

Style Sheet for the *AJHCS*

Updated Jan. 16, 2011 by Eva Romero

The journal requires all articles be formatted in accordance with the third edition of the *MLA Style Manual and Guide to Scholarly Publishing*. Below are some reminders regarding MLA style and our journal's style that are commonly overlooked.

Correct capitalization of titles in English and Spanish. To be consistent about the distinction [journal vs. book title] in Spanish, *AJHCS* capitalizes all parts of journal titles (i.e. *Revista Iberoamericana*, *Revista de Occidente*, *España Contemporánea*, *Anales de Literatura Española Contemporánea*) whereas for book titles we only capitalize the first word. For newspapers, all parts of the title are capitalized, also. For blog titles, capitalization follows capitalization rules for articles.

No underlined words. All book and journal titles need to be italicized. Section headings have their own style. Giving emphasis to words should be done with italics, not underlining.

There will be nothing **bold** in the whole document except for the document/publication headers and footers in the master pages and the book review headers and authors.

Italics are for words and letters referred to as such, foreign words, and emphasis. Quotation marks, on the other hand, are for words used in someone else's sense, a special sense, purposefully misused or for a translation of a foreign word or phrase. For more details see the *MLA Style Manual*.

Foreign words should be italicized only the first time of their use in a document.

The first time a person is cited should include their first and last names.

Apostrophes, quotations and accents

Make sure that apostrophes and quotation marks are the nice Times New Roman marks (“parody” ‘our history’) and not the straight lines (“parody” ’our history’), and not the European quotation marks (<< >>) *unless* they form part of a direct quotation.

Ex. Así dice José Ángeles en su artículo “Presencia de Bécquer en las <<Soledades>> primeras de Antonio Machado” (23).

Parenthetical references

There are only five cases where punctuation is allowed inside of the parenthetical documentation of a source.

1. The dash between page numbers (with no spaces): Ex. (Hart **123-24**)
2. A comma between page numbers (with no spaces): Ex. (Hart **152, 59**) (indicating that the reference is only on those two pages and not the ones in between).
3. A semicolon between the documentation of authors of different works cited at the same time: Ex. (**Hart 23-30; Colmeiro 198; Resina, *El cadáver* 3**).
4. A comma after the documentation before the indication that the author has given his/her own emphasis to the quotation: Ex. (**Hart 123-25, my emphasis**)
5. A comma after author's name when followed by the title of a work: (**Resina, *El cadáver* 3**).

Dashes

Replace double dash (--) or single dash (-) to introduce a subordinate sentence or idea with an “M” dash with no spaces before nor after the “M” dash.

Correct Example. Despite the fact that he more or less solves his **cases—in** *El misterio* more and in *El laberinto less—the* police return him to the mental institution.

Punctuation

Comas and periods go *inside* quotation marks (when not separated by parenthetical documentation of source).

Ex. “The Spanish **Sleuth.**” *Monographic Review* 7 (1987): 32-42.

Ex. He is “one of the most unusual detectives to ply his craft on the Iberian Peninsula” (Hart 172).

Ex. Se imagina, cultiva, y actualiza un concepto de “sociedad **civil,**” concibiendo a ésta en función de ciertas dinámicas sociales.

All other punctuation by the author of the paper will go outside the quotation marks so as to be able to distinguish between the punctuation of the author of the paper and the author of the text cited.

Ex. Did Pedro really have “the right **stuff**”?

Ex. “Pedro then finished his critical reading of the children’s classic *What was **that**?*” (Smith 312).

Ex. Everyday he would watch “Who Wants to be a **Millionaire**?”

Ex. Juan Valbuena explica en qué consiste “the right **stuff**”: “The characters of the novel...”

With multiple sources use “;” as a separator.

Quotations

If a quotation runs to more than four lines (in other words, if the quotation touches five lines in any way), it needs to be offset in “block quote” style with proper transitions/ introductions. This also applies to quotes in notes.

Double space before and after offset quotations (except for quotes in notes).

Offset quotations will *not* have quotation marks before nor after the quotation, and the final period immediately follows the quotation, followed by a space, then the parenthetical source reference.

We use single quotation marks (‘ ’) for quotations within offset quotations.

Quoting with Ellipses

Square brackets [] are not required around ellipses unless the author quoted uses ellipsis points. In that case, the quote author’s ellipsis should be distinguished from the essay author’s ellipsis by putting square brackets around the ellipses added by the essay author.

For an ellipsis within a sentence, use three periods with a space before each and a space after the last.

Ex. “When a human agent was selected to be the instrument of God’s **vengeance . . . only** a man already damned for his sins was selected, and he was called a scourge” (Bowers 42).

When the ellipsis coincides with the end of the essay author’s sentence (a fairly uncommon occurrence), use three periods with a space before each and following a sentence period—that is, four periods, with no space before the first or the last.

Ex. Tuchman writes, “Medical thinking, trapped in the theory of astral influences, stressed air as the communicator of **disease. . . .**”

If a parenthetical reference follows the ellipsis at the end of the essay author’s sentence, use three periods with a space before each, and place the sentence period after the final parenthesis.

Ex. Colmeiro concludes: “el protagonista se mueve en un círculo vicioso . . . , pasando de perseguidor de la justicia a **perseguido . . .**” (209).

The omission of a line or more in the middle of a POETRY quotation that is set off from the text is indicated by a line of spaced periods, approximately the length of a complete line of the quoted poem.

Ex: Pasados los carnavales,
vendrán los conservadores,

buenos administradores
de su casa.

.....
Así es la vida, Don Juan.

Endnotes

The journal does not print footnotes, only endnotes.

Endnotes should be signaled by numbers, not roman numerals.

Make sure that if there are endnote numbers in the text, that there is a corresponding endnote.

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Endnote numbers go after the punctuation (if there is punctuation), except for when the punctuation is followed by page numbers or dashes (in that case it would come before the dash.)

Ex. Hart believes that Carvalho's character is based on the author himself. (32)³

Ex. This novel becomes a parody⁴—or a parody of a parody—of the classic detective genre.

Ex. This novel becomes a parody⁵ of the “hard-boiled” detective genre.

³ James Hanson expresses a similar opinion in his article “The origin of Pepe Carvalho.”

⁴ In this essay I will adhere to Linda Hutcheon's definition of parody: “imitation with critical ironic distance” (45).

⁵ In this essay I will adhere to Linda Hutcheon's definition of parody: “imitation with critical ironic distance” (45).

Works Cited

Ensure that each entry in the Works Cited is entered in alphabetical order.

When in the Works Cited there are multiple works by the same author, the name of the author in the second and subsequent works should be replaced with 3 “M” dashes.

Ex. **Oswald, Kalen R.** “The Scourge in Spain's *novela negra*: The ‘Cases’ of ...
———. “Teaching Moderation in Don Quijote.” *Hispanic Culture Review*...

Changes to the *MLA Style Manual* include the requirement of the medium of every work cited (Print, Web, CD, etc.) Note the order required for citations from the web in the following example: (Last items are in the following order: medium, date accessed, web address [optional]). Also, the journal removes “http://” from all web addresses.

Eaves, Morris, Robert Essick, and Joseph Viscomi, eds. *The William Blake Archive*. Lib. Of Cong., 28 Sept. 2007. Web. 20 Nov. 2007.< www.blakearchive.org/blake/>.

Also note that city names, mediums, months, seasons, the word “and,” and the abbreviation “Trans” (when present) should be cited in the language of the article. (“Trans.” translates to “Trad.”). Months in Spanish should be abbreviated in the following way:

ene.

feb.

mar.

abr.

mayo

jun.

jul.

ago.

sept.

oct.

nov.

dic.

Page numbers should read “720-21” and not 720-721” for example. AJHCS has always followed the pattern of including only the tens and ones digits with numbers higher than 100. We don’t repeat the hundreds digit if it is the same so for ex. pp. 3-5; pp. 13-15, pp. 53-55 but pp. 143-45; pp. 273-75, and 383-85, etc. [but of course 298-305 and 487-524].

Make sure there are no superscripts in the Works Cited.

Remove any references to states (MA, CA, PA, etc.) that may be present in the Works Cited. Also, the MLA style requires one only list the first city if several cities of publication are named.

Use "ed. or eds." when citing the editors of the book, but not any particular author of a chapter or article. Use "Ed.", which means "Edited by" (reason why it is not made plural) to give credit to the editors of the text when they are not the original author (in the case of an edition) or when the author of a chapter has been cited and you need to give credit to the editor or editors as well. Here are two examples from the style manual:

Gilbert, Sandra M., and Susan Gubar, eds. *The Female Imagination and the Modernist Aesthetic*. New York: Gordon, 1986.

Shakespeare, William. *Hamlet*. Ed. Barbara A. Mowat and Paul Werstine. New York: Washington Square-Pocket, 1992.

Note: in the same position of "Ed." you could have "Trans." for "Translated by" ("Trad." for Spanish) or "Comp." for "Compiled by."

Translations

We do not require the translation of quotations unless they are in a language not readily understood by the journal’s readers (i.e. not in English, Spanish or Portuguese).

Some commonly accepted Spanish articles for English words are:

La performance

El blog

La web

El happening

El/la/no article Internet