How to Decipher Citations in The Cambridge Ancient History (CAH)

Ancient works cited in the text of the CAH will include the
- author’s name, either within the parenthetical citation or within the text; the author’s name may be abbreviated
- the title of the work – unless the title of the work is assumed because the author has only one work; usually the title will be abbreviated
- a sequence of numbers (Roman and Arabic) indicating the section and part of the work

For example, see this passage from the CAH:

What may matter even more is the size of the non-citizen population. If many or most metics were migrants escaping from landless poverty on Aegean islands and elsewhere, behind the 3,000 or more who had hoplite status in 431 will have stood at least enough to equal or exceed the 10,000 known from 317. Likewise, when Xenophon implies that before the Spartan occupation of Decelea in 413 there were over 10,000 slaves in the silver mines (Vect. iv. 24–5), other more specific numbers (iv. 14–15) give substance to his suspiciously round figure, as does Thucydides’ figure (vii.27.5) of 20,000 for those who deserted, probably in 413 itself after the Spartan occupation of Decelea. To seek further precision on slave numbers in the mid-fifth century is futile, since the degree to which

39 Whitehead 1977 (L 141) 143–7; Davies 1977–8 (L 29); CAH iv2 304.
40 Whitehead 1977 (L 141) 97f; Duncan-Jones 1980 (A 50); Hansen 1981 (A 55) 23.

Citation #2 refers to this section in Thucydides, Book VII:
Citations in footnotes are coded and refer the reader to sections, and to specific items within each section, in the complete bibliography at the end of each volume.

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40 Whitehead 1977 (L 141) 97f; Duncan-Jones 1980 (A 30); Hansen 1981 (A 55) 23.

L. SOCIETY AND ECONOMY


3 Refers to item 29 in Section “L” in the bibliography at the end of the volume.