

## Scandinavian-Canadian Studies Journal

### Notes for Contributors

An alphabetized checklist for Contributors:

In order to familiarize yourself with journal's style, please check the articles that appear in the online or printed versions of the journal. Though we have attempted to achieve complete consistency in previous publications, we have not entirely managed (and perhaps never will manage), so you should also read over the following.

Abstracts:

Each article requires an abstract of about 150 words. If you can also supply the French translation of this abstract, we will gratefully accept it. Please check a previous issue to see the kind of thing we're looking for.

Capitalization for titles:

For English titles, use "headline style" for **book titles** (i.e. capitalize the first word and all grammatically important words, in short all words except articles and unstressed prepositions). Use "sentence style" for **subtitles of books and articles**.

For foreign titles, as recommended by the Chicago Manual of Style (10.3), capitalize only the words that we be capitalized in normal prose— first word of title and subtitle and all proper nouns. In other words, use "sentence style."

When a quoted sentence, or at least a full clause, is used as a title of either an English or a foreign title, sentence-style capitalization is often appropriate.

Titles:

Like other foreign language passages included in the journal, our policy is to gloss the titles of foreign books and articles when they occur in the text (but not in the notes and bibliography). When the work in question has been translated, cite the translated work using its title. This title is included in italics in square brackets after the original title. When no published translation exists, use roman letters in the bracketed gloss following the original title.

Capitalization/lower-case changes in quotations:

Changing a **capital** to a lower case, or a lower case to a capital in a quotation should not be indicated by the use of square brackets.

Citation style:

Bibliographical information is NOT included in footnotes but gathered in the "REFERENCES" at the end of the article. Citations, in parentheses following the reference, are cued to this list and contain only enough information to identify the appropriate reference entry.

Citations include the author's name only when necessary, i.e. only when the text does not include an explicit indication of the author or work being referred to. Citations require dates only when more than one work by the author occurs in the "REFERENCES."

When a date is included in a citation, no punctuation separates it from the page reference, and this occurs as a number only. Page numbers for page ranges include the last two numbers: e.g. 250-53.

Dashes:

See Punctuation.

Dates:

Use the day month year arrangement: thus 19 July 2001. When giving two years write them fully: thus 2001-2003.

Indentation of Quotations:

Quotations more than 3 lines in length should normally be indented.

Ellipses:

Whatever ellipsis system you use will be adjusted to the "three-dot method" recognized by the Chicago Manual (11.55), so following this policy would be a kindness to the editor and coder: "No more than three points [no square brackets] are used whether the omission occurs in the middle of a sentence or between sentences. Where necessary for fidelity to the original and ease of reading these three may be preceded or followed—depending on where the omission occurs—by a comma, a colon, a semicolon, a question mark, or an exclamation mark." See examples 2.1. and 2.2. below in Translations and original languages in quotations.

Endnotes:

Endnotes are not used to provide citational material. The material contained in endnotes is supplementary to or complementary to that of the main text. When possible material directly relevant to the main text should be incorporated into it.

Font:

The journal is printed in Gentium, a Garamond-family font that is freely-downloadable and includes an excellent range of Unicode characters.

Footnotes:

See Endnotes.

House Style:

The journal tries to follow the *Chicago Manual of Style*, 15<sup>th</sup> Edition, with a few minor adjustments to house style. The goal is create a clean, elegant style.

Indentation of Quotations:

Quotations more than 3 lines in length should normally be indented.

Proofreading:

Although we make every effort to proofread articles before publication, we rely to a significant extent on authors to do their own proofreading. To make this possible all articles and reviews will be made available on a proofing-site before they are published. Please check your article or review when it is made available to you on this site.

When you are doing so, you should bear in the mind the following considerations.

It is rather easy to lose track of the versions of a paper as it goes through the process of revision with e-mailings to and fro, so authors should be particularly careful to see that the version on the proofing site is the one that they want to see printed.

XML encoding involves a significant intervention by a human coder, so the possibilities of new errors are real—quite apart from those likely to be present in the original electronic file you submit or that can enter a file through other software changes and human error.

A particular problem involves foreign language quotations. These are the particular responsibility of authors, for the editor is not likely to discover errors in these simply by reading them over. If it is possible, you may want to provide Xeroxed pages including all material quoted in a language other than English with the passage in question high-lighted. Short of this you're essentially on your own.

Given that the journal is published online with a print-on-demand option, corrections can continue to be made after an article or review has been first published. This opportunity for correction should be used only to deal with actual errors; it is not intended to allow ongoing revision of a work. We don't have the human resources to take the time for such revisions

Punctuation:

**Dashes:** Use an em dash without preceding or following spaces

Placement of **quotation marks** is American-style: periods and commas always fall inside quotation marks, colons and semi colons always fall outside quotation

marks, question marks and exclamation marks fall inside or outside depending on meaning.

**Single quotation marks** occur only for quotations within quotations; they are not used for words or phrases as opposed to more extended quotations. Avoid “scare quotes.”

Please try to be sure that you use “smart” (i.e. appropriately curved rather than straight) **quotation marks and apostrophes**: i.e. “ ” and ‘ ’ and ’.

#### References:

When more than one work by an author occurs in the “REFERENCES” these works are arranged in order of date of publication.

In the “REFERENCES” **date of publication** immediately succeeds the author’s name.

An author’s last name and first name(s), or initial(s), are **inverted** only when alphabetization requires it.

Icelanders are normally **alphabetized** under patronymic. In the example below the author has not given the first names of Icelanders, but in general this would seem to be desirable.

#### Example 1.1.

A standard monograph:

Aldred, O. 2004. *Archaeological Investigations, Hofðagerði, Núpar 2003: Interim report*. Reykjavík: Fornleifastofnun Íslands.

#### Example 1.2.

Journal article with multiple authors in a journal which (in theory—this seems to be a mistake) is not through-paginated starting with no.1, i.e. for which a volume number is required:

Amorosi, T., P. Buckland, A. J. Dugmore, J. H. Ingimundarson, and T. H. McGovern. 1997. “Raiding the landscape: Human impact in the Scandinavian North Atlantic.” *Human Ecology* 25, no.3: 491-518.

#### Example 1.3.

Normal journal article, followed by another journal article by the same author in the same year:

Hallberg, Peter. 1975a. “Hrafnkell Freysgoði the ‘New Man’—A phantom problem.” *Scandinavian Studies* 47: 442-47.

—. 1975b. “Hunting for the heart of *Hrafnkels saga*.” *Scandinavian Studies* 47: 463-66.

Example 1.4.

Article in an edited collection of articles.

Tinsley, C.M. 2004. "The Viking settlement of Northern Iceland." *Atlantic Connections and Adaptations: Economies, environments and subsistence in lands bordering the North Atlantic*. Ed. R. A. Housley and G. Coles. Oxford: Oxbow Books. 211-16.

Example 1.5.

Anonymous work, where the series to which it belongs has been included in a table of abbreviations, i.e. ÍF (note that the series titles are in roman):

*Grettis saga Ásmundarsonar. Bandamanna saga. Odds þátrr Ófeigssonar*. 1936. Ed. Guðni Jónsson. ÍF 7. Reykjavík: Hið íslenska fornritafélag.

Example 1.6.

Translation of an anonymous work.

*Hrafnkel's Saga and Other Icelandic Stories*. 1971. Trans. Hermann Pálsson. Harmondsworth: Penguin.

Spelling:

The journal attempts systematically to use Canadian spelling. Few but Canadians and few Canadians are likely to be able to help us in this regard. The arbiter in spelling questions is the *Oxford Canadian Dictionary of Current English*.

Ellipses:

Whatever ellipsis system you use will be adjusted to the "three-dot method" recognized by the Chicago Manual (11.55), so following this policy would be a kindness to the editor and coder: "No more than three points [no square brackets] are used whether the omission occurs in the middle of a sentence or between sentences. Where necessary for fidelity to the original and ease of reading these three may be preceded or followed—depending on where the omission occurs—by a comma, a colon, a semicolon, a question mark, or an exclamation mark." See examples 1.1 and 1.2 below in Translations

Translations and original languages in quotations:

As a rule quotations, especially from works written in a Nordic language, are included as primary and a translation supplied in square brackets following. Punctuation is preserved at the end of the quoted passage (and translation) only if it is a question mark or exclamation mark, otherwise internal punctuation is maintained but final punctuation eliminated. Note that in example 1.2 below the quoted passage is direct speech, but the bracketed translation still doesn't include quotation marks.

In non-indented quotations the citation follows the bracketed translation. When only the original language occurs in a work included in the REFERENCES,

citation style is as elsewhere, and an explanation of the source of translation provided. When the translation also occurs in the REFERENCES this citation is included in the same parenthesis, separated from the prior citation by a semi-colon. Thus in example 1.1 (12) refers to the book by Allemano, the translation is one of a number provided by the author of the article (a fact pointed out in a previous footnote). In example 1.2 the source of the Icelandic is a particular, previously identified edition of *Hrafnkel's Saga*, the translation is from a particular, previously identified translation.

Example 2.1.

It is Allemano's aim to follow "selvets evolution ... i en kronologisk gennemgang af hovedteksterne, mens den historiske Brøgger vil kunne ses glimtvis i kapitlerne og ellers forblive sløret" [the evolution of the self ... in a chronological discussion of the main texts, whereas the reader will only sporadically catch a glimpse of the historical Brøgger, who will otherwise remain veiled throughout the various chapters] (12).

Example 2.2.

When he goes to the local chieftain, Hrafnkell, as a last resort, the latter's immediate response, "Hví leitaðir þú þessa svá síð, því at ek munda við þér fyrstum teki hafa?" [Why are you so late in asking this? ... I'd rather have hired you than anyone else] (101; 39), reinforces the reader's awareness of Þorbjörn's lack of foresight.

In indented quotations each passage is followed by its citation, if both a published; only the original is followed by a citation if the translation is provided.