Evolutionary Studies in Imaginative Culture

<http://www.academicstudiespress.com/journals/esic/>

Instructions for Authors

Scope and Purpose

Evolutionary Studies in Imaginative Culture publishes scholarly and scientific articles and reviews on every aspect of cultural imagination: literature, film, theater, television, music, religion, the visual arts, video games, and other media. Works of imaginative culture would include both canonical and popular forms of literature, art, and other media, comics, fads and fashions, hobby groups, sports cultures, creative non-fiction, and the imaginative manifestations of politics, ethnicity, ideology, religion, and other forms of group identity. Articles are written in English, but subject matter can include works from any language and any historical period.

The central qualification for contributing to the journal is to regard works of imaginative culture as arising out of human nature—the evolved and adapted character of the human mind. While sharing a common concern with locating cultural products in human nature, contributors can focus on divergent or multiple features of cultural artifacts: their depicted content, emotional qualities, or structural and stylistic features; aesthetic and intellectual traditions; the responses of readers or viewers; the motives and character of authors or other artists; the ecological and sociopolitical context within which imaginative works are produced; or the psychological or social functions the works fulfill.

The journal is open to theoretical essays, interpretations of individual works or groups of works, and empirical, quantitative studies of imaginative cultural products.

Books under review can include contributions to fields such as literary Darwinism, evolutionary aesthetics, cognitive rhetoric, cognitive media studies, neuroaesthetics, and evolutionary studies of religion, society, and politics. Reviewers commenting on books in the evolutionary social sciences would typically consider the way the subjects of those books have a bearing on imaginative culture.

Submitting Your Manuscript

* Articles should be limited to 7000 words, not counting the Works Cited. Reviews should be limited to 2000 words.
* Articles must be submitted as electronic file attachments in Microsoft Word format.
* As articles are peer reviewed anonymously, they should be submitted without any identifying information—your name, institutional affiliation, or references to previous publications (e.g., “see my chapter . . . ”). Only the title should appear on the title page.
* Articles submitted for consideration may use any citation format so long as the author understands that the article must be revised to conform to the citation format delineated in this style sheet prior to publication. The citation format in the style sheet is the author-date system in the *Chicago Manual of Style*, 17th edition(Chicago B, Chapter 15, “Documentation II: Author-Date References,” parenthetical citation and Works Cited, not Chicago A, endnotes or footnotes).
* ESIC will not consider articles currently under review elsewhere or previously published work.
* To submit an article or ask a question about the submission process, please contact the editorial team at editors@esiculture.com.

Preparing Your Accepted Manuscript for Submission to the Press

* For all submissions (articles, essay reviews, and reviews of single books), please send a revised manuscript that conforms to the style and formatting guidelines below. Also, provide a 75-word biographical sketch. If your submission is either an article or essay review (that is, a review of multiple books at article length), please also provide a 150-word abstract of the article and 5–10 keywords. Reviews of single books are not titled and do not include an abstract or keywords. The format for reviews is given below, toward the end of this guide to contributors.
* As noted above, all references should follow Chicago B (parenthetical citation and Works Cited), not Chicago A (endnotes or footnotes). Any work cited in the main body of the essay should be included in the Works Cited, regardless of whether words are quoted from the referenced work.
* All Works Cited entries must have a citation in the main text.
* More particular stipulations about parenthetical citation and documentation style are given below. For any questions not covered in the section on documentation style given below, please consult the most recent edition of the *Chicago Manual*. (In most cases, you should have free access to the online *Chicago Manual* through your library.)
* Use headline-style headings and titles.
* ESIC does not allow endnotes or footnotes. Any commentary that would be relegated to an endnote or footnote should either be integrated into the main body of the text or eliminated.

Formatting

* All text should be Times New Roman font, 12-point.
* Margins should be set at 1 inch on all sides.
* The first line of a paragraph (except when the paragraph starts a new section) should be indented to the .5-inch mark. Indent using the ruler at the top of the page, rather than tab or space.
* Do not include an extra line or space between paragraphs.
* The entire manuscript should be single-spaced.
* Block quotations should be indented evenly—that is, the entire quotation is indented to the .5-inch mark using the ruler, rather than only the first line. There should be a blank line before and after the block quotation.
* Make certain that subheadings within the article are marked clearly. First subheads are in Roman bold font, left justified. Subheads within a first subhead are in italic bold font, left justified.
* Headline-style headings are used for section headings and titles of works.
* Spelling is according to *Merriam-Webster’s Third International Dictionary*, as seen in *M-W Collegiate Dictionary*, 11th edition.
* American spelling and punctuation
* Style not otherwise addressed in this document is according to

the *Chicago Manual of Style*, 17th edition

Permissions

* Permissions for print and digital content, including images, are to be acquired by the author. ESIC is happy to provide any necessary documentation required to arrange for permissions. If you need to quote extensively from other works or wish to include other copyrighted material, you should seek permission (in writing) from the copyright holder. In most cases this will be the publisher of the original work; the author or originator of the original material should be asked for permission as well. Authors are responsible for taking care of reproduction fees, if any.

Images

* Line drawings (e.g. diagrams, maps) should be supplied on clear white paper, with lines and/or hatchings drawn in black ink. Never use a pencil or colored ink.
* Photographs can be submitted as electronic files, slides or glossy prints. All photographs should be clearly cross-referenced to the list of captions (see below) by a number written on each slide frame, or a number written on the back of each print. Indicate horizontal or vertical orientation, and when necessary, crops, enlargement of details, etc. Info should be indicated on a photocopy accompanying the original.
* When supplied as electronic files, line drawings should have a minimum resolution of 1200 dpi [dots per inch]. Photographs should have a minimum resolution of 300 dpi. The file format should be .TIF(F), .JPG or .EPS.
* Include a list of captions to illustrations, diagrams, maps etc. Numbers should indicate clearly to which photograph each caption belongs. Credit lines and permissions should be included in the captions.
* Tables and figures should be submitted along with the manuscript as separate files.

**Documentation Style**

* ***Parenthetical Citation: Sort Order***

Arrange chronologically, with multiple works by author/s or editor/s separated by year of publication:

In the last few decades of the nineteenth century and the first few decades of the twentieth, evolutionary theory had a strong impact on realist and naturalist poets, playwrights, novelists, and short-story writers (Stevenson 1932; Henkin 1940; Styan 1981; Pizer 1984; Nelson 1992; Pizer 1995).

Note that there are two entries by Pizer in this parenthetical citation; they are separated by chronological order.

Two or more works by same author that all precede the next citation are still in chrono order, e.g., (. . . Pizer 1984, 1995; Nelson 1996)

If two or more authors publish in the same year, list the authors alphabetically, e.g. (Abraham 1999; Bantree 1999; Carter 1999; Delta 1999, Epsilon 1999)

Also note the form for original editions: (Huxley [1880] 1898; Arnold [1882] 1974; Snow [1959] 1993; Leavis [1959] 1972);

* ***Parenthetical Citation: Giving Page Numbers of a Quotation***

For citing page numbers of a quotation, place a comma after the year of publication and insert the page number/s. Do not use “p.” or “pp.” For example:

This study of animal signals suggests that we must consider the “strategic design” of the signal (Parrish 2013, 121).

* ***References, Examples of Correct Style for Works Cited Entries***

Titles of books, articles, chapters, and journals are in headline style (the first letter of major words is capitalized). Titles of books and journals are italicized. Titles of articles and chapters are not italicized and are enclosed in quotation marks. The first name of an author is spelled out in full except when the author is known publicly only by initials (for instance, C. P. Snow).

**Book:**

Dissanayake, Ellen. 2000. *Art and Intimacy: How the Arts Began*. Seattle: University of Washington Press.

Date of publication immediately follows the author’s name. Note the hanging indent, one half inch.

Snow, C. P. (1959) 1993. *The Two Cultures*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Note the form for original edition.

**Edited book:**

Barkow, Jerome H., Leda Cosmides, and John Tooby, eds. 1992. *The Adapted Mind: Evolutionary Psychology and the Generation of Culture*. New York: Oxford University Press.

 The first editor’s first and last names are inverted. Subsequent editors’ names are not inverted. A comma follows each editor’s name, including the next-to-last editor’s name. The word “eds.” is abbreviated.

**Journal article:**

Saunders, Judith P. 2007. “Male Reproductive Strategies in Sherwood Anderson’s ‘The Untold Lie.’” *Philosophy and Literature* 31 (2): 311–22.

doi:10.1353/phl.2007.0031.

(No space between doi: and first number)

If the hundreds digit of closing page numbers is the same as the hundreds digit of opening page numbers, the hundreds digit is omitted in the closing page number.

The issue number of a journal article is included in parentheses after the volume number. The issue number is followed by a colon, space, and then page numbers.

The doi is given for articles when one has been assigned. To find doi’s, register for this free service: <http://www.crossref.org/requestaccount/>. Then, go to this site, <http://www.crossref.org/SimpleTextQuery/>, paste in the reference, and a doi, if it has been assigned, will appear.

**Journal article without an issue number:**

Hunzaker, M. B. Fallin. 2016. “Cultural Sentiments and Schema-Consistency Bias in Information Transmission.” *American Sociological Review* 81:1223–50. doi:10.1177/0003122416671742.

For a journal article without an issue number, the volume number is followed by a colon, and the page numbers immediately follow the colon, without an intervening space.

**Chapter in an edited book:**

Tooby, John, and Leda Cosmides. 1992. “The Psychological Foundations of Culture.” In *The Adapted Mind: Evolutionary Psychology and the Generation of Culture*, edited by Jerome H. Barkow, Leda Cosmides, and John Tooby, 19–136. New York: Oxford University Press.

The words “edited by” are not abbreviated. They come after the title of the book. The page numbers of the chapter, preceded by a comma, come after the names of the editors

***References, sort order***

* Items in the references are listed alphabetically by author.
* Multiple items by the same author are listed by date.
* Items by the same author published in the same year are listed alphabetically by title, and are identified by appending small letters (a, b, c etc.) to the years.
* Repeated names in a references section are replaced by three em-dashes.
* Use En dash for page ranges and other numerical ranges; 150–67, 1955–68.

Saunders, Judith P. 2007. “Male Reproductive Strategies in Sherwood Anderson’s ‘The Untold Lie.’” *Philosophy and Literature* 31 (2): 311–22. doi:10.1353/phl.2007.0031

———. 2010a. “Benjamin Franklin’s Autobiography: The Story of a Successful Social Animal.” *Politics and Culture* 1. <http://politicsandculture.org/2010/04/29/benjamin-franklins-autobiography-the-story-of-a-successful-social-animal/>.

———. 2010b. “Paternal Confidence in Zora Neale Hurston’s ‘The Gilded Six-Bits.’” In *Evolution, Literature, and Film: A Reader*, edited by Brian Boyd, Joseph Carroll, and Jonathan Gottschall, 392–408. New York: Columbia University Press.

When a doi is unavailable, online publications are identified by a url.

**Numerals and Letters:**

Spell out numbers from one through nine, then use numerals: “Two out of three participants agreed that the statements were more true than false.”

In paragraphs containing a mix of numbers that should be spelled out or in digits, start with the correct usage for the first number, and then follow that usage for the rest of the paragraph. “Of those responding to the survey, 122 answered in the affirmative, 24 in the negative, and 5 were not sure.” Or, in the converse case: “Although five respondents were uncertain, twenty-four were negative, and one hundred and twenty-two answered in the affirmative.”

Spell out centuries: “In the nineteenth century, most people worked on farms. In the twenty-first century, most people in the industrialized world live in cities.”

Indicate percentage using the % sign: “Although 49% of the respondents agreed that the statements were more true than false, the other 51% marked the statements as not just ‘somewhat false’ but as ‘absolutely false.’”

**Formatting for Book Reviews**

Book reviews of single books are not titled. They appear in a separate section of the journal titled “Book Reviews.” Reviews of single books do not include abstracts and key words. Authors of book reviews do, however, provide a 75-word biographical sketch.

Two examples below indicate the kinds of information required in the heading of a book review. The information included here is typically available on the page for the book on the publisher’s website.

**Clasen, Mathias. 2017. *Why Horror Seduces*.**New York: Oxford University Press. 190 pages, 25 halftones.
Hardcover $99.00; Paperback $29.95; Kindle edition $9.99.

Stephen T. Asma

**Dennett, Daniel C. 2017. *From Bacteria to Bach and Back: The Evolution of Minds.***

**New York: W. W. Norton. xviii, 496 pages.**

**Hardback $28.95; Paperback $18.95; Kindle Edition $14.14.**

**Ronald de Sousa**

* The name of the author of the book under review goes on the first line (last name first), then the date of publication, then the full title of the book. That first line is in bold font. The remaining lines are not in bold font.
* The second line contains the place of publication, the publisher, and page numbers. If the book contains prefatory pages with roman numerals, include the total number of those pages, in roman numerals, before the number of pages in Arabic numerals. Separate the roman and Arabic numerals with a comma.
* The third line identifies the versions of the book offered (hardcover, paperback, E-Book, and audio book), and gives the price of each version.
* The name of the reviewer (first name first) is separated from the book information by a blank line.

Formatting for Review Essays

Review essays are article-length (7,000 words) and typically consist in reviews of two or more books. Review essays are titled and include an abstract and keywords. After the title, author’s name, abstract, and keywords, the review essay has a section with the heading “Books under Review.” The books in this list are arranged alphabetically by the last names of the authors. The format of the entries for each book is the same as that for books listed in the Works Cited, with the standard bibliographic information presented in hanging indentation. After the publisher’s name, however, the listing also includes the number of pages, information about illustrations (if any), the versions of the books available (hardcover, paperback, E-book, or audiobook), and the prices of the versions.

For instance, an essay review listing for the two books used as examples in the previous section would look as follows:

**Books under Review**

Clasen, Mathias. 2017. *Why Horror Seduces*. New York: Oxford University Press. 190 pages, 25 halftones. Hardcover $99.00; Paperback $29.95; Kindle edition $9.99.

**Dennett, Daniel C. 2017. *From Bacteria to Bach and Back: The Evolution of Minds.* New York: W. W. Norton. xviii, 496 pages. Hardback $28.95; Paperback $18.95; Kindle Edition $14.14.**

Copyediting and Proofreading

* Once you receive your copyedited manuscript, you will have ten days to review and return your article. You will also have ten days to review and return your proofs.
* If you have any questions about submitting or revising any part of your manuscript, please reach out to the editorial team at editors@esiculture.com.

Open Access

Academic Studies Press is committed to helping researchers publish, distribute, and advertise their work in digital format for a broad readership. Articles published in Open Access undergo rigorous peer review and appear alongside other articles in the print edition of the journal. Academic Studies Press publishes articles Open Access under the terms of Creative Commons Licenses (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/). Our standard license, the CC BY-NC, allows readers to excerpt and share your work for non-commercial purposes (such as a lecture or blog-post) so long as you are properly cited. Other licenses forbid any derivatives from being made of your work (e.g., CC BY-NC-ND), while others allow substantive changes and commercial reuse (e.g., CC BY). We are happy to help you select the license that is most appropriate for your article and meets the requirements of your institution or funding agency.

To learn more about Open Access costs and the institutions and agencies that fund Open Access publishing, please visit us at http://www.academicstudiespress.com/asp-open.