897– .

AJA periodically publishes an authoritative list of abbreviations of book, series, and journal titles in its editorial policy section. To download the latest one, published in Volume 111, Number 1 (January 2007), go to http://www.ajaonline.org/pdfs/111.1/AJA1111_Editorial_Policy.pdf. Unfortunately, though this particular publication is available as an online PDF, the agreement with *JSTOR* is such that the last several years of *AJA* are not available electronically and Sawyer does not have a print subscription.

Sawyer E-Resource (JSTOR 1897–2002)

Aph Online

Under “Other Criteria” choose “Periodical” and enter the abbreviation for a journal. The database will search the abbreviation and display the record for the periodical.

Clark/Williams Electronic Resource

Hornblower, Simon, and Antony Spawforth, editors. *Oxford Classical Dictionary*, 3rd edition. Oxford; New York: Oxford University Press, 1999.

Check the abbreviations section for abbreviations of books and authors, ancient and modern.

Sawyer Reference DE5 .O9

Clark Reference DE5 O9 1996

Liddell, Henry George, and Robert Scott, compilers. *Greek-English Lexicon*. Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Oxford University Press, 1996.

If you find an obscure abbreviation that you can't find a translation for anywhere else, try this lexicon.

Sawyer Reference PA445 .E5 L6 1996

Citations

Accurate and consistent citation is a critical element in scholarly writing on ancient art. The sources below are established, authoritative standards in the field.

Beazley, J. D. *Attic Black-Figure Vase-Painters*. New York: Hacker Art Books, 1978.

Sawyer NK4648 .B415 1978

Clark NK4648 B4a 1978

Beazley, J. D. *Attic Red-Figure Vase Painters*, 2nd edition. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1963.

Sawyer NK4649 .B4a (Volumes 1–3)

Clark NK4649 B43 1984 (Volumes 1–3)

Beazley, J. D. *Paralipomena: Additions to Attic Black-Figure Vase Painters and to Attic Red-Figure Vase Painters*, 2nd edition. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1971.

Sawyer NK4648 .B4p

Beazley is a basic, authoritative source of citation for vase painting.

[Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum](#)

CVA is an authoritative citation source for vases and also for bibliographic works.

Lexicon Iconographicum Mythologiae Classicae. Zürich: Artemis, 1981–1999.

LIMC is an authoritative source for citations of objects, e.g. specific vases, sculpture, coins, etc., and also for bibliographic references.

[Perseus](#)

Be aware that it is acceptable to cite translations and original sources found on Perseus, but is *not* acceptable to cite a URL—the citation must be one that would take someone to a book.