

JOURNAL OF MODERN GREEK STUDIES

STYLE SHEET

I. GENERAL INFORMATION FOR CONTRIBUTORS

Submissions: JMGS welcomes original manuscripts presenting research and critical analysis on all aspects of Modern Greek Studies. Submissions must be in English, but quotations and terms in other languages (especially Greek) are encouraged when they will advance the argument of the manuscript. The normal length for a manuscript is between 6,000 and 9,000 words, excluding Notes and References Cited.

JMGS assumes that submission of a paper implies that no other journal or publisher is currently considering the paper for publication. JMGS does not publish previously published articles.

Manuscripts submitted for consideration must be typed, double-spaced throughout (including Notes and References Cited). Please submit a single copy as an email attachment (preferably in Word) or on a disk. An abstract of roughly 150 words should precede the text. Notes should come after the text, followed by a list of references cited. The entire typescript, including Notes and References Cited, should be page numbered from beginning to end in one sequence.

Tables, charts, and illustrations should be included separately from the text, but their approximate placement noted in the text. Photocopies may be included with the original submission, but if the manuscript is accepted for publication, copies suitable for printing will be required. All such material should be accompanied by captions, as well as sources and acknowledgments where appropriate.

Authors are strongly encouraged to generate their manuscripts on computer, using any standard word-processing program. (Do not, however, use a right-justified margin.) In such cases, a disk containing a file for the manuscript should be submitted with the paper copies. The inclusion of such a disk will greatly speed the review process.

All submissions should be sent to the Editor, Professor Peter Allen
 Journal of Modern Greek Studies
 Department of Anthropology
 Rhode Island College
 Providence, RI 02908 USA
 Fax: 401/456-9736
 Email: pallen@ric.edu

All submissions should be accompanied by a cover letter in which authors provide:

Email address

Telephone number

Fax number

Mailing address (number and street preferred to building name or post office box)

Should any of this contact information change after submission of the manuscript, the editor would greatly appreciate being informed.

Evaluation of submissions: All manuscripts will be peer-reviewed. Normally there will be two readers in addition to the editorial staff of JMGS. The editor, however, may reject outright any submission not meeting JMGS's standards or falling outside of the JMGS's interests. The review process normally takes at least four months.

Copyediting and Proofs: If accepted, a manuscript will be copyedited by the JMGS editorial staff, and authors will have the opportunity to inspect these changes. All significant alterations or additions to a manuscript should occur at this stage, before the manuscript is sent to The Johns Hopkins University Press. Once JHUP has assembled the issue, it will send copies to authors for proofreading. Since changes to proofs are expensive, they should be kept to a minimum. Proofs should be returned promptly to the editor (not JHUP). Articles whose proofs are not returned by the date requested will be printed as they stand.

Photographs, Drawings, and Charts: If a manuscript is accepted, authors must submit publishable copies of all artwork, drawings, charts, and photographs. Photographs must be of good quality with sharp focus and high contrast; a good size is 4x6, but 3x5 and 8x10 are also acceptable. Digitized materials are strongly encouraged whenever possible.

Offprints: Offprints may be ordered in increments of 25. An order form and price list will be enclosed with the proofs. Contributors who are neither members of MGSA nor independent subscribers to the journal may also order copies of the full journal at this time.

Copyright information: Once a manuscript has been accepted for publication, its author will be sent a Publishing Agreement form that assigns the article's copyright to the journal. This assignment is necessary for protection against copyright abuses and is a condition of publication. Authors retain the right to use their own material in subsequent works.

Permissions: Authors are responsible for obtaining permissions to print plates or use citations. Permission must be obtained for translations of original works protected by copyright. Permissions must also be obtained for original photos, artwork, and reproductions produced by someone other than the author. JMGS will provide a sample permission form, if requested.

II. THE ABSTRACT

JMGS requires that a 150-word abstract precede each article. This should come after the title and under a centered heading: Abstract. For authors not familiar with abstracts, we offer the following instructions.

Style: Do not stand outside of your essay and say something like: “In my essay I intend to show how volcanic islands emerge.” Instead, digest what the essay actually says, e.g., “Volcanic islands emerge after a long and violent struggle between the forces of earth and sea.”

Hints for composing an abstract: (1) Read your essay, making telegraphic notes of its major points as you encounter them. (2) Using these notes only, write a rough draft of the abstract. Do not refer to the essay itself except if you need to verify something. Abstracts usually work better if they are composed freely in this way and do not employ the same phraseology as the essay. (3) Count the number of words in the rough draft. (4) Prepare a corrected draft by making any alterations needed to clarify the logic, to remove excess material, and to emerge with an abstract of roughly 150 words.

III. THE TEXT PROPER

What follow are some pointers, in alphabetical order, to help authors compose their articles in JMGS’s house style. Observance of these rules will greatly aid the editorial staff. When in doubt, consult *The Chicago Manual of Style*.

Abbreviations: Please avoid abbreviations whenever possible. JMGS has a multi-disciplinary clientele, which means that many readers will not recognize abbreviations that are specific to a given discipline. By all means spell out words such as “drachmas,” and please do not use op. cit. or loc. cit. in notes. But do use common abbreviations such as cf., e.g., i.e., etc., viz., Dr., ff. Note that e.g. and i.e. should always be followed by a comma.

Accentuation: See under section VI below.

Acknowledgments: See under section IV below.

Capitalization: Capitals should be used for proper nouns, but otherwise sparingly. JMGS prefers “the prime minister of Greece,” “the emperor of Byzantium,” etc., but Prime Minister Venizelos, Emperor Constantine. Capitalize East, West, Eastern, and Western in usages such as: “Greece has long been a mediator between East and West and especially between Eastern and Western philosophy.” Capitalize Modern Greek Studies, Hellenic, and Neohellenic. Capitals are used for all principal words in English titles. Greek titles, however, capitalize only the first word

and any proper nouns that follow.

Citations: JMGS requires that purely documentary references be given in parentheses within the text, not endnotes. Full bibliographic data are presented in a list of References Cited placed at the end of the article. (See section V below.) Notes may still be used, but only for comments, additional explanations, discursive bibliographic discussions, etc. (See section IV below.)

Parenthetical documentation within the text should employ the “author-date” system. Following each quotation or non-quoted statement specific enough to need a reference, give the citation in parentheses with the author’s last name followed without punctuation by the year that the work was published, followed by a colon, no space, and the page or pages cited. Here are some examples: (Clerides 1989:166-173), (Tachtsis 1981:172ff.), (United Nations, General Assembly 1975:15), (Gjerdman and Ljungberg 1963:227-229). If two works by the same author are published in the same year, identify them as follows: Nagy 1990a, Nagy 1990b. If the author’s identity is clear from the text, then the reference may be shortened to include only the year of publication and the page(s), e.g., “As Tachtsis has written, ‘How much more manly could I become, and how much more feminine?’ (1981:176).” Alternatively: “As Taksis has written (1981:176), ‘How much ...’” etc.

Dates: Dates should be given as 26 January 1985, not as January 26 (or 26th), 1985, nor as 26/1/85, i.e., use day-month-year without internal punctuation, with cardinal numbers for the day and with the month spelled out. Decades should be given as 1940s, not as 1940’s or ‘forties, i.e., use numbers and no apostrophe before the -s. Centuries should be seventeenth century, i.e., with the number spelled out and the word “century” not capitalized. Centuries used as compound adjectives should be hyphenated: seventeenth-century literature. For eras, we continue to employ B.C. and A.D. Remember that A.D. comes before a year, e.g., “in A.D. 325,” not “in 325 A.D.” But it comes after a century, e.g., “in the second century A.D.”

Greek passages or words: See section VI below.

Italics: If you want italic print, indicate this by underlining, as well as by italics. (Typesetters seem to notice underlining much more readily than actual italic print.) Underlining should be used for words in languages other than English (e.g., guillemets), for Greek words that are transliterated (e.g., pallikariá), and for titles of books, periodicals, etc.

Heads. JMGS prefers not to use numbers to identify sections within an article. But it encourages authors to use heads and subheads. (For subheads, see below.) An A-type head comes after a skipped line, is underlined (to be set in italics), uses “sentence capitalization” (i.e., only the first word and any subsequent proper nouns are capitalized), has no punctuation at the end, and is followed by another skipped line. The text following it begins flush left (i.e., without paragraph indentation). Do not place either Roman or Arable numerals before the head. Thus:

An A-type head looks like this

The text that follows begins like this, after a skipped line, and flush left.

Hyphenation: The best rule is: Words not meant to be hyphenated should never be hyphenated at the end of a typed line, since it will not be possible for a compositor to know if “interaction,” for example, hyphenated at the end of the line, is meant to be printed as “interaction” or “inter-action.” But do, of course, hyphenate words that are meant to be hyphenated, e.g., compounds such as self-awareness, well-being, twenty-one. Note that American usage tends to hyphenate less than British usage does; thus JMGS prefers prewar to pre-war, etc. When in doubt, consult a good dictionary. Above all, never hyphenate Greek words whether they are transliterated or in Greek type. The rules for Greek hyphenation are different from those for English, which means that the compositor is likely to hyphenate Greek words incorrectly.

Numbers: Numbers from one to ten are spelled out in the text unless they are either part of an enumeration that contains a number larger than ten--e.g., “67 infants, 14 children, and 5 adults”--or part of an arithmetical expression such as “a frequency of 1 in 18.” Numbers from 11 upward are written as numerals, except for round numbers used in an approximate sense, as in “not more than two hundred years ago.” At the beginning of a sentence, any number that would ordinarily be set in figures is spelled out, regardless of the inconsistency that this may create. If such a format is cumbersome, the sentence should be recast so that it does not begin with a number.

When inclusive pages are cited, no digits are dropped. Thus: pages 174-177, not 174-77. Similarly, when a span of years is cited, all digits are retained even if both years fall within a single century. Thus: 1955-1962, not 1955-62. Do not spell out numerals when referring to parts of books. Thus: chapter 6, not chapter six. Use Arabic numerals rather than Roman ones in expressions like “volume 4.” For percentages, write 23%, not 23 percent or twenty-three percent, i.e., use numerals followed by the % sign.

Possessives: In conformity with recent fashion in many other periodicals, JMGS prefers apostrophe-s in all cases, even when a noun already ends in -s. Thus: Venizelos’s policy, not Venizelos’ policy. But plural nouns ending in -s should of course continue to employ just the apostrophe to signify the possessive, e.g., the deputies’ decision.

Punctuation: JMGS prefers commas before all elements in a series, e.g., “klephts, armatoli, and bandits,” as opposed to “klephts, armatoli and bandits.” Remember that American usage requires double quotation marks where some other usages employ single (see “Quotations” below). Remember also that American usage always places commas and periods inside final quotation marks (as in the preceding example). Other punctuation goes inside or outside according to logic. In Greek passages, however, we follow European usage, placing commas and

periods inside or outside the guillemets according to logic.

In cases where an embedded quotation is followed by a parenthetical reference, you should suppress the end punctuation of the quotation itself (unless it is a question mark or exclamation point) and punctuate your own sentence after the parenthetical reference. Thus: “Turkish Cypriots demanded equality of representation” (Crawshaw 1978:24). Not: “... representation.” (Crawshaw 1978:24) However, if a quotation is set off and indented as an extract, the quotation itself is punctuated at the end and the reference follows with no punctuation. Thus:

equality of representation. (Crawshaw 1978:24)

Dashes should be indicated by two hyphens, without any spaces between the word and the dash, e.g., “We want--after all--to do better.”

Quotations and quotation marks: Quotations over four or five typed lines should be set off by indentation, without quotation marks. Such quotations should be typed double-spaced. Allow an extra blank line above and below the indented extract. Indent the extract more deeply than your paragraph indentation. Verse quotations, because they need to be printed line-by-line, not run-on, should be identified as such in the left-hand margin with the word VERSE.

Short English quotations embedded in the text should be enclosed in double quotation marks (“...”), with single quotation marks (‘...’) being employed only for a quote within a quote. Short Greek quotations embedded in the text should be enclosed in guillemets (« »). When embedding poetry in the text, use a slash to indicate lineation, e.g., “Among the bones/music:/it crosses the sand,/crosses the sea.” Remember, as noted above, that American typographical convention places all commas and periods inside the concluding quotation marks (e.g., “eternity,” “time.”) whereas other marks of punctuation go inside or outside depending on logic.

Double quotation marks should also be used for words or phrases employed in a special or technical sense, and for titles of articles. Use single quotation marks only for a quote within a quote, or as required for conventions in certain disciplines, such as philosophy.

Spacing between lines: Manuscripts must be double-spaced throughout (including Notes and References Cited).

Spacing between sentences: Place two spaces after the period ending each sentence.

Spelling: JMGS uses American spelling, not British (except, of course, if a British text is being quoted). Thus we prefer honor to honour, civilize to civilise, traveling to travelling, spelled to spelt, etc.

Subheads: Secondary (B-type) subheads (i.e., headings subordinated to an A-type head) should be preceded by a blank line, be typed without indentation (i.e., flush left), be underlined, should employ sentence capitalization, and should end with a period. The subsequent text follows directly from the secondary subhead, like this:

This is a sample secondary subhead. This is the text that follows.

Tables and Figures: Tables should be numbered consecutively with Arabic numerals, e.g., Table 1, Table 2, etc. Footnotes for tables should appear at the bottom of each table and should be marked with lowercase superscript letters (a,b,c, etc.). All illustrative material (drawings, charts, maps, diagrams, photographs, etc.) should be called “figures” and should be numbered consecutively with Arabic numerals, e.g. Figure 1, Figure 2, etc.

Transliteration: For JMGS’s preferred system of transliteration, see section VII below.

IV. NOTES

JMGS uses endnotes, not footnotes. Since JMGS also requires parenthetical documentation for references, notes should not be employed to cite a reference unless some additional explanation or discussion is included. Notes present material that cannot be conveniently presented in the text itself but that will nevertheless be helpful to the reader. Begin your section of notes with the title NOTES capitalized and centered. The notes themselves should each start with a superscript number corresponding to the same superscript number in the text itself, followed by a space. Each note should be indented to form a new paragraph and should be typed double-spaced.

Acknowledgments: If you wish to include acknowledgments, make them the first paragraph of the Notes, starting with the word Acknowledgments underlined. The acknowledgments are not numbered as note number 1.

V. REFERENCES CITED

The notes are followed by a list of references cited. Entries should be typed double-spaced and should follow the exact format given below. The listing is alphabetical by the last name of the senior author, and chronological (earliest to latest) for multiple listings by the same author or authors. The References Cited are precisely that: works actually cited in the text, as opposed to a bibliography. If you wish to provide additional bibliography, do so in a discursive endnote.

Format: Entries have the following main elements: (1) author or authors, (2) year of publication, (3) title, followed sometimes by an editor’s or translator’s name, (4) for books: city of publication and name of publisher, followed sometimes by information about an earlier edition; for articles: name of periodical, volume, and page numbers. Note that no punctuation follows the

name of the author or the date. A period follows the title. For books, a colon follows the city and a period follows the publisher's name. Please employ the precise indentation shown in these representative samples (but remember to type everything double-spaced).

Greek works: For works in Greek, JMGS asks that the titles be given in Greek and that the author's name to be rendered in both Roman and Greek characters, as in the examples below. English translations of Greek titles are optional.

Alexiou, Margaret

- 1982 "Diglossia in Greece." In Standard Languages Spoken and Written, edited by W. Haas, 156-192. Manchester: Manchester University Press.

Butterworth, Katharine and Sara Schneider, editors

- 1975 Rebetika: Songs from the Old Greek Underworld. New York: Komboloi.

Friar, Kimon, editor

- 1982 Modern Greek Poetry. Athens: Efstathiadis.

Friedl, Ernestine

- 1962 Vasilika: A Village in Modern Greece. New York: Holt and Rinehart.
1975 Women and Men: An Anthropologist's View. New York: Waveland Press.

Georgopoulos, N.

- 1979 "Kazantzakis, Bergson, Lenin and the 'Russian Experiment.'" Journal of the Hellenic Diaspora 5(4):33-44.

Pikros, G.

- 1978 Γ. Πικρός, Ντοκουμέντα 1924-1936, τομ. Β'. Athens: Karanas.

Pollis, Adamantia

- 1973 "Intergroup Conflict and British Colonial Policy. The Case of Cyprus." Comparative Politics 5:575-599.

Tachtsis, Kostas

- 1985a Κώστας Ταχτσής, Το τρίτο στεφάνι. Athens: Ermis (First edition 1963.)
1985b The Third Wedding Wreath. Translated by John Chioles. Athens: Hermes.

Valaoritis, N.

- 1988 Ν. Βαλαωρίτης, «Για τον θερμαστή του ωραίου στους κοιτώνες των ενδόξων ονομάτων». Χαρτης 25/26:77-93.

Vikelas, Dimitrios

1881a Δημήτριος Βικέλας, Λουκῆς Λάρας. Athens: Parnassos. (First published in Estia 1879.)

1881b Loukis Laras. Translated by J. Gennadius. London: Macmillan.

The citations above are very basic. For the many variations that exist, JMGS's guide is, as always, The Chicago Manual of Style. Here are some pointers for each of the main elements.

(1)**Author or authors**. Single author: last name, comma, first name, no punctuation. Two or more authors: last name of the first author, comma, first name, then succeeding authors with first name first--e.g., Smith, Jane, John Jones, and J. E. Doe. Editor or compiler: Smith, Jane, editor; Smith, Jane and John Jones, editors. For Greek books and journal articles, the author's name is given in transliteration in the nominative case but is then added in Greek (first name first) just before the title, from which it is separated by a comma (see above).

(2)**Year of publication**. Give the year of the edition that you cite in the text. If the date of first publication is important, it may follow either in brackets--1983 [1911]--or in a parenthetical note at the end of the reference--(1st edition 1963). For unpublished material, try to avoid "n.d." (no date); instead, give a date of composition or leave the date blank. "In press" should be used in place of a date only for material definitely in process of publication; if the publication date is known, that should be given and "in press" added in parentheses at the end of the entry.

(3)**Title**. Titles of periodicals and books are underlined whereas titles of articles, or chapters within a book, or poems within a collection, etc., are placed within double quotation marks (or guillemets for Greek titles). Conventions of capitalization differ from language to language. English titles capitalize all main words whereas Greek titles capitalize only the first word and any proper nouns that follow. The rule is different still for French, etc.

(4)**Books**. Give city of publication and name of publisher. Add the state for cities in the United States and the country for cities elsewhere only if ambiguity might result if the city alone were given. Thus: Cambridge, Massachusetts (to avoid confusion with Cambridge, England), but New York, London, Geneva, Paris, etc. without anything extra. The publisher's name alone will suffice; there is no need to add "Co., Inc., Ltd., Publishing House," or the like. For Greek books, the city and publisher are given in English, e.g., Athens: Estia.

(5)**Articles**. Give name of periodical, volume, and page numbers. Journals are underlined. If a periodical uses cumulative pagination throughout an entire volume, then give simply the volume number in Arabic numerals, colon, page numbers, e.g., Journal of Modern Greek Studies 9:22-37. If a periodical begins each issue anew with page 1, then follow the volume number with the issue

number in parentheses, and then give the page number(s) after a colon and no space, e.g., Journal of Modern Literature 10(4): 62-65.

VI. GREEK PASSAGES AND WORDS

JMGS prefers Greek words and passages to be printed in Greek, at least the first time they appear. Translations or transliterations (see section VII below) may be used thereafter at the author's discretion. The word or passage must also be translated into English the first time it appears.

Fonts: JMGS uses the Greek Keys font system. Using Greek Keys is easiest for our copyeditors and compositors, but since not all authors have access to Greek Keys, we gladly accept text that has been produced in other systems. We also gladly accept handwritten Greek text. Given the difficulties that sometimes arise in moving from one digitized form of Greek to another, all manuscripts containing Greek must include a paper copy with the submission. This paper copy is essential for checking that the Greek has been rendered properly once copyediting and typesetting have occurred.

Monotonic preferred: JMGS prefers the monotonic system for Greek. However, we will honor requests by authors to retain the polytonic system for older texts originally published in that form. In simplified form, the rules for monotonic are: (1) Use only the acute accent; place it over letters in lower case and in front of capital letters. (2) Place an accent over every word that has two or more syllables. However, these syllables must be distinct in pronunciation as opposed to being glided over. An exception to the two-syllable rule is *γιατι* when it means "because," to distinguish it from *γιατι*, meaning "why?" Note that two-syllable words that lose their second syllable because of elision to a succeeding word nevertheless retain their accent, e.g. *Είμ' έτοιμος, φέρ' το*. (3) Monosyllabic words are not accented, with the following exceptions: (a) *ή* when it means "or," to distinguish it from the feminine article *η*, (b) *πού* when it means "where?" to distinguish it from the relative pronoun or conjunction *που*, (c) *πως* when it means "how?" to distinguish it from the conjunction *πως*, (d) *τι* when it means "what?" (e) *ως* when it is the preposition meaning "until" or "up to," to distinguish it from the adverb or conjunction meaning "as," "such as," or "like," (f) *νά* when it means "look" or "here is" or "behold," (g) *μά* when it introduces an oath, (h) *για* when it means "or," (i) *μού, σου, τού, τής, τό, μάς, σάς, τούς, τά* (personal pronouns) in cases where they might be misunderstood as possessive adjectives, e.g., *Η μητέρα μου είπε* when the meaning is "Mother said to me" and not "My mother said" (*Η μητέρα μου είπε*), (j) *νά, θά, τά, τό* when they come before unaccented *μω, βγω, 'ρθω, βρω* and thus receive more stress than the verb does, e.g., *θά 'ρθω, ωα τά βρει*.

Extended passages: Extended passages of Greek prose or poetry that are set off by indentation should be printed in their entirety in Greek characters first, followed by an extra space and then an English translation of the entire passage, also set off by indentation. Remember to write VERSE in the left-hand margin if you wish the compositor to set a text line-by-line rather than run-on. Do not use quotation marks for indented passages unless such marks are included in the actual text.

Single words and short phrases: Single Greek words, short phrases, and titles that are embedded in the English text, as opposed to being set off by indentation, may be rendered in one of three ways, according to the author's wishes. (1) They may be printed in Greek throughout the manuscript, in which case, the first appearance of the word, phrase, or title should be followed by an English translation in parentheses; e.g., λαός (people, folk). (2) They may be printed in transliteration throughout the manuscript, in which case the first appearance of the word, phrase, or title should be followed by the word(s) in Greek, a comma, and then an English translation--all in parentheses; e.g., laós (λαός, people, folk). (3) They may be printed in Greek the first time they appear, but then in either transliteration or translation thereafter. In the first instance, the first appearance of the word, phrase, or title should be followed by the transliteration, a comma, and then an English translation--all in parentheses; e.g., λαός (laós, people, folk). In the second instance, the first appearance of the word, phrase, or title should be given in English followed simply by the Greek in parentheses; e.g., The Third Wedding Wreath (Το τρίτο στεφάνι).

Quotation marks: If you want a Greek passage to be in quotes, please use the small angle marks called guillemets (« »). These can be inserted by hand if you do not have them on your typewriter or computer. (The reason for guillemets is to avoid confusion between regular quotes and Greek breathings.) English translations should not normally be placed within quotation marks. They should only be placed within quotation marks if the Greek word(s) to which they are referring are also in quotation marks.

VII. TRANSLITERATION

JMGS favors a transliteration system that reflects long-standing practices of transliteration, approximates Modern Greek spelling, and hence assists readers in finding authors' names and Greek words in bibliographies and dictionaries. We realize that no system is satisfactory, yet for the sake of uniformity we ask authors to use the one given below unless they specifically need an alternate system that is more reflective of actual pronunciation. Transliterated words should be underlined and need not be placed between quotation marks.

Stress accents: Transliterated words of more than one syllable should bear the appropriate stress accent; e.g., *laós*. As this has not been standard practice in transliterating personal names, stress accents may be omitted from these, unless the person whose name is being cited normally renders his/her name with one. The same holds true for place names.

Place names: Place names should be in the customary English or foreign form whenever possible, e.g., Athens not Athína, Caserta not Gazerta.

Personal names: Well-known anglicizations of proper names should be retained, e.g., Achilles not Ahilléfs, Cavafy not Kaváfis, Euripides not Evripídis. Preference should also be shown for the way that the person being cited normally renders his/her name, even if this does not fully match the JMGS transliteration system. Proper names in non-English alphabets other than Greek should employ the transliteration scheme most common in English. Thus: Bukharin not Bouharin, and certainly not Vouhárin.

<u>Greek</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Examples</u>
α	a	fováme, ávrio
β	v	vútiro, kóvo
γ	g (before a,o,u, & consonants)	gámos, megálos
	y (before i,e)	yínete, yéros
δ	d	drómos, pódi
ε	e	méno, éna
ζ	z	zítisa, fonázo
η	i	ílios, piyí
θ	th	thélo, voíthia
Ι	i	ídios, káti
κ	k	Kóstas, anékdotos
λ	l	láthos, fílo, fillo
μ	m	mitéra, amésos
ν	n	néos, afíno, foní
ξ	x	xénos, éxsipnos
ο	o	ópos, óla, akóma
π	p	patéras, apó
ρ	r	ríma, potíri, neró
σ	s	spíti, ísos, kalosíni
τ	t	trápeza, metá
υ	i	ístera, míthos, efthíni

φ	f	filosofia, fóvos, kefáli
χ	ch (if phoneme has long been known in English this way & after s) h (otherwise)	scholío, chróma ého, háno,
ψ	ps	psáchno, ópsi
ω	o	óra, ároma, éxo
αι	ai	kai, aíma
αῖ	aï	haïdévo, gáïdaros
γγ	ng	engiisi, angelía
γκ	g (initially) ng (medially)	garsóni, garáz angáthi, ángira, énglima
γκ	nk (before a,o,u & consonants)	sinkaritíria, ánkos
ει	ei	eímai, ekeínos, kleínei
ευ	ef (before θ,κ,ξ,π,σ,τ,φ,χ,ψ) ev (otherwise)	éftasa, efharistó evangélío, evmenís
μπ	b (initially) mb (medially)	belás, bóra koumbí, kambána
ντ	d (initially) nd (medially)	dropí, douvári pénde, mandáto, mandrí
οι	oi	ánthropoi, schoiní, toíhos
ου	ou	zoumí, skeptómouna, zitoún
οῦ	oï	proïpothéto
ώι	óï	próïmos

SAMPLE FORMAT (normally double-spaced throughout)**Title in Boldface**Your name underlined

Abstract

Begin with a 150-word abstract of your manuscript, double-spaced, underlined, with extra-large margins on both sides, as shown. Words that would normally be italicized, such as transliterated Greek words, are in this context typed without underlining, e.g., pallikári. See section II above.

Next comes the main text of your manuscript, double-spaced throughout. The first paragraph should be flush left, as should all paragraphs that immediately follow heads and subheads. Other paragraphs, however, should begin with an indentation of the first line.

See sections III, VI, and VII above for additional guidelines. For example, endnotes are not used, except for discursive commentary. All references within the text are included in parentheses, e.g., Forster revised Valassopoulos's versions with the help of T.E. Lawrence (Pinchin 1977:108). He concluded that "a large book is evil" (Forster 1929:18). Remember that JMGS is always happy to print Greek type.

An A-type heading looks like this

Major sections of your manuscript should be marked by heads such as the one just given. The first paragraph following the head should be flush left. Subsequent paragraphs, however, should have the first line indented.

A B-type subhead looks like this. Subsections should be marked by subheads such as the one just given. These subheads are flush left, and the paragraph begins immediately after them, on the same line.

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NOTES

Acknowledgments. They come here, if you have any. Do not number the acknowledgments as note number 1.

¹ Indent each note, as shown, and precede it with a superscript number followed by a space. Remember that notes are not used for mere documentation; they are used for discursive commentary.

REFERENCES CITED

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