

Romanic Review Style Sheet

Listed below are *Romanic Review* style points that supplement those outlined in the Duke University Press Journals Style Guide. *Romanic Review* welcomes English- and Romance-language submissions. Please note that documentation style depends on the language of the submission (see “Documentation Style” sections, below).

Exceptions/Additions to DUP Style

ABSTRACTS and KEYWORDS

All articles should include 3–5 keywords (*mots-clés*) and an abstract (*résumé*) of approximately 200 words. Short issue introductions and reviews do not require abstracts.

Abstracts should be written in the third person (“This article proposes . . .”), not the first person (“I propose . . .”). Abstracts should use the words “article” or “essay” rather than “paper.”

CAPITALIZATION

Academic disciplines and subjects are *not* capitalized, unless they are themselves proper nouns, such as the names of languages. An academic department is only capitalized when it is the official department title, usually preceded by the word “department” (*the Department of Biological Sciences* vs. *the biological sciences department*). See *The Chicago Manual of Style* (CMS), 8.85.

- She works in the biology department.
- He is a student of the humanities.
- She is going to major in French studies.
- He wants to study comparative literature.
- She is a key voice in the field of biblical studies.

Accents in French should be maintained on capital letters (*Moyen Âge*; *L’Étranger de Camus*).

Capitalize words with prefixes like **Anglo-** and **Franco-** (*Anglophile*; *Francophone*). In French, these words are not capitalized.

Cultural and intellectual movements and artistic styles are, in general, not capitalized (*classicism*; *post-structuralism*; *feminism*; *existentialism*), unless derived from proper nouns like names (*Cartesian*; *Platonic*) or to avoid ambiguity with a word’s common use (*Romanticism*; *New Criticism*). Always verify specific terms with *The Chicago Manual of Style* (see CMS 8.71 for descriptive designations for periods; 8.72 for traditional period names; 8.73 for cultural periods; 8.74 for historical events; 8.78 for movements and styles).

Traditional time periods as nouns are capitalized: *Moyen Âge* (but *medieval* as adjective); the *Renaissance* (but *renaissance art*); the *Old Regime* (but *ancien régime*). **Descriptive designations of time periods** are usually not capitalized, unless derived from proper nouns (*ancient Greece*; *the baroque period*; *romantic poetry*; *the Victorian era*, *Beaux-Arts architecture*).

Capitalization of French-Language Book Titles

The first word of a title in French is always capitalized. Capitalization of the words that follow depends on the syntax of the title.

If the title does not begin with a definite article, only the first word is capitalized.

Une saison en enfer
Un amour de Swann
À la recherche du temps perdu
On ne badine pas avec l'amour
Cent ans de solitude
Qu'est-ce que la littérature

If the title begins with a definite article and is a nominal phrase, the nouns and preceding adjectives are capitalized. Adjectives following initial noun are not capitalized.

La Religieuse
Le Grand Écart
Les Mains sales
Les Figures du discours
L'Insoutenable Légèreté de l'être

When the title comprises two nouns in a parallel structure, or if the title is a “double title” that offers a variant or second title, the nouns and any preceding adjectives of both parts of the title are capitalized.

Le Corbeau et le Renard
Le Rouge et le Noir
Les Mots et les Choses
Le Mariage de Figaro ou la Folle Journée
Émile ou De l'éducation
Knock ou le Triomphe de la médecine

DOCUMENTATION STYLE: ENGLISH-LANGUAGE SUBMISSIONS

English-language submissions use MLA-style parenthetical citations in the text and each article includes a reference list with complete bibliographical references formatted according to chapter 14 of the *Chicago Manual of Style*, 17th edition (notes-bibliography style, not author-date). See DOCUMENTATION at the end of this style guide.

DOCUMENTATION STYLE: ROMANCE-LANGUAGE SUBMISSIONS

Romance-language submissions use note citations for quotations and specific references along with a list of works cited. Notes and works cited lists should conform to the citation style exemplified in the samples below.

Notes

1. Voir, dernièrement, *Lieux communs, topos, stéréotypes, clichés*, éd. Christian Plantin, Paris, Kimé, 1993.
2. Lettre à Louise Colet du 2 juillet 1853, *Correspondance*, Paris, Gallimard, « Bibliothèque de la Pléiade », 1980, t. II, p. 372.
3. Sainte-Beuve, « Qu'est-ce qu'un classique ? », *Causeries du lundi*, Paris, Garruer, 1851–1868, t. III, p. 42.
4. Charles Baudelaire, *Fusées, Œuvres complètes*, Paris, Gallimard, « Bibliothèque de la Pléiade », 1975, 1.1, p. 662.
5. *Ibid.*, p. 670.
6. Jean Paulhan, *Les Fleurs de Tarbes ou la Terreur dans les lettres* [1941], Paris, Gallimard, 1990, p. 51.
7. Roland Chollet, « Du premier Balzac à la mort de Saint-Aubin. Quelques remarques sur un lecteur introuvable », *L'Année balzacienne*, n° 8, 1987, p. 7–20.
8. Gaston Bachelard, *La Poétique de l'espace* [1957], Paris, PUF, « Quadrige », 1983, p. 32–33.

Œuvres citées

- Balzac, Honoré. *La Comédie humaine*, édition établie sous la direction de Pierre-Georges Castex. Paris : Gallimard, « Bibliothèque de la Pléiade », 1976.
- Bordas, Éric. « L'ironie humoresque dans *La Sorcière* ». *La Sorcière de Jules Michelet. L'Envers de l'histoire*. Textes réunis par Paule Petitier. Paris : Champion, 2004 : 71–84.
- Bowman, Frank Paul. « Michelet et les métamorphoses du Christ ». *Revue d'histoire littéraire de la France* (sept.–oct. 1974) : 826–851.
- Bowman, Frank Paul. « Symbole et désymbolisation ». *Romantisme* 50 (1985): 621–636.
- Chollet, Roland. « Du premier Balzac à la mort de Saint-Aubin. Quelques remarques sur un lecteur introuvable ». *L'Année balzacienne* 8 (1987) : 7–20.
- Condorcet, Nicolas de. *L'Esquisse d'un tableau historique des progrès de l'esprit humain* (1793). Édition d'Alain Pons. Paris : Flammarion, coll. « GF », 1988.
- Foucault, Michel. *Les Mots et les Choses*. Paris : Gallimard, 1966.
- Foucault, Michel. *Archéologie du savoir*. Paris : Gallimard, 1969.

NAMES WITH PARTICLES

Follow established conventions and CMS 8.5 for the capitalization and formatting of names with particles. When a name includes a lowercase particle, the particle is capitalized if it begins a sentence or a note and lowercased if it begins a reference list entry (CMS 14.21). See CMS 8.7,

8.8, 8.9, and 8.11 on French, Portuguese, Italian, and Spanish names, respectively. See CMS 16.71 for guidelines on alphabetizing names with particles.

PUNCTUATION IN ENGLISH-LANGUAGE TEXTS

Spacing

No space should come before any punctuation (colon, question mark, quotation marks).

No space before or after an em dash (—).

Quotation Marks

Always use double quotation marks in English-language texts. Reserve single quotation marks for quotations within quotations.

“I would contend,” he wrote, “that ‘literary theory,’ as we understand it, begins in the nineteenth-century.”

PUNCTUATION IN FRENCH-LANGUAGE TEXTS

Spacing

In French material, fixed thin spaces generally occur before colons, semicolons, question marks, and exclamation marks; between guillemets (« ») and the text they enclose (see CMS 11.29); and after an em dash used to introduce dialogue (see CMS 11.31).

Quotation Marks

Guillemets should be used exclusively in French-language texts. English double quotation marks should not be used in texts in French. In French-language texts, use single quotation marks for quotes embedded in quotes.

SPELLING

For articles in English, spelling should conform to American, not British, spelling:

color, labor, neighbor, humor, flavor (ends with *or* rather than *our*)

meter, liter (ends with *er* rather than *re*)

while, among, amid (no *st* at the end of the word)

analog, catalog (no *ue* at the end of the word)

toward, upward, downward, forward, afterward, backward (words do not end with an *s*)

apologize, organize, analyze, recognize (ends with *ze* rather than *se*)

travel, traveled, traveling, traveler (single *l* rather than a double *ll* [travelled])

defense, license, offense (ends with *se* rather than *ce*)

Duke University Press Journals Style Guide

March 2024

Duke University Press journals adhere to the rules in this style guide and to *The Chicago Manual of Style*, 17th ed. (CMS). We also follow the European Accessibility Act's guidelines and supply alt text for all illustrations and tag foreign-language words and phrases, which allows a screen reader to know when a shift in the dominant language occurs, making pronunciations more accurate.

ABBREVIATIONS

Corporate, municipal, national, and supranational abbreviations and acronyms appear in full caps. Most initialisms (abbreviations pronounced as strings of letters) are preceded by *the*. Always use *US* as an adjective and *United States* as a noun.

further expansion of NATO's membership

dissent within the AFL-CIO

sexism is rampant at IBM

in the United States

certain US constituencies

Spell out Latin abbreviations such as *i.e.*, *e.g.*, and *etc.* in the text, though allow abbreviations within parentheses in the text (*e.g.*, like so). Allow abbreviations in notes. When used, these abbreviations are set in roman type, not italics. The word *sic*, however, is italicized and bracketed, as [*sic*].

Personal initials have periods and are spaced.

W. E. B. Du Bois; C. D. Wright

ABSTRACTS

Substantial articles should include an abstract of approximately 200 words. Book reviews and short issue introductions do not require abstracts.

Abstracts should be written in the third person ("This article proposes . . ."), not the first person ("I propose . . .").

CAPITALIZATION. See also SPELLING AND HYPHENATION

See CMS, chap. 8, for general guidance on capitalization.

In Romance and other languages, use diacritics with capital letters.

After a Colon

If the material introduced by a colon consists of more than one sentence, or if it is a quotation or a speech in dialogue, it should begin with a capital letter. Otherwise, it begins with a lowercase letter. See CMS 6.63.

Quotations

Silently correct initial capitalization in quotations depending on the relationship of the quotation to the rest of the sentence (see CMS 13.19). For instance:

Smith stated that “we must carefully consider all aspects of the problem.”

but

Smith stated, “We must carefully consider all aspects of the problem.”

A lowercase letter following a period plus an ellipsis should be capitalized if it begins a grammatically complete sentence (CMS 13.53).

The spirit of our American radicalism is destructive. . . . The conservative movement . . . is timid, and merely defensive of property.

Terms

A down (lowercase) style is generally preferred for terms. See CMS, chap. 8, for detailed guidelines on capitalization of terms.

Titles of Works

For titles in English, capitalize the first and last words and all nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, and subordinating conjunctions (*if, because, that*, etc.). Lowercase articles (*a, an, the*), coordinating conjunctions, and prepositions (regardless of length). The *to* in infinitives and the word *as* in any function are lowercased.

For hyphenated and open compounds in titles in English, always capitalize first elements. The second element is capitalized unless it is an article, preposition, or coordinating conjunction; the second element is not capitalized if it follows a prefix that could not stand by itself as a word (anti-, pre-, etc.), unless it is a proper noun. If a compound (other than one with a hyphenated prefix) comes at the end of the title, its final element is always capitalized. The second element of hyphenated spelled-out numbers or simple fractions should be capitalized.

Nineteenth-Century Literature

A History of the Chicago Lying-In Hospital [“In” functions as an adverb, not a preposition]

Anti-intellectual Pursuits

Policies on Re-creation

Reading the Twenty-Third Psalm

When titles contain direct quotations, the headline-capitalization style described above and in CMS should be imposed.

“We All Live More like Brutes than Humans”: Labor and Capital in the Gold Rush

In capitalizing titles in *any* non-English language, including French, capitalize the first letter of the title and subtitle and all proper nouns. See CMS 11.70, 11.39, and 11.89 for the treatment of Dutch, German, and Chinese and Japanese titles, respectively. Diacritical marks on capital letters are retained in all languages.

CONTRIBUTOR’S NOTE

Each contributor’s note includes the author’s name, rank, affiliation, areas of activity or research, and most recent works. Dates of publication, but not publishers’ names, are given for books.

Rebecca Newman is professor of history at the University of Chicago. She is author of *In the Country of the Last Emperor* (1991).

Yingjin Zhang teaches Chinese literature at Indiana University. His book *Configurations of the City in Modern Chinese Literature* is forthcoming.

DATES AND TIMES. See also NUMBERS

For more information, see CMS 9.29–38.

May 1968

May 1, 1968

May 1–3, 1968

on February 8, 1996, at 8:15 a.m. and again at 6:15 p.m.

September–October 1992

from 1967 to 1970

1960s counterculture; sixties [*not* 60s or ’60s] counterculture

the 1980s and 1990s

mid-1970s American culture

the mid-nineteenth century [note hyphen, not en dash]

the late twentieth century; late twentieth-century Kenya

the years 1896–1900, 1900–1905, 1906–9, 1910–18

“The Audacity of His Enterprise: Louis Riel and the Métis Nation That Canada Never Was, 1840–1875” [use full year range in titles of works and headings]

AD 873; the year 640 BC; Herod Antipas (21 BCE–39 CE) [use full caps without periods for era designations]

ca. 1820

EXTRACTS. See also CAPITALIZATION and PUNCTUATION (Ellipses)

Set off quotations that are more than 400 characters (including spaces) in length.

FIGURES AND TABLES

Each figure or table should be referred to either parenthetically (*figure* is abbreviated as *fig.* when referenced parenthetically) or in running text at a relevant place in the discussion. Number tables and figures consecutively.

The pressure of the flow repeatedly threatened to break down the walls that had just been created by cooling (fig. 3).

As figure 1 shows, our labor took the form of designing supported experiences for GTAs.

The problem with school attendance in the Bronx (see table 1) is largely the fault of a social system that neglects its children.

Figure Captions

Captions take sentence-style capitalization and have terminal punctuation. If credit or source information is provided, it should be the last element of the caption.

Figure 1. The author with unidentified friend, 1977.

Figure 2. The author posed for this picture with an unidentified friend in 1977.

Figure 3. Noam Chomsky at a political rally, 1971. Courtesy of John Allan Cameron Archives, University of Florida, Gainesville.

Figure 4. Coal miners in Matewan, West Virginia, April 1920. The miners' strike was depicted in John Sayles's film *Matewan*. Photograph courtesy of Matewan Historical Society.

Figure 5. Winston Roberts, *When Last I Saw* (1893). Oil on canvas, 56 × 48 in. Courtesy of the Campbell Collection, Central State Community College Library, Pleasance, Nebraska.

Figure 6. Harvey Nit, *These. These? Those!* (2011). Mascara on cocktail napkin, 16 × 16 cm. © Harvey Nit.

In addition to a caption, each figure requires *alt text*, a short description of the figure that allows nonsighted persons to access a publication's visual content.

Table Titles

Table titles take sentence-style capitalization but do *not* have terminal punctuation.

Table 3. Comparative frequency of bicycles, mopeds, and Segways in Amsterdam, Dublin, and Toronto, 2005–2015

GRAMMAR

A split infinitive is OK if the text reads better with a split infinitive.

Make a distinction between *that* (restrictive) and *which* (nonrestrictive) but not obsessively (i.e., if making the distinction means that there will be several *thats* in a row, allow a restrictive *which*).

Maintain parallel structure.

Maintain subject-verb agreement and tense consistency.

INCLUSIVE LANGUAGE

Avoid sexist language and terms that are gender specific (*chairman, mankind, etc.*). Use gender-neutral alternatives, including recasting to plural or using singular *they*, rather than *he or she* constructions. Never allow the form *s/he*. Avoid alternating the use of masculine and feminine pronouns in an article. See CMS 5.251–60 (bias-free language), especially 5.255–56, and 5.48 (singular *they*).

However, there may be times when the generic masculine pronoun or gendered language is appropriate or preferred by the author: for example, in discussions of works of philosophy in which the original author used *he, him, man*, and the like generically, or if the article's author intentionally uses female pronouns exclusively or uses alternative pronouns such as *ze*.

INITIALS. See ABBREVIATIONS

KEYWORDS. See also ABSTRACTS

Articles that include an abstract should also include three to five keywords. Keywords should be lowercase (except for names or titles that would otherwise be capitalized) and separated by commas.

Keywords negative affect, self-portrait, Del LaGrace Volcano, intersex, Polaroid photography

NOTES. See also the section on documentation below.

Avoid callouts for footnotes or endnotes in article titles, in heads, at the ends of epigraphs, or in figure captions.

Wherever possible, place note callouts at the end of a sentence, or at least at the end of a clause.

Callouts for footnotes in tables are handled separately. Each table has its own set of notes. See the journal's style sheet for guidance on the format used for callouts (e.g., lowercase letters, numerals, or symbols). See also CMS 3.79.

NUMBERS. See also DATES AND TIMES

Cardinal and ordinal whole numbers from one to ninety-nine (and such numbers followed by *hundred, thousand, million, billion, etc.*), any number at the beginning of a sentence, and common fractions are spelled out. Common fractions are hyphenated as well. See CMS, chap. 9.

no fewer than six of the eight victims

One hundred eighty-seven people were put to death there during the twenty-third century BC.

attendance was about ninety thousand

at least two-thirds of the electorate

there were two million ballots cast

the population will top between 27.5 and 28 billion

Numbers applicable to the same category, however, are treated alike in the same context.

no fewer than 6 of the 113 victims

Almost twice as many people voted Republican in the 115th precinct as in the 23rd.

Numbers that express decimal quantities, dollar amounts, and percentages are written as figures.

an average of 2.6 years

now estimated at 1.1 billion inhabitants

more than \$56, or 8 percent of the petty cash

a decline of \$0.30 per share

Inclusive page numbers are given as follows (per CMS 9.61):

1–2, 3–11, 74–75, 100–103, 104–9, 112–15, 414–532, 505–16, 600–612, 1499–1501

Roman numerals are used in the pagination of preliminary matter in books, in family names and the names of monarchs and other leaders in a succession, in the names of world wars, in legal instruments, and in the titles of certain sequels.

On page iii Bentsen sets out his agenda.

Neither John D. Rockefeller IV, Elizabeth II, nor John Paul II was born before World War I.

Yet Title XII was meant to rectify not only inequities but iniquities.

Most critics consider *The Godfather, Part II* a better movie than *Jaws 2*. [Follow the usage in the original work, per CMS 9.43.]

Arabic numerals are used for the parts of books.

In part 2, chapter 2, of volume 11 of the *Collected Works*, our assumptions are overturned.

POSSESSIVES

The possessive of nouns ending with the letter *s* are formed by adding an apostrophe and an *s* (CMS 7.17).

Burns's poetry

Camus's novels

Descartes's philosophy

Euripides's plays

Jesus's name

PUNCTUATION

En and Em Dashes

See CMS 6.75–92. Use real en (–) and em (—) dashes, *not* hyphens (-) or double hyphens (--) to indicate en and em dashes in the manuscript.

pages 115–36 [An en dash is used for number ranges.]

post–Civil War era [The en dash is used in a compound adjective when one of its elements is an open compound or when both elements consist of hyphenated compounds.]

The United States' hegemony— that is, its domination of other nations— is increasing.

Ellipses. See also CAPITALIZATION (Quotations)

Three dots with spaces before, after, and between each (. . .) indicate an ellipsis within a sentence or fragment; a period plus three dots (. . .) indicates an ellipsis between grammatically complete sentences, even when the end of the first sentence in the original source has been omitted. In general, ellipses are not used at the start of a quotation (whether it begins with a grammatically complete sentence or not) or at the end of a quotation (if it ends with a grammatically complete sentence), unless the ellipses serve a definite purpose. See CMS 13.50–58 for more detailed guidelines on the use of ellipses.

Hyphens. See SPELLING AND HYPHENATION

QUOTATIONS. See EXTRACTS

RACIAL AND ETHNIC TERMS

Capitalize terms used to identify people of color or of historically marginalized origins (e.g., *Black*, *Indigenous*). As a rule, do not capitalize terms used to identify people outside these groups (e.g., *white*). Do not capitalize *of color* constructions (e.g., *people of color*, *women of color*).

Exceptions are allowed if the author insists or if the author's text would be, in the editor's view and with the author's concurrence, well served by alternative treatment. The list that follows is intended to be illustrative, not comprehensive.

Aborigine, Aboriginal
 BIPOC [Black, Indigenous, and People of Color]
 Black, Blackness, anti-Black, anti-Blackness
 Brown
 First Nations
 Indigenous, Indigeneity
 Native
 white, whiteness

SPELLING AND HYPHENATION

Follow the online *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary* (<https://www.merriam-webster.com>) and *Webster's Third New International Dictionary* for spelling. If more than one spelling is provided in the dictionary, follow the first form given (e.g., *judgment*, not *judgement*; *focused*, not *focussed*).

Compounds formed by an adverb ending in -ly plus an adjective or participle (e.g., largely irrelevant statement; smartly dressed person) are not hyphenated either before or after a noun.

Common foreign terms are set in roman type, not italics, and follow the spelling given in *Webster's*. Common foreign terms are defined as those with main entries and not classified as "foreign term" in *Webster's*.

Prefixes are hyphenated before numerals and proper nouns. Otherwise, prefixes are generally not hyphenated before words (e.g., postwar); refer to *Webster's* for guidance. Temporary compound adjectives are hyphenated before the noun to avoid ambiguity but are left open after the noun. Non-English phrases used as modifiers are open in any position, unless hyphenated in the original.

For further guidance regarding the hyphenation of compound words, see CMS 7.89.

Put neologisms within quotation marks at first use.

A term referred to as the term itself is italicized.

In the twentieth century *socialism* acquired many meanings.

The word *hermeneutics* is the most overused term in recent monographs.

The term *lyricism* was misused in Smith's book review.

TABLES. See FIGURES AND TABLES and NOTES

TRANSLATIONS. See also the section on documentation below.

Non-English Titles with English Translation (in an English context)

When an original non-English title and its translation appear together in an English context, the first version (whether original or translation) takes the form of an original title, and the second version is always enclosed in parentheses and treated like a published title (whether or not the work represents a published translation; contra CMS 11.9) with title capitalization appropriate to the language.

I read *Mi nombre es Roberto* (*My Name Is Roberto*) in 1989.

I read *My Name Is Roberto* (*Mi nombre es Roberto*) in 1989.

Rubén Darío's poem "Azul" ("Blue") is one of my favorites.

Rubén Darío's poem "Blue" ("Azul") is one of my favorites.

Original non-English titles appearing in the reference list do not require a translation. If a translation is provided, however, follow the convention described in the section on documentation below.

URLs. See also the section on documentation below.

Use complete URLs when they appear in articles (notes, references, and main text). Include the protocol (*https* or *http*) and trailing slash (if it is part of the URL). DOIs appearing in notes and reference lists are presented as complete URLs. See CMS 14:10 for advice on shortening excessively long URLs.

<https://doi.org/10.1215/00982601-9467191>

<https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2021/us/covid-cases.html>

<https://georgianpapers.com/research-funding/transcription/>

DOCUMENTATION: ENGLISH-LANGUAGE SUBMISSIONS

For English-language submissions, this journal uses in-text parenthetical citations for quotations and specific references in accordance with chapter 6 of the MLA Handbook, 9th edition. Each article includes a reference list with complete bibliographical references formatted according to chapter 14 of the Chicago Manual of Style, 17th edition (notes-bibliography style, not author-date).

Authors may use endnotes for brief comments and for additional sources of information that cannot be conveniently presented in the text with a parenthetical citation, such as archival

documents. References in endnotes should follow the MLA format for parenthetical in-text citations with a full citation in the reference list.

Citing Sources in the Text

Parenthetical citations usually need only the author's last name (if it is not already indicated in the sentence) and the page number of the reference, if applicable.

These underlying imperatives have compelled the bourgeoisie to "give its ideas the form of universality" (Sartre 234).

Sartre explains that these underlying imperatives have compelled the bourgeoisie to "give its ideas the form of universality" (234).

While some agricultural scientists emphasize the benefits of this approach (Miller 12), others disagree (Acker 260).

If citations come from more than one place in a text, their page numbers are separated by a comma: (56, 87–88).

Citations to multiple works are separated with semicolons: (Anger 135; Evans 216–17).

To refer again to the most recently cited source within the same paragraph, the name need not be repeated, and only a page number is used.

The sperm whale is "remarkably timid, and is readily alarmed by the approach of a whale boat" (Beale 42). Indeed, "it is difficult to conceive any object in nature calculated to cause alarm to this leviathan" (46).

When more than one work by a single author are cited in an article, parenthetical citations also contain the first substantial word of the title. In these instances, a comma separates author name and short title.

"The first presupposition of human history is naturally the existence of living human individuals" (Marx, *Werke* 20).

(Morrison, *Beloved* 12–18; *Bluest* 20) [If more than one work by the same author is cited in the same parenthetical citation, the author's name need not be repeated.]

A semicolon separates phrases such as "my translation" or "my emphasis." If emphasis is present in the quoted material, it is assumed to match the original source unless otherwise stated; omit notes such as "original emphasis."

"Surely to tell these tall tales and others like them would be to speed the myth, the *wicked* lie, that the past is always tense and the future, perfect" (Smith 448; my emphasis).

For works by more than three authors, only the surname of the first author is used, followed by et al.

(Brighton, Lopez, and Fish 39)
not (Cobb, Hornsby, Ott, and Smith 180) *but* (Cobb et al. 180)

If there is no author, use the shortened title or publication title in the author position in the parenthetical citation.

(*New Yorker*)
 (*Rush* 39)

If a work is published in more than one volume, the parenthetical citation contains both volume and page number, as (2: 538–89).

Reference list

Each article includes a reference list with complete bibliographical references formatted according to chapter 14 of the *Chicago Manual of Style*, 17th edition. Every work that is cited in the text or endnotes must be included in the reference list.

References are arranged alphabetically by author, with multiple works by the same author arranged alphabetically by title. For multiple references by the same author, the author's name is repeated; 3-em dashes are not used. In titles of works, serial commas are added, ampersands are spelled out, and numbers are spelled out. URLs, including for DOIs, use "https://" to ensure that links work online (CMS 14.7). For additional guidelines concerning the treatment of titles, see CAPITALIZATION in the Duke University Press Journals Style Guide.

The notations f. (ff.), *ibid.*, *op. cit.*, and *loc. cit.* are not used, nor are *eadem*, *idem*, *infra*, *passim*, and *supra*. Commonly used abbreviations include *cf.*, *ed.* (*eds.*), *e.g.*, *esp.*, *et al.*, *etc.*, *fig.* (*figs.*), *fol.* (*fols.*), *i.e.*, *n.* (*nn.*), *p.* (*pp.*), *pt.* (*pts.*), *ser.*, *trans.*, *vol.* (*vols.*). Latin abbreviations are not italicized. Note that in *et al.*, *et* is a whole word (meaning "and") and therefore is not followed by a period. In references to poetry, where the abbreviation "l." or "ll." might be mistaken for a numeral, the word "line" or "lines" is spelled out.

Sample Reference List Items

BOOK

- Langford, Gerald. *Faulkner's Revision of "Absalom, Absalom!": A Collation of the Manuscript and the Published Book*. Austin: University of Texas Press, 1971. [A book title within a book title is quoted and italicized (CMS 14.94). A main title ending in an exclamation point or a question mark is followed by a colon only if the question mark or exclamation point appears within quotation marks (CMS 14.96).]
- Midge, Anderson. *What Were They Thinking? The Real Lives of the Dichter*. New York: Petard, 2002. [Reverse italics (roman type) are used in book titles for terms that would themselves normally be italicized (CMS 8.173, 14.95).]

Smith, John. *All Tongue-Tied and Nowhere to Go; or, How to Save Face When They Put You on the Spot*. Vail, CO: Slippery Slopes, 2011. [Treatment of double titles, contra the preferred form in CMS 8.167]

E-BOOK

Begley, Adam. *Updike*. New York: Harper, 2014. Kindle. [CMS 14.159]
 Doubtfire, Brenda. *Yeah, Right: Skepticism in the Fake News Era*. Whynot, NC: Says Who, 2016. iBooks.

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 [A shortened form is used for chapters from collections that are also included in the reference list.]

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FOREIGN-LANGUAGE WORK

[In the reference list, titles of non-English works are capitalized sentence style and do not require a translation. If an author would like to provide a translation of the title, however, it follows the original title and is enclosed in brackets, without italics or quotation marks, and capitalized sentence style. Note that outside of the reference list, e.g., in running text, parentheses are used instead of brackets.]

Bèze, Théodore de. *Satyres Chrestiennes de la cuisine papale*. Edited by Charles-Antoine Chamay. Geneva: Droz, 2005.

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ANONYMOUS WORK. See also UNSIGNED ARTICLE

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13. *Oxford English Dictionary*, 3rd ed., s.v. "self," A.1.a; *Encyclopaedia Britannica Online*, Academic ed., s.v. "Arturo Toscanini," <https://academic.eb.com/EBchecked/topic/600338/Arturo-Toscanini> (accessed April 6, 2016). [Reference works do not appear in the reference list (CMS 14.233) and are cited only in notes.]

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Meban, David. "Temple Building, *Primus* Language, and the Proem to Virgil's Third *Georgic*." *Classical Philology* 103, no. 2 (2008): 150–74. [Journal published in volumes; the month or season is not required. As a courtesy to readers who consult articles online, issue numbers should be given if available.]

Wood, Ellen Meiksins. "Capitalism and Human Emancipation." *New Left Review*, no. 167 (1988): 1–20. [Journal published only in issues.]

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Esposito, Joseph J. "Stage Five Book Publishing." *Journal of Electronic Publishing* 13, no. 2 (2010). <https://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/t/text/text-idx?c=jep;view=text;rgn=main;idno=3336451.0013.204>.

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Jameson, Fredric. "The Historian as Body-Snatcher." Review of *Learning to Curse: Essays in Early Modern Culture*, by Stephen J. Greenblatt. *Times Literary Supplement*, January 18, 1991, 7. [Page numbers are not needed in citations of or references to newspapers (CMS 14.191) but may be included in citations of or references to supplements and other special sections (CMS 14.197).]

SPECIAL ISSUE, and ARTICLE IN SPECIAL ISSUE

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Mandell, Laura. "The First Women (Psycho)analysts; or, The Friends of Feminist History." In "Feminism in Time," edited by Margaret Ferguson and Marshall Brown. Special issue, *MLQ* 65, no. 1 (2004): 69–92. [CMS 14.178]

MAGAZINE ARTICLE

Franzen, Jonathan. "The Listener." *New Yorker*, October 6, 2003, 84–99.

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DeParle, Jason. "Whither on Welfare: Even Though They Please Moynihan, Clinton's Actions Are Far from Bold." *New York Times*, February 3, 1993. [No page number is required (CMS 14.191).]

NEWSPAPER ARTICLE, ONLINE

Associated Press. "Jackson Arrested at Yale after Protest Backing Strike." *Washington Post*, September 2, 2003. <https://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A12012-2003Sep1.html>.

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Cinéma. "Loin du Vietnam." January 1968.

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Jones, Jennifer M. "'The Taste for Fashion and Frivolity': Gender, Clothing, and the Commercial Culture of the Old Regime." PhD diss., Princeton University, 1991.

PAPER OR PRESENTATION

Poovey, Mary. "Between Political Arithmetic and Political Economy." Paper presented at the conference "Regimes of Description," Stanford University, Stanford, CA, January 12, 1996. [The exact date, if known, is desirable (CMS 14.217).]

PERSONAL COMMUNICATION OR INTERVIEW

Noah Fence (pers. comm., April 1, 2014) speculated on the pitfalls of having a play on words for a name. [References to such communications as emails or private messages shared on social media often can be run in to the text, without need of note or reference (CMS 14.214).]

24. Jacques Petits Fours (provost, Upper Midwestern University), interview by author, Ames, IA, February 20, 1995. [Interviews or other personal communications in which more information than the date is pertinent may appear in a note (CMS 14.214).]

NOTE

In-text citation: (Javitch 385n; Adams, 5n10, 8nn20–21). [To cite unnumbered notes, the abbreviation n or nn follows the page number without an intervening space. To cite numbered notes, the note number or numbers follow the abbreviation without intervening period or space.]

Adams, Tracy. "Christine de Pizan, Isabeau of Bavaria, and Female Regency." *French Historical Studies* 32, no. 1 (2009): 1–32.

Javitch, David. "Reconsidering the Last Part of *Orlando Furioso*: Romance to the Bitter End." *MLQ* 71, no. 4 (2010): 385–405.

SOCIAL MEDIA CONTENT

[Citations of social media content may contain such elements as the author of the post; the title, or the text, of the post; the type of post (e.g., the service and/or a brief description); the date; and a URL. Contra CMS 14.209, such citations have corresponding references.]

The Chicago Manual of Style. “Is the world ready for singular they? We thought so back in 1993.” Facebook, April 17, 2015.

<https://www.facebook.com/ChicagoManual/posts/10152906193679151>.

O’Brien, Conan (@ConanOBrien). “In honor of Earth Day, I’m recycling my tweets.” Twitter, April 22, 2015, 11:10 a.m. <https://twitter.com/ConanOBrien/status/590940792967016448>.

Souza, Pete (@petesouza). “President Obama bids farewell to President Xi of China at the conclusion of the Nuclear Security Summit.” Instagram photo, April 1, 2016. <https://www.instagram.com/p/BDrmfXTtNCt>.

WEBSITES (OTHER THAN ONLINE PUBLICATIONS)

[Include as much of the following information as possible: author of the content, title of the page (if there is one), title or owner of the site, URL, and access date (if no publication date is provided). The titles of websites and blogs generally use headline-style capitalization. See CMS 8.191 and 14.206 for guidance as to whether such titles should be set in roman type or italicized. Websites and social media postings are cited in notes but are not included in the reference list. Items resembling articles in form, such as blog postings, are cited parenthetically and also included in the reference list.]

Lasar, Matthew. “FCC Chair Willing to Consecrate XM-Sirius Union.” *Ars Technica* (blog), June 16, 2008. <https://arstechnica.com/news.ars/post/20080616-fcc-chair-willing-to-consecrate-xm-sirius-union.html>.

Citing Works Whose Authors Have Changed Names

Sometimes, a cited author’s affirmed name differs from the name on the work cited. In these cases, use the author’s affirmed name when discussing their published work in the text of an article or book. We also recommend using the affirmed name in citations:

Text/note discussion As {Affirmed name} wrote, “Quote from cited author.”

Bibliographical citation {Affirmed name: Last, First}. *Title: Subtitle*. Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 1995.

However, if it is known that a cited author would like citations to their work to use the name on the publication, use the published name in the citation instead:

Text/note discussion As {Affirmed name} wrote, “Quote from cited author.”

Bibliographical citation {Name on publication: Last, First}. *Title: Subtitle*. Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 1995.

In cases where the author deems it appropriate to include both names in a reference list item, we recommend listing the affirmed name first, followed in brackets by the name under which the work was originally published:

{Affirmed name: Last, First} [Name on publication]. *Title: Subtitle*. Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 1995.