

# Nineteenth-Century French Studies

A scholarly journal devoted to the study of French literature and related fields

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## Style Sheet

The present document includes details that apply to all journal publications, followed by details that pertain specifically to either articles or book reviews.

*Nineteenth-Century French Studies* follows the *MLA Style Manual and Guide to Scholarly Publishing* (3<sup>rd</sup> edition, 2008) and the *MLA Handbook* (8<sup>th</sup> edition, 2016) with one notable exception: we follow standard French rules for capitalization in French titles (see below). Also, since they are often cited in the journal, we detail proper citation for volumes published in the Gallimard's Bibliothèque de la Pléiade series (also see below).

Please feel free to contact the journal's Editorial Board if you have any questions.

### General house style

#### Formatting

- 1" margins all around
- Double-spaced, including endnotes and list of Works Cited. No additional spaces between paragraphs.
- Turn off auto-hyphenation
- Font = Times New Roman
- Use italics rather than underlining. Do not italicize punctuation that comes just before or after the italicized word or words.
- Use tabs at the beginning of paragraphs rather than the ruler function.
- Block quotations for quotations of more than fifty words of prose, or more than three lines of verse.

#### Punctuation

- Quotation marks and apostrophes = “smart quotes” (like those—curled). If writing in French, please turn off the automatic quotation marks in Word to avoid French *guillemets*.
- Use the long em dash without spaces between words—as we are doing here—and not the en dash. Em dashes are also used to introduce dialogue at the beginning of a line; in such cases, they are followed by one space.
- Use the (shorter) en dash with inclusive numbers such as dates (1793–1804; 1830–52) and pages (101–52) (cf. *MLA Handbook* 8<sup>th</sup> edition 1.4.4 [7<sup>th</sup> edition 3.5.6]).
- Space after full stops (periods): one space. Not two.
- Serial commas in English (i.e. a, b, and c; a, b, or c) but **not** in French (a, b et c; a, b ou c).
- No spaces before French punctuation (semi-colon, colon, question mark, exclamation point); please remove any *espaces insécables* that Word adds.
- Use ellipses on their own to indicate *points de suspension*; to indicate your own cuts in quotations, be sure to put them within brackets [...]; please use the automatic ellipsis function in word processing programs rather than compose them manually.
- Use superscripts and Roman numerals for centuries and *arrondissements* (i.e. XIX<sup>e</sup>, not 19<sup>e</sup>)
- Endnote references should go after text and after all punctuation. If they appear near an in-text parenthetical reference, please use only the endnote reference for both—that is, this<sup>1</sup> instead of (127)<sup>1</sup>—and then begin the endnote with the relevant bibliographic information. e.g.:
  1. Miller 127. See also Thomas, Gill, and Butler.
- In general: MLA conventions regarding punctuation should be applied throughout. Exceptions are made for quoted text in which respecting the original presentation is of particular importance (poetry, reproductions of manuscripts, etc.).

### Other matters of house style

- Spell numbers out if under 100.
- Don't forget accents on capital letters.
- Literary Movements. In English: upper case. Naturalism/Naturalist, Realism/Realist, Symbolism/Symbolist. In French: lowercase. le naturalisme/naturaliste, le réalisme, réaliste.
- Political or socioeconomic systems appear in lowercase in both languages: communism/le communisme; socialism/le socialisme; BUT the Paris Commune/la Commune de Paris.
- Indicate dates by abbreviating month names longer than four letters and in the following order: day month year (no punctuation), e.g. 2 Dec. 1851.
- When mentioning chapters spell out numbers (e.g. chapter one). No numbers and no capitalization except at the start of a sentence.
- Aesthetic or esthetic are both acceptable as long as one spelling appears consistently.
- The terms fin-de-siècle (adj.) and fin de siècle (noun) are sufficiently familiar to readers of *NCFs* that they appear without italics. (cf. *MLA Handbook* 7th edition 3.3.2).
- Capitalize the “E”—with accent—in “État” when the sentence is in French: coup d'État, chef d'État. If the sentence is in English, use the English standard of lower-case “e” without accent: coup d'etat.

### For volumes from the Bibliothèque de la Pléiade

When listing volumes from the Bibliothèque de la Pléiade in lists of Works Cited, please be careful to follow the guidelines of the *MLA Handbook* 8<sup>th</sup> edition, specifically as it pertains to what it calls “containers.” Some examples of entries are here (\*\* = to be determined so as to be consistent with the language of the *NCFs* article).

If you wish to include in your list of Works Cited...

... an entire single-volume Pléiade:

Verlaine, Paul. *Œuvres en prose complètes*. \*\*Edited by/Édité par\*\* Jacques Borel, Gallimard, “Bibliothèque de la Pléiade,” 1972.

... an entire multi-volume set:

Baudelaire, Charles. *Œuvres complètes*. \*\*Edited by/Édité par\*\* Claude Pichois, Gallimard, “Bibliothèque de la Pléiade,” 1975–76. 2 vols.

... only one volume of a multi-volume set:

Baudelaire, Charles. *Œuvres complètes*. \*\*Edited by/Édité par\*\* Claude Pichois, vol. 1, Gallimard, “Bibliothèque de la Pléiade,” 1975.

... one text from a single-volume Pléiade:

Verlaine, Paul. “Les Poètes maudits.” *Œuvres en prose complètes*, \*\*edited by/édité par\*\* Jacques Borel, Gallimard, “Bibliothèque de la Pléiade,” 1972, pp. 635–91.

... one text from a multi-volume Pléiade:

Baudelaire, Charles. “Au lecteur.” *Œuvres complètes*, \*\*edited by/édité par\*\* Claude Pichois, vol. 1, Gallimard, “Bibliothèque de la Pléiade,” 1975, p. 6.

### Capitalization in French titles

Instead of the MLA style guidelines, *Nineteenth-Century French Studies* follows standard French rules governing capitalization in titles, which we summarize as follows:

1. If the title does not begin with a definite article, only the first word is capitalized.  
Examples: *Autant en emporte le vent*; *Chansons des rues et des bois*; *Une saison en enfer*; *Œuvres complètes*

2. If the title does begin with a definite article, usually the definite article and the first noun are capitalized.

Examples: *Le Collier de griffes*; *Les Filles du feu*; *Les Paradis artificiels*

Exceptions to this rule are...

- 2a. ... in titles that are a stand-alone phrase.

Examples: *La guerre de Troie n'aura pas lieu\**; *Les dieux ont soif*; *Le roi s'amuse*

\* N.B. "Troie" is capitalized because it is a proper noun.

- 2b. ... in titles of specialized works (of erudition or of a technical nature, etc.).

Examples: *Le problème du devenir et la notion de matière dans la philosophie grecque*; *La naissance de la philosophie française*

3. Several elements should be capitalized in the following two cases:

- 3a. Capitalize each parallel or opposing term in a title containing a comparison or a contrast.

Examples: *La Belle et la Bête*; *Le Diable et le Bon Dieu*; *Dom Juan ou le Festin de pierre*

- 3b. Capitalize any preceding adjectives and adverbs before the first noun.

Examples: *Les Plus Belles Années de notre vie*; *Le Dernier Jour d'un condamné*; *La Nouvelle Revue française* (but *Les Liaisons dangereuses* and *Le Jour le plus long*)

### Regarding subtitles, alternative titles, and related punctuation in titles

- 4a. To mark the break between title and subtitle, please use a colon (without a space before it), not a period. Note that the introduction of a colon in a title changes nothing in the rules of capitalization. After a colon, only proper nouns may be capitalized.

Example: *Voix poétique, voie publique: le boulevard et Baudelaire*

- 4b. For alternative titles (often introduced by "ou"), rules of capitalization apply to both parts of the title.

Examples: *Le Barbier de Séville ou la Précaution inutile*; *Candide ou l'Optimisme*; *Émile, ou De l'éducation*

### Paratext for articles

When submitting your article, please present your elements in the following order, each on a new line and without blank spaces between them: title, author's name, abstract, epigraph if any, first line of text. Immediately following the end of your article, indicate your department and institutional affiliation—each on a new line and without blank spaces—followed by endnotes and list of Works Cited.

### Book Review specifics

- Reviews, which may be written in French or in English, should be approximately 750 words long (2.5 pages double-spaced), containing neither footnotes nor endnotes.
- When citing other books in your review, only retain the date of publication for parentheses.
- When submitting your review please preface it with the publication information and your institutional contact information (as below). Within this information please list edited volumes by the name of the original author (e.g. Verlaine, Paul. *Romances sans paroles*. Edited by Steve Murphy, Honoré Champion, 2003). When possible, include the collection information in the heading. Include the number of illustrations in the heading if that information is available. Start the review itself flush left.

Example:

Harrow, Susan. *Zola, The Body Modern: Pressures and Prospects of Representation*. Legenda, 2010, pp. x + 230, ISBN 978-1-906540-76-0

*Jessica Tanner, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*

This book....