The *New German Critique* Style Guide comprises three parts: (1) a style sheet listing elements of style and format particular to the journal; (2) starting on page 3 of this guide, the Duke University Press Journals Style Guide, which offers general rules for DUP journals based on *The Chicago Manual of Style*. 17th ed. (CMS); and (3) starting on page 11, an explanation with examples of the journal’s format for citations and reference list or bibliography.

**New German Critique Style Sheet**
April 2022

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**
Acknowledgments, written in the first person, appear as the first, unnumbered footnote.

An earlier version of this article was presented at the Modern Language Association’s annual meeting in New York on December 28, 2002. I wish to thank Steven Johnson and an anonymous reviewer for their helpful suggestions.

**CONTRIBUTOR’S NOTE**
The contributor’s note contains only the contributor’s name and affiliation.

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**EPIGRAPHS**
An epigraph, which may appear at the start of an article or a section, has an attribution that includes the author’s name or the author’s name and the work’s title. No other bibliographical information is required, and the source is not included in the references list unless it is cited elsewhere in the text. No footnote should be attached to an epigraph.

Gegenverkehr und Umkehr, das ist zweierlei [Countertraffic and turnabout are two different things].
Paul Celan, *Der Meridian*

**TRANSLATIONS. See also TRANSLATIONS in the Duke University Press Journals Style Guide below.**
Because *NGC* is an English-language journal of German studies, its contents are prepared so as to be accessible to a non-German-reading audience. For instance, in the main text of an article—although not in the footnotes—translations of non-English titles of literary works, films, paintings, and other artistic works are provided.

**GLOSSARY**
ancien régime *but* Old Regime
Anglicize
Anglophile, -phone
anti-oedipal
*Bildungsroman* (not bildungsroman as in *Webster’s*)
Bourdieuian
communism, -ist (ideology)
Communist (of or having to do with the Party)
Epicurean
Foucauldian
Francophile, -phone
Frankfurt School
*Führer* (i.e., Adolf Hitler; not führer as in *Webster’s*)
the “I”
metaphorical
neo-Gothic
oedipal
Old Regime *but* ancien régime
Orientalism, -ist
other
pace (“in spite of”)
pre-oedipal
Pre-Raphaelite
proto-poststructuralist
*Realpolitik* (not realpolitik as in *Webster’s*)
the Revolution (American, French, Russian); revolutionary America, France, Russia
satirical
Third World (n, adj)
*Weltanschauung* (not weltanschauung as in *Webster’s*)
weltschmerz
work in progress
World War I, II
Duke University Press Journals Style Guide
April 2022


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
- 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. Allow abbreviations in notes. When used, these abbreviations are set in roman type, not italics. The word sic, however, is italicized.

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, capitalize first elements; subsequent elements are capitalized unless they are articles, prepositions, or coordinating conjunctions. Subsequent elements attached to prefixes are lowercased unless they are proper nouns. The second element of hyphenated spelled-out numbers or simple fractions should be capitalized. If a compound (other than one with a hyphenated prefix) comes at the end of the title, its final element is always capitalized.

- Nineteenth-Century Literature
- Avoiding a Run-In
- 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 and 11.39 for the treatment of Dutch and German titles, respectively. Diacritical marks on capital letters are retained in all languages.

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.

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 to indicate en and em dashes in the manuscript.

    115–36
    post–Civil War era
The United States’ hegemony—that is, its domination of other nations—is increasing.

**Ellipses. See also CAPITALIZATION (Quotations)**

Three dots 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).

Common foreign terms are set in roman type. (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; 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
When an original non-English title and its translation appear together in the text, 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.

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://georgianpapers.com/research-funding/transcription/
**Documentation**

April 2022

NGC uses note citations with a corresponding list of references, headed “References,” at the end of the article.

Notes may also include material that cannot be conveniently presented in the text, such as discursive adjuncts and additional sources of information. Any material necessary for understanding the argument set forth in the article should appear in the text.

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.

The reference list at the end of the article contains only works cited. 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.

**NOTE CITATIONS**

Short-form citations appear in notes, and a reference list at the end of the article contains the complete bibliographic information of the works cited. Every citation of a work, including the first citation, contains the author’s surname, a shortened title, and, if needed, a page number. For consecutive citations of a given work, this information is repeated; ibid. is not used. For works that are cited frequently, an abbreviation for the title may be introduced at the first mention and used thereafter, with page number, in the running text.

**Sample Note Citations with Corresponding References**

**BOOK**


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**

2. Begler, *Updike*, chap. 9; Doubtfire, *Yeah, Right,* “Put-Ons and Put-Downs.” [Chapter numbers or section headings are used; page and location numbers are not (CMS 14.160).]


**CHAPTER**


Weinstein, Donald. “The Art of Dying Well and Popular Piety in the Preaching and Thought of Girolamo Savonarola.” In Tetel, Witt, and Goffen, *Life and Death in Fifteenth-Century Florence*, 88–104. [A shortened form is used for chapters from collections that are also included in the reference list.]

**PREFATORY MATTER**


**EDITED WORK**


**REPRINT**


Williams, Theodore. *The Art of Porcelain during the Late Ming Dynasty*. 1905; repr., New York: Grove, 1974. [The date of first publication is followed by the facts of publication for the reprint edition (CMS 14.114).]


As this form is recommended for works in languages relatively unfamiliar to the journal’s expected readership, the translated title uses italics and headline capitalization (contra CMS 11.9)—in other words, it is treated as if it named a published translation even if it does not.


Hooker, Joseph. *Of the Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity*. Edited by Georges Edelen, W. Speed Hill, P. G. Stanwood, and John E. Booty. 4 vols. Cambridge, MA: Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 1977–82. [If there are ten editors or fewer, all are listed by name; if more than ten, the first is listed by name, followed by “et al.” (CMS 14.76).]

9. Dewey, Cheatham, and Howe, *Principles of Commerce*, 15 (hereafter cited as *PC*). [If a work has three or fewer authors, all are named in a citation (CMS 15.29).]

10. Gustafson et al., *If I Were a Rich Man*, 103–6. [If there are more than three authors, the first is named in a note, followed by “et al.” (CMS 15.29).]


Gustafson, Albert K., Jonas Edwards, Ezra Best, and Nathan Wise. *If I Were a Rich Man: Comparative Studies of Urban and Rural Poverty*. Murphy, WI: Fore and Aft, 1985. [If there are ten authors or fewer, all are listed by name in a reference; if more than ten, the first is listed by name, followed by “et al.” (CMS 14.76).]

ANONYMOUS WORK. See also UNSIGNED ARTICLE

11. *True and Sincere Declaration*, 1. [A shortened title is used in place of the author; “Anonymous” or “Anon.” is not used (CMS 14.79).]

*A True and Sincere Declaration of the Purpose and Ends of the Plantation Begun in Virginia, of the Degrees Which It Hath Received, and Means by Which It Hath Been Advanced*. London, 1610. [The title appears in place of the author; “Anonymous” or “Anon.” is not used. For purposes of alphabetization an initial article is ignored (CMS 14.79).]

UNDATED WORK


REFERENCE WORK


JOURNAL ARTICLE, PRINT


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.]


JOURNAL ARTICLE, ONLINE


Jovanovic, Boyan, and Peter L. Rousseau. “Specific Capital and Technological Variety.” Journal of Human Capital 2, no. 2 (2008): 129–52. https://doi.org/10.1086/590066. [If the author has provided a DOI rather than a URL, use the DOI in URL form, as indicated here. See CMS 14.8.]

REVIEW


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


MAGAZINE ARTICLE


NEWSPAPER ARTICLE, PRINT


NEWSPAPER ARTICLE, ONLINE


UNSIGNED ARTICLE


DISSERTATION


PAPER OR PRESENTATION

23. Poovey, “Between Political Arithmetic and Political Economy.”

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).]

CITATION FOLLOWING QUOTATION

25. As Sylvia Molloy observes, “The previous letter, marked by subservience, waived Manzano’s rights to the text by ‘giving’ it to del Monte; the second letter, marked instead by resistance, has Manzano keep the text for himself” (At Face Value, 43; emphasis added).

**NOTE**

26. Javitch, “Reconsidering the Last Part of *Orlando Furioso*,” 385n; Adams, “Christine de Pizan,” 5n10, 8nn20–21. [With unnumbered notes, the abbreviation n or nn follows the page number without an intervening space. With numbered notes, the note number or numbers follow the abbreviation without intervening period or space (CMS 14.157).]


**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.]

27. O’Brien, “In honor of Earth Day, I’m recycling my tweets.”

28. Souza, “President Obama bids farewell to President Xi of China at the conclusion of the Nuclear Security Summit.”


**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 in notes and also included in the reference list.]


32. Lasar, “FCC Chair Willing.”

**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.”


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: