

THE IFAO REFERENCING STYLE FOR EGYPTOLOGY



2015

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Note Citations System

- Author's surname in small capitals followed by the date and indication of pages, figures and plates, etc.: [SURNAME 1999, p. 25, fig. 5.](#)
- Ancient authors (Antiquity until the 18th century included) in low-grade case:
[Herodotus, *The History*, D. Grene \(trans.\), Chicago, 1987.](#)
- Modern and contemporary authors (starting from the 18th century) in small caps: [MUSSET 1833; ELIOT 1871; MAHFOUZ 1997.](#)
- If the author is mentioned in the sentence just before the reference the name should be written in lower-case letters followed immediately by the date of the book and the page(s) cited within brackets. It will be written in the form of Initial, Surname (1999, p. 25):
[“The publication was provided by A. Adriani \(1952\).”](#)
- If an author is mentioned more than once, repeat his name:
[“BRUYÈRE 1921, p. 37; BRUYÈRE 1924, pp. 78–79.”](#)
- If two or more authors have the same surname, add the first two initials to each of them:
For Dieter Arnold: [Di. ARNOLD 2005.](#)
For Dorothea Arnold: [Do. ARNOLD 1981.](#)
- Do not use id, ibid., op. cit. in a note citation or in a note and the following ones. The author's name is repeated as many times as necessary.

Arrangement of the Final Bibliography

- Provide a complete list of abbreviated works/articles used in the text. For this cf. Mathieu, B., *Abréviations des périodiques et collections en usage à l'Institut français d'archéologie orientale*, 6th ed., Cairo, 2015. http://www.ifao.egnet.net/publications/outils/Abréviations_périodiques
- The basic form to cite a book in a bibliography is as follows:
first, before the complete reference, repeat the author's surname or the work's title as presented in footnotes. Then put the complete reference in the order described below:
 - “author” in the form of surname followed by a comma and initials in lowercase followed by a comma;
 - “full title” in italics followed by a comma;
 - “the edition if not the first” followed by a comma;
 - “the name of the collection” in roman followed by the number in the collection (in Arabic numerals) then a comma;
 - “place of publication” followed by a comma;
 - “date of publication” followed by a full stop.

KEMP 1992
Kemp, B.J., *Ancient Egypt: Anatomy of a Civilization*, London, 1992.
- The names of collections are written in roman: BiEtud, EtudUrb, FIFAO, MIFAO, etc.
- Unlike the author's name, the names of translators and editors appear in the form of initial followed by the surname and the mention “(ed.)” or “(eds.)”.

- Titles and subtitles:

Capitalise the first word of the title/subtitle and all nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs but not articles (a/an/the), conjunctions (but/and/or, etc.) and short prepositions (to/on/for, with, etc.). Longer prepositions (more than 4 letters) may be capitalised such as “between” or “throughout”:
Catalogue of Egyptian Religious Papyri in The British Museum: Copies of the Book PR(T)-M-HRW from the XVIIIth to the XXIIrd Dynasty. 1. Description of Papyri with Text.

- For web pages, only capitalise the first word (and any proper nouns). Never change the capitalisation within a URL as it will cease to work:

For the cost of placing an advert, see the *Gazette* website’s *Classified advertising* page.

For the cost of placing an advert, see www.ox.ac.uk/gazette/classifiedadvertising

- An English bibliography of an English journal’s article or a collective work is to be provided according to the Anglo-Saxon standards. However, in the case of an English reference in a French bibliography, only the article’s title in the book will be set according to the Anglo-Saxon standards. The same rule applies to a French reference in an English bibliography where only the article’s title will be set according to the French standards.

- In a French bibliography:

A. Sabra, « Household Sufism in Sixteenth-Century Egypt: The Rise of al-Sâda al-Bakrîya » in R. Chih, C. Mayeur-Jaouen (éd.), *Le soufisme à l’époque ottomane, XVI^e-XVIII^e siècle*, Le Caire, 2010.

- In an English bibliography:

Sabra, A., “Household Sufism in Sixteenth-Century Egypt: The Rise of al-Sâda al-Bakrîya”, in R. Chih, C. Mayeur-Jaouen (eds.), *Le soufisme à l’époque ottomane, XVI^e-XVIII^e siècle*, Cairo, 2010.

- If there are several cities to the same publisher, use a comma to separate places of publication:

Ö. Wikander (ed.), *Handbook of Ancient Water Technology*, Leiden, Boston, Cologne, 2000.

Common Abbreviations Used in Note Citations and Bibliographies

A handful of common abbreviations generally remain lower case when used at the beginning of a note citation (*ca.*, *e.g.*, *i.e.*, *l.*, *ll.*, *p.*, *pp.*).

AH = *anno hegirae* (in the year of Hijrah)

add. = addendum, addenda

Ann. = Annals

app., apps. = appendix, appendices

art., arts. = article(s)

bk., bks. = book(s)

ca. = *circa* (about) (no space between *ca.* and the numerals:
ex. *c.*1344)

ch. or chap. = chapter

col., cols/cols. = column(s)

comp., comps = compiler(s)

dir. = work's director

e.g. = *exempli gratia*, for example (comma before but not after)

ed. (before name(s)) = edited by one or multiple authors

ed. or edn = edition (2nd ed./edn = second edition)

ed., eds. = editor(s) (within or without parentheses)

ed., eds. = scientific editor(s)

encycl. = encyclopaedia

et al. = *et alii* (and others)

etc. = *et cetera* (and other things)

f., ff. or fol., fols/fols. = folio(s)

f., ff. = and following line(s), page(s)

fasc. = fascicle

fig., figs. = figure(s)

fragm. = fragment

i.e. = *id est* (that is)

illus. = illustrated, illustration(s)

introd. = introduction, introductory

l., ll. = line(s)

Ms, Mss = manuscript(s)

n., nn. = note(s)

n.d. = no date

n.n. = no name of author/editor

n.p. = no place of publication

n.p. = no publisher

n.pag. = no pagination
no., nos/nos. = number(s)
p., pp. = page/pages
par. (sing. or plural) or para., paras. = paragraph(s)
pl. = plate(s)
pref. = preface, preface by
q.v. = *quod vide* (which see = refers to one place or source)
qq.v. = *quae vide* = (which see = refers to more than one place or source)
r = *recto(s)*
rev. = revised by
s, ss. or sect. = section(s)
s.a. = *sine anno* (without date)
s.l. = *sine loco* (without place of publication)
s.l.a.n. = *sine loco, anno vel nomine* (without the place, year, or name)

s.l.e.a. = *sine loco et anno* (without place and date, without an imprint)
s.n. = *sine nomine* (without a name)
s.v./s.vv. = *sub verbo* or *sub voce* (under the specified word, as in dictionary)
seq. = *sequens, sequiturque* (and following item)
seqq. = *sequentes, sequunturque* (and following items)
suppl. = supplement, supplementary
sup. = *supra* (no abbr. for *infra*)
trans. = translated (by); translation; translator
v = *verso(s)*
v., vv. = verse(s)
fv = *folio verso*, on the back of the page
vol., vols/vols. = volume(s)
vs = *versus*

	Note Citations System	Presentation of the Final Bibliography
Monograph with a Single Author	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Put the name of the author in small capitals, followed by the year of publication, and the page number: <i>BERKEY 1992, p. 24.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Put the name of the author in lowercase followed by the initial, the title in italics, the place of publication and the date: <i>BERKEY 1992</i> <i>Berkey, J., The Transmission of Knowledge in Medieval Cairo: A Social History of Islamic Education, Princeton, 1992.</i>
Anonymous Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For anonymous sources, do not use the word “Anon.”, for note citations; simply start the citation with the source’s title, abbreviated if necessary, followed by a comma then the page number: <i>Hermetica, p. 54.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For anonymous sources, the word “Anon.” or “Anonymous” may be used, with like works alphabetised accordingly. Right after <i>Anon.</i> (if chosen to begin the reference with) put the book’s title followed by the editor’s initial and surname then, in the case of a translated book, eventually the translator’s initial and name, the place and the date: <i>Hermetica</i> <i>Anon., Hermetica: The Greek Corpus Hermeticum and the Latin Asclepius in a New English Translation, with Notes and Introduction, B.P. Copenhaver (ed.), Cambridge, 1992.</i>
Book without Author’s Name	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For books without author’s name put in footnote the title, abbreviated if necessary, followed by the date and the page number: <i>A Taste of Alexandria, 2009, p. 25.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For books without author’s name, put the title, abbreviated if it is too long, as it appears in the footnotes followed by the date. Then put the title in its full form followed by the place and the date of publication: <i>A Taste of Alexandria, 2009</i> <i>A Taste of Alexandria: A Cosmopolitan Flavor, Alexandria, 2009.</i>

	Note Citations System	Presentation of the Final Bibliography
Ancient Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specify in lowercase the name of the author, followed by the title or abbreviation of the title, and then specify the source(s) paragraph(s) if available and pagination of the edition: <i>Herodotus, The History II, 15-16, p. 549.</i> If the source has no author, specify the title or its abbreviation: <i>P. Oxy. XI, p. 11.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The author's name should be put in lowercase followed by the source's title, initial and name of the editor and/or translator with the mention of "(ed.)", "(eds.)", "(trans.)", place of publication, year of publication: <i>Herodotus, The History</i> <i>Herodotus, The History, D. Grene (trans.), Chicago, 1987.</i> If the source has no author specify the complete title after the abbreviated one appearing in note citations: <i>P. Oxy. XI</i> <i>The Oxyrhynchus Papyri XI, edited with translations and notes by B.P. Grenfell, A.S. Hunt, London, 1915.</i>
Reissue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specify the date of the viewed edition: <i>HOMERIN 2001, p. 33.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For reissued books, the edition number and the abbreviation "ed." are placed after the book's title in the final bibliography. If you have the date of the first edition, put it before the new edition cited: <i>HOMERIN 2001</i> <i>Homerin, T.E., From Arab Poet to Muslim Saint: Ibn al-Fāriḍ, his Verse and his Shrine, 1994, 2nd ed., Cairo, New York, 2001.</i>

	Note Citations System	Presentation of the Final Bibliography
Single Author with Several Entries (same year or different years)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In case of using multiple references of the same author at the same time, repeat the names and separate them by semicolons: TILIA 1974, p. 129; TILIA 1977, p. 73. Two or more works by the same author(s) published in the same year are distinguished by a, b, c, and so forth, following the date: NYLANDER 1980a, p. 330. NYLANDER 1980b, p. 271. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you have multiple entries by the same author, repeat the author's name in second and subsequent entries then put the date followed by a period. The works are to be sorted in chronological order: TILIA 1974 Tilia, A.B., "Persepolis Sculptures in the Light of New Discoveries", Appendix to A.E. Farkas (ed.), <i>Achaemenid Sculpture</i>, Istanbul, 1974, pp. 127–134. TILIA 1977 Tilia, A.B., "Recent Discoveries at Persepolis", <i>AJA</i> 81, 1977, pp. 67–77. For two or more works by the same author published in the same year, sort the references in chronological order followed by the distinguishing letters a, b, c, etc. These entries must be alphabetised by the title: NYLANDER 1980a Nylander, C., "Earless in Nineveh: Who Mutilated 'Sargon's' Head?", <i>AJA</i> 84, 1980, pp. 329–333. NYLANDER 1980b Nylander, C., "Who Mutilated 'Sargon's' Head?", in B. Alster (ed.), <i>Death in Mesopotamia</i>, Mesopotamia 8, Copenhagen, 1980, pp. 271–272.

	Note Citations System	Presentation of the Final Bibliography
Collective Work (two or more than three authors)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With two or three authors, names cited are separated by a comma: FIRTH, GUNN 1926, p. 21. With more than three authors, only cite the name of the first one and add “et al.” in roman. In case of a collective work’s editors or directors add (eds.)/(dir.) after et al.: GODDIO et al. 1992, p. 33. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With two or three authors, names cited are separated by a comma: FIRTH, GUNN 1926 Firth, C.M., Gunn, B.G., <i>Teti Pyramid Cemeteries: Excavations at Saqqara</i>, Cairo, 1926. With more than three authors, expand <i>if possible</i> the names of all authors. In case of a collective work’s editors or directors add (eds.) or (dir.) after the last name. You may also cite the first name followed by “et al.” which appears in roman type: GODDIO et al. 1992 Goddio, F., Bernand, A., Bernand, E., Darwish, I., Kiss, Z., Yoyotte, J., <i>Alexandria: The Submerged Royal Quarters</i>, London, 1992.
Contribution to a Collective Work	ADAMS 2003-2008, p. 15.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Put the title of the contribution in double quotes followed by a comma, “in” in roman, the name of the scientific editor follow by “(ed.)” and the title of the book in italics: ADAMS 2003-2008 Adams, W.Y., “Landmarks in Nubian Archaeology”, in H.H. Idris (ed.), <i>Kush: Journal of the National Corporation for Antiquities and Museums</i> 19, Khartoum, 2003-2008. Put the abbreviated reference of the collective work, as contained in the footnotes, in case multiple entries contribution to the same work are cited.

	Note Citations System	Presentation of the Final Bibliography
Fascicle, Volume, Part	DALMAN 2012.	<p>A fascicle, a volume or a part are to be mention just after the title of the book wich they belong.</p> <p>DALMAN 2012 Dalman, G., “Index des monuments par numéro”, in L. Nehmé (ed.), <i>Atlas archéologique et épigraphique de Pétra</i>, fasc. 1: <i>De Bāb as-Sīq au Wādī al-Farasah</i>, Paris, 2012, pp. 751–790.</p>
Journal’s Article	<p>MURPHY 1964, pp. 1266–1268.</p> <p>PICARD 2011.</p> <p>DRUCKER 1995, p. 55.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To cite journals put the article in double quotes and the journal title in italics, followed by the volume number in roman, the date and the pages: MURPHY 1964 Murphy, R., “Social Distance and the Veil”, <i>American Anthropologist</i> 66, 1964, pp. 1257–1274. • In the case of an article from a special issue, put the article in quotation marks, followed by “in” in roman, the name of the coordinator, the title of the special issue in italics followed by a comma, the word “special issue” and the name of the periodical in italics, without forgetting the volume number in roman or the pages: PICARD 2011 Picard, C., “Espaces maritimes et polycentrisme dans l’Islam abbasside”, in A. Nef, M. Tillier (eds.), <i>Le polycentrisme dans l’Islam médiéval</i>, special issue of the <i>AnIsl</i> 45, 2011, pp. 23–46. • A comma is used to refer to a fascicle before pagination. <p>DRUCKER 1995 Drucker, P., “Really Reinventing Government”, <i>Atlantic Monthly</i> 275, 2, 1995, pp. 49–61.</p>

	Note Citations System	Presentation of the Final Bibliography
Journal's Supplement	GRONKE 1992, pp. 20 ff.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Put "Suppl." in roman followed by the name of the journal in italics, then the volume number in roman followed by the date and the pages: <p>GRONKE 1992 Gronke, M., "The Persian Court Between Palace and Tent: From Timur to Abbas I", in L. Golombek, M. Subtelny (eds.), <i>Timurids Art and Culture: Iran and Central Asia in the Fifteenth Century</i>, Suppl. to <i>Muqarnas</i> 6, 1992, pp. 18–22.</p>
Conference Proceedings	RYHOLT 2002, p. 24.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add in italics place and dates of the conference following the title of the book: <p>RYHOLT 2002 K. Ryholt (ed.), <i>Acts of the Seventh International Conference of Demotic Studies: Copenhagen, 23-27 August 1999</i>, Museum Tusulanum Press, Copenhagen, 2002.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the words "Conference Acts" is not on the title page of the referenced book, they are composed in roman "Conference Acts" and low-grade as in the case of an exhibition catalog.

	Note Citations System	Presentation of the Final Bibliography
Exhibition Catalogue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Put the name of the author. If there is no author, just put the catalogue's title. <p>BOURRIAU 1981, p. 12.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add, after the title of the catalogue, the mention of "Exhib. Cat." followed by the dates of the event, the place (museum and city): <p>BOURRIAU 1981 Bourriau, J., <i>Umm el-Ga 'ab: Pottery from the Nile Valley Before the Arab Conquest</i>, Exhib. Cat., 6 Oct-11 Dec 1981, Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, 1981.</p>
Museum Catalogue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Put the catalogue's title, abbreviated if it's too long, then provide a list of abbreviated titles from the complete abbreviation list: <p><i>Catalogue of Egyptian Religious Papyri 1</i>, 1938, p. 20.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specify the name of the museum in roman after the title of the catalogue and then the place of publication and the date: <p><i>Catalogue of Egyptian Religious Papyri 1</i>, 1938 <i>Catalogue of Egyptian Religious Papyri in The British Museum: Copies of the Book PR(T)-M-HRW from the XVIIIth to the XXIIrd Dynasty 1. Description of Papyri with Text</i>, British Museum, London, 1938.</p>

	Note Citations System	Presentation of the Final Bibliography
<p style="text-align: center;">Dictionary Article or Notice, Encyclopædia Article</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For dictionaries put the name of the dictionary in italics, followed by s.v. set in roman and the title of the entry in double quotes and then specify the column(s): <p style="margin-left: 2em;"><i>The Oxford Dictionary of Art and Artists</i>, s.v. “Lithography”, col. b.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For encyclopædias, put the author’s name, the date, the article’s title, the page and the column(s): <p style="margin-left: 2em;">WENTE, BAINES 1998, s.v. “Egypt: History”, p. 114a.</p> <p style="margin-left: 2em;">ALTENMÜLLER 1977.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For dictionaries put the name of the dictionary in italics, then specify the edition, followed by s.v. set in roman and the title of the entry in double quotes, the column(s), the place and the date: <p style="margin-left: 2em;"><i>The Oxford Dictionary of Art and Artists</i>, s.v. “Lithography” <i>The Oxford Dictionary of Art and Artists</i>, 4th ed., s.v. “Lithography”, cols. a–b, Oxford, 2009.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For encyclopædias, put the author’s name, the name of the encyclopædia in italics followed by the edition number, the article’s title, the volume number if available, the page and the column(s), then the publication city and the year published. <p style="margin-left: 2em;">WENTE, BAINES 1998 Wente, E.F., Baines, J.R., <i>The New Encyclopædia Britannica</i>, 15th ed., s.v. “Egypt: History”, vol. 18, p. 114a–c, Chicago, 1998.</p> <p style="margin-left: 2em;">ALTENMÜLLER 1977 Altenmüller, Br., <i>LÄ III</i>, 1977, cols. 46–47, s.v. “Horus von Libyen”.</p>

	Note Citations System	Presentation of the Final Bibliography
Travel Literature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For travel literature/journals/correspondences: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Either the footnote refers directly to the author’s text (in lowercase) followed by the original date: <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Lady Lucie Duff-Gordon 1862-1869, p. 36.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Lady Mary Wortley Montagu 1763, p. 23.</p> – Or the footnote refers to the study by the scientific editor of the book viewed: <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Lady Lucie Duff-Gordon (1862-1869), ed. PINCEMAILLE, 1996, p. 23.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Lady Mary Wortley Montagu (1763), ed. HEFFERNAN, O’QUINN, 2012, p. 23.</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For travel literature/journals/correspondences: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Set the references by the author name. Put the bibliographic reference in the final bibliography, according to the footnote at the bottom of the page, then specify the book viewed: <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Lady Lucie Duff-Gordon 1862-1869 Lady Lucie Duff-Gordon, <i>Lettres d’Égypte</i> (1862-1869), ed. C. Pincemaille, Voyageurs Payot, Paris, 1996.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Lady Mary Wortley Montagu 1763 Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, <i>The Turkish embassy Letters. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu</i> (1763), ed. T. Heffernan, D. O’Quinn, Peterborough, 2012.</p> – Set the reference by the editor’s name in the final bibliography if he is mentioned in the footnote. Editors of literary texts (or of another author’s papers) are cited after the title; in this case use “edited by” before the scientific editor: <p style="margin-left: 40px;">PINCEMAILLE 1996 <i>Lettres d’Égypte</i> (1862-1869), edited by C. Pincemaille, Voyageurs Payot, Paris, 1996.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">HEFFERNAN, O’QUINN 2012 <i>The Turkish Embassy. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu</i> (1763), edited by T. Heffernan, D. O’Quinnze, Broadview Editions, Peterborough, 2012.</p>

	Note Citations System	Presentation of the Final Bibliography
Literary Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For modern literature, the authors surname will be put in small capitals, followed by the date of the original publication of his work: JOYCE 1922, p. 45. For contemporary literary authors, the name will be put in small capitals, followed by the date: MAHFOUZ 1997, p. 66. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For modern literary works, specify the author's usual name (first and last name) followed by the title of the book, the original date of publication within brackets, the name of collection or series if there is any, the city, date of publication of the book viewed: JOYCE 1922 James Joyce, <i>Ulysses</i> (1922), Dublin, 2012. For contemporary literary authors, specify the name followed by the initial, title of the work, then the city, date of publication of the book viewed: MAHFOUZ 1997 Mahfouz, N., <i>Children of Gebelaawi</i>, P. Stewart (trans.), Pueblo Colorado, 1997.
Manuscript & Archival Document	<p>CHAUNDLER 1798</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For manuscripts and archival material, provide the details that <i>describe</i> the item (author, title cited in roman in double quotes, and/or descriptor appearing in roman and usually taking a lower-case initial (that means the <i>type</i> of document: excavation report, report, etc., followed by the document's <i>nature</i>: manuscript, photograph, map, etc.), and the original date if available). Then provide the details that <i>locate</i> the item (name and location of repository where the document is stored, collection name or piece number (if available), and shelf mark, page or folio number(s)). CHAUNDLER 1798 Thomas Chaundler, "Collocutiones", Balliol College, Oxford, MS 288, exchequer accounts, Dec. 1798, Cheshire Record Office, E311.

	Note Citations System	Presentation of the Final Bibliography
Newspaper Article	BOYD 1964, p. 12.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Put the author's name in lowercase followed by the article's title in double quotes, the newspaper name, the date, and the page(s): <p>BOYD 1964 Boyd, R., "The City of Sordid Splendour", <i>Australian</i>, 26 August 1964, p. 10-12.</p>
Thesis or Dissertation	ANQAWI 1988, p. 55.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide the thesis details (PhD Thesis/Master Degree, etc.), the full name of the university/institution, and the date of submission. Titles should be set in roman within double quotation marks: <p>ANQAWI 1988 Anqawi, S.M., "Makkah Architecture", PhD Thesis, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, 1988.</p>
Excavation or Activity Report	FAIRMAN 1938, p. 151.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Always mention the report's type (excavation report, final operation report, activity report, etc.). If the report is not published by a publisher, specify the institute for which it was written: <p>FAIRMAN 1938 Fairman, H.W., "Preliminary Report on the Excavations at Sesebi (Sudla) and 'Amarah West, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, 1937-1938", <i>JEA</i> 24, 1938, p. 151 ff.</p>
Online Publication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If possible, specify page and/or paragraph number(s). <p>BUDGE 1914, p. 11, para. 2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specify the page if it is a PDF: BUDGE 1914, p. 11. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To cite electronic sources, put the author's name, italicised book's title, the collection, the place, the date, then specify the name of the website or publishing platform, the permanent URL within angle brackets, and the date retrieved: <p>BUDGE 1914 Budge, E.A.W., <i>The Literature of the Ancient Egyptians</i> (1914), London, 2005 [Available from: The Project Gutenberg], <http://www.gutenberg.org/files/15932/15932-h/15932-h.htm> accessed 20 Jan. 2014.</p>

	Note Citations System	Presentation of the Final Bibliography
Database	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specify the name of the database, followed by the identification number of the item: <p><i>Petrie Museum Catalogue</i>, UC40058.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Put the name followed by the indication “online database”, the permanent URL and date accessed: <p><i>Petrie Museum Catalogue</i>, UC40058 <i>Petrie Museum Catalogue</i>, UC40058, online database, <http://petriecat.museums.ucl.ac.uk/detail.aspx?parentpreref=> accessed 22 February 2014.</p>

A second more binding bibliographic/note citation system is possible but not desirable. The Ifao Editions recommend the first one. References should be fully mentioned in footnotes according to the standards outlined in the table *supra*. After the first mention of a reference, it is possible to use the following Latin abbreviations set in roman, or their full forms in italic. They should be capitalised at the start of a note:

ead. or <i>eadem</i>	“the same person”, to avoid repeating the name of the same female author mentioned before (ead. or <i>eadem</i> for multiple authors).
id. or <i>idem</i>	“the same person”, to avoid repeating the name of the same male author or if the author’s gender is not known (eid. or <i>eidem</i> for multiple authors), or the same source mentioned before.
ibid. or <i>ibidem</i>	“in the same work” or “in exactly the same place within that work”, to avoid repeating the author’s name, the title, the collection, or the preceding citation.
loc. cit. or <i>loco citato</i>	“in the cited location”, to be placed right after the author’s name to avoid repeating the full statement.
op. cit. or <i>opere citato</i>	“in the cited work”, to replace the title of a book mentioned once before.
<i>passim</i>	“in various places throughout the text.”
q.v.	“which see”, to refer to one place or source.
qq.v.	“which see”, to refer to more than one place or source.

In the case of monographs or collective works, it is imperative to present a general bibliography at the end of the book.

NB. Whichever style or system concerning notes and bibliography is chosen must be applied consistently.