

ESQ STYLE SHEET

Please note: All submissions/revisions must be in MS Word format. Other formats do not accommodate our editing process.

All articles should follow the *Chicago Manual of Style*, with some exceptions, noted in this sheet. In addition to consulting the manual itself, you can find a concise description of this citation style in Turabian's *Manual*, 6th edition, chapter 9. We also recommend that you look at a recent edition of *ESQ* as a guide. Following are the main features of our particular breed of *Chicago* style:

- We publish endnotes only; no “Works Cited” listing.
- There is no need to give explicit thanks to *ESQ* editors and readers in your acknowledgments.
- References to secondary material and to primary texts that are cited infrequently (less than five references):
 - Provide complete bibliographic information in an initial note, to include author's full name and any subtitle for the text: Terence Whalen, *Edgar Allan Poe and the Masses: The Political Economy of Literature in Antebellum America* (Princeton: Princeton UP, 1999), 10.
 - For subsequent citations, give a short note reference that includes author's last name, shortened title, and page number(s), without p. or pp.: Whalen, *Poe and the Masses*, 15. (Please do not use “ibid.”)
- Form for references that are cited repeatedly (five or more times):

- Provide an initial full citation in the notes: Herman Melville, *The Confidence Man: His Masquerade*, ed. Harrison Hayford, Herschel Parker, and G. Thomas Tanselle, *The Writings of Herman Melville* (Evanston and Chicago: Northwestern UP, 1984), 10: 3-4; hereafter cited parenthetically as *CM*.
- Give subsequent citations parenthetically in your text: (*CM*, 253).
 - Title abbreviation may be omitted if only one text is cited parenthetically, to include citations in endnotes.
 - If title is in italics, abbreviation should also be in italics; if title is in quotes, abbreviation should also be in quotes with the comma inside the closing quotation mark.
- When repeated references to the same source appear in close succession in the same paragraph (with no other texts referenced within said paragraph), combine those references (whether parenthetical or within endnotes).
- Citation styles:
 - For books: Author (or editor) Name, *Title* (City: Publisher, Date), Volume by number only: page numbers.
 - Example: Wallace E. Williams, ed., *The Collected Works of Ralph Waldo Emerson* (Cambridge: Harvard UP, 1987), 4: 45.
 - For chapters in books: Author of Chapter, “Title of Chapter,” in *Title of Book*, ed. Editors’ Name(s) (City: Publisher, Date), page numbers.
 - Example: Cannon Schmitt, “Suffering through the Gother: Teaching Radcliffe,” in *Gothic Fiction: The British and American Traditions*, eds.

Diane Long Hoeveler and Tamar Heller (New York: Modern Language Association, 2003), 114-121.

- For journal Articles: Author, “Title,” *Journal Title* volume number.issue number (date): pages.
 - Example: Justine S. Murison, “Feeling out of Place: Affective History, Nathaniel Hawthorne and the Civil War,” *ESQ: A Journal of the American Renaissance* 59.4 (2013): 519-552.
- Inclusion of URLs in web-based sources: We do not include URLs in our sources unless the source is difficult to find. If you must include a URL, it should be at the end of the citation and it should be truncated.
 - Example: Original—
<http://books.google.com/books?id=1apWAAAACAAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=editions:KANjKE6vByEC&hl=en&sa=X&ei=gyT9UvaJFMGbygHww4CQCg&ved=0CDMQ6AEwAg#v=onepage&q&f=false>
 - The above URL, if absolutely necessary, should be shortened to
<http://books.google.com>
 - Sample citation should look like: Moses Roper, *A Narrative of the Adventures and Escape of Moses Roper, from American Slavery* (London: Darton, Harvey, and Darton 1837), accessed 13 Feb. 2014,
<http://books.google.com>
- Additions, omissions, and changes within quoted material:
 - Scare quotes are NOT permitted in any circumstance.

- When a word or set of words is added to a quoted passage (this should only be done for the sake of clarity or smooth integration of the quote into the text), that word should be in brackets.
 - Example: Original states, “Johnson went in order to observe the proceedings.” If you want to be more clear, you might say, “Johnson went [to the courtroom] in order to observe the proceedings.”
- When a word or set of words is omitted from a quoted passage (e.g. for the sake of brevity), an ellipsis should be used.
 - Example: Original states, “Mary filed a legal brief (while simultaneously filing her nails) with the appellate court.” To leave out non-pertinent information, one might state, “Mary filed a legal brief . . . with the appellate court.”
- When a word is changed (to include changing the tense of a word), the whole word should be placed in brackets.
 - Example: Original states “John attempted to flee.” Integrated into text, “Noting that ‘John [attempts] to flee,’ Roger springs into action.”
- In publication information, use shortened form of publisher’s name (Norton instead of W. W. Norton and Co.); abbreviate University Press as UP. If more than one publisher’s name is listed, and the Publishers are affiliated, use only the main Publisher, so for Harvard UP, Belknap Press, just use Harvard UP. If they are independent of one another, such as Northwestern UP and the Newberry Library, then list both.

- For example: (Cambridge: Harvard UP, 2013) or (Urbana: U of Illinois P, 2013)
- For location of publishing house, do not list the state (abbreviated or otherwise) unless there are two cities of the same name that have publishing houses and you cite both in the same essay. So, if you cite from publishing houses in both Cambridge, UK and Cambridge, MA, then you will need to include the abbreviations for UK and MA. For example: (Cambridge, NY: Harvard UP, 2016) and (Cambridge, UK: Cambridge UP, 2016).
- When laying out reviews of related scholarship in your notes, order each list of critical works chronologically by date of publication, unless context directs otherwise.
- **IMPORTANT: Please keep the length of discursive notes within reason, limiting notes to explicit connections to your argument in the text. If your note is longer than 1/3 page, please see if you can move discourse into the text proper, or make it more concise.**
- For titles of works in languages other than English, follow the capitalization guidelines in the *Chicago Manual* and provide an English translation (if not fairly obvious) in square brackets after the original title.
- Capitalize the words North/South and Northern/Southern, but do not capitalize northerners/southerners.
- An epigraph needs only the author's name if the author is well-known, and if not well-known, then the author's name and the title of the work. No endnote is required for an epigraph. If the same source is mentioned in the regular text, then put the full citation information in a note attached to the first mention in the regular text, not to the epigraph.
- We do not include "figure numbers" in image captions, so please avoid such phrases as (see figure 1), etc. We will place the image in close proximity to the reference in the text.

- Use Arabic rather than Roman numerals for volume numbers and for endnote numbers.
- Use European style (23 April 1957) for dates.
- DOUBLE SPACE notes and blocked quotations as well as regular text.
- Use italicization rather than underlining.
- Use small caps when a word in running text (usually within a quotation) is set in all caps.
- When using an apostrophe to demonstrate possession when the noun ends with an “s,” use only an apostrophe after the “s,” as in Charles’ books, the critics’ notes, etc.
- Check the *Chicago Manual* for such details as consistent presentation of dates and page ranges.

Once your article has been finalized, you can greatly assist us by sending the computer file via email attachment.

Should questions arise as you prepare your article for typesetting, please don’t hesitate to contact *ESQ* at esq@wsu.edu.