NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL OF HISTORY

Style Sheet for Contributors

Computer Disks
Once articles have been accepted a 3½" computer disk with the latest version of the article should be forwarded along with a 100-word abstract of the article for inclusion on the Journal website. The New Zealand Journal of History is prepared on a PC using Windows 2000 and Pagemaker. If, however, contributors use a different system and/or software, documents can be converted by the Journal.

Text Spelling
The spelling should be consistent except in quotations. Follow the Concise Oxford Dictionary, in particular for the use of ‘ise’ and ‘ize’ as in ‘despise’, but emphasize, organize, realize etc. Use centred, not centered; benefited, not benefitted; focused, not focussed. Use redefinition, rebind, etc., but re-elect, co-operate (where 2 vowels are the same).

Capitals
Capitals should be used sparingly. Capitalize proper names and substantives only where they refer to specific individuals, offices or organizations: e.g. the Labour government; the government. Use the Prime Minister, but Cabinet minister. Use committee, court, council, minister, commission, parliamentary. Exceptions: Act (referring to a previously named Act of Parliament); Maori meeting-houses: Te Kawa a Maui, Te Poho o Mataatua.

Capitalize the first word and all the principal words (but not articles, prepositions and conjunctions) in titles of publications, and in chapter titles. When referring to magazines or newspapers (e.g. the Auckland Star, the Press) do not include the definite article in the title. The only exception made is The Times (of London).

Capitalize both words in a compound title: Director-General.

Capitalize Pakeha.

Italics
Italicize names of ships, titles of published books, plays, films, pamphlets and periodicals; also foreign words in an English text. However, Roman words used in English (sic; interalia) are not italicized.

In footnotes where an acronym is used for a publication title do not italicize the acronym, e.g. New Zealand Parliamentary Debates (NZPD). Do not italicize Maori words. See below for details.

Maori language
The Journal encourages the use of the macron to mark the long vowel. The Journal’s policy is to accept the orthography chosen by the author. The Journal will use the double vowel system if the author prefers.

When Maori, and its English translation occur in the running text, English comes first, Maori follows in round brackets. However for longer separated quotes the Maori original comes first, and the English translation follows. Note, italics are not used. Do not pluralize Maori words with ‘s’. Thus: Maori.

Punctuation
Possessives
Form the possessive case of proper names by adding an apostrophe and ‘s’: Jones’s article, Stevens’s poem; except where euphony demands omission: Bridges’.

Hyphen
Compound words when used as adjectives (e.g. middle-class, working-class) are hyphenated. Compound words consisting of two nouns that are different but of equal importance (author-critic, composer-director, city-state) are hyphenated. Use a hyphen with mid: mid-1880s; mid-term. Words commencing with prefixes (pre-, inter-): when the word is in common usage the hyphen vanishes. But many are still visibly compounds and the hyphen is then retained: pre-colonial, inter-continental; postcolonial, postmodern.

Square brackets
Square brackets are used to enclose an interpolation in a quotation, e.g. [sic].

Quotations
Quotations should be indicated by single quote-marks. For quotations within a quotation use double quote-marks. Punctuation marks such as full stops or commas should be placed outside the end quote mark, unless they are an essential part of the quotation (e.g. ‘Long live the king!’). If a complete quoted sentence ends the quotation, the full stop should be left inside the quotation mark.

Quoted material up to 100 words should be run on, in single quotes, as part of the text. Longer quotations should be separated from the text and reduced to single space, but not indented.

Omissions
Use three dots to indicate omissions of material within a quoted sentence. If the omission comes from the concluding section of a sentence use four dots.

Acronyms
BNZ, BA, JPS (no punctuation stops and not italicized).

Numerals
Text
Spell all numbers from nought (zero) up to and including ten in full. Thereafter use numerals: 8000, 8007 (no comma with four numerals), but 16,000. All numbers, including dates, that begin a sentence must be spelled out. Weights, measures and percentages are written in numerals, e.g. 35kg, 1.290km, 2.3%. Convert all measurements into metrics. Dates are written in numerals, e.g. 1880s, on 8 May 1920. Spell out: nineteenth century. If used adjectivally, ‘nineteenth-century kings’, hyphenate. Sequential dates in full: 1956–1986.

Footnotes
Print all page numbers up to and including 99 in full, e.g. 16–18, 94–99; for 100 and upwards use the least number of figures, e.g. 322–30, 522–3; but write 116–18, not 116–8; 210–11, not 210–1 (where confusion might otherwise arise).

Money (Old)
Use numerals, e.g. £1. Use 1s; 1s.6d.; £1.6s.6d.. Spell out fourpence, sixpence.

Footnote Practice
**Published books**

Give title and author’s name as they appear on the title page:


Subsequent references where there are no other works by the same author mentioned:

3. Purcell, p.240.

Subsequent references where more than one work/volume by a particular author has been mentioned:

4. Purcell, *Chinese*, p.25
5. Campbell, II, p.96. (where there is no risk of confusion)

**Title of the chapter or part of the book cited:**


Note: eds, (no stop).

**Dictionary of New Zealand Biography**


Subsequent references to other entries:


Subsequent reference to same entry:


**Volumes**

Volume number:


**Number of volumes:**


**Articles in periodicals**


**Newspapers**

First references:


   Insert place of publication on first reference if there is a possible confusion as to which newspaper is being cited: *Daily Telegraph* (Napier), 4 June 1910.

   Note: *The Times* (London) is the only newspaper which carries the word *The* in its title.

Later references:


**Correspondence**
15. Smith to Jones, 8 May 1830, Jones Papers, MS Papers 0213: 0006, Alexander Turnbull Library (ATL), Wellington. (The Turnbull Library has its own system where all files are now called ‘MS Papers’).
17. Smith to Brown, 8 October 1890, Maori Affairs (MA) 23/8, National Archives (NA), Wellington.

Insert the abbreviations for libraries on first reference.

**Manuscripts**
20. 11 January 1872, William Williams Diary 1871–1872, MS 54, Auckland Museum Library. (MS here indicates a single manuscript item).

**Appendices to Journals, Parliamentary Debates, Statutes**
First references:
22. *New Zealand Parliamentary Debates* (NZPD), 1921, 190, p.401.

Later references:

**Theses**

**Other abbreviations**
29. ch.5; chs 6, 7.
30. Use: ibid., p.48. No other Latin derivate used.
31. Use: cit. for cited in, or by.