Journal of Ozarks Studies (JOS)

The Journal of Ozarks Studies (JOS) is a refereed, multidisciplinary publication which seeks to provide a written forum for quality scholarship on the Ozarks in any discipline. The official journal of the Ozarks Studies Association (OSA), the JOS is published twice per year by OSA.

By providing a venue for pieces regarding all aspects of Ozarkiana, the *JOS* is one way in which the OSA fulfills its mission. Membership in the Association includes a subscription to the journal. Articles, essays, and studies included in the *JOS* come from a wide array of disciplines. Anyone can submit work to the *JOS* for publication consideration, but all submissions must follow the journal’s submissions guidelines.

**Submissions**

The *JOS* seeks articles based on original empirical research, including applied research, as well as literary criticism and reflections on conceptual, theoretical, and methodological issues in Ozarks Studies. Given the Journal’s broad readership, we encourage consideration of the wider implications of each study. Submissions must be written in a style that can be understood by non-specialists.

We will consider rigorous scholarship from scholars, teachers, activists, and others whose work focuses on the Ozarks, including research which compares the Ozarks region to other regions in the world and places the region in a critical, global context.

Manuscripts should be submitted electronically to the *JOS* online manuscript submission portal.

**Submission Guidelines**

JOS uses a double-blind peer review process. Authors should prepare their manuscripts in a way that does not reveal their identity to reviewers. Please do not include your name or affiliation on the manuscript and make sure that tables and figures do not contain any related identifiers. References to work previously undertaken by the author(s) should be written in third person (avoid phrases such as “as we have shown before”). Acknowledgements and references to funding sources should be omitted from the initial submission; should the article be accepted they can be added then. Please ensure that document properties are also anonymized.

Authors should verify that: the submission has not been previously published and that it is not before another journal for consideration (if so, an explanation should be provided to the editor); the submission file is in Microsoft Word format (or a file type compatible with MS Word); where available, URLs for the references have been provided; the text is double-spaced and uses a twelve point font; employs italics, rather than underlining (except with URL addresses); and all illustrations, figures, and tables are placed within the text at the appropriate points, rather than at the end of the manuscript.

Roundtables and other compendiums by multiple authors should be submitted as a single document.

Submitted manuscripts need to adhere to the stylistic and bibliographic requirements outlined in the author guidelines.

Word Count limits

**Articles** should be between **5,000 - 7,000 words** (approximately 20 to 25 pages) including notes, citations, and references.

**Opinion Editorials** should not exceed **4,000 words** (approximately 12-15 pages) including notes, citations, and references.

**Research Inquiries** should not exceed **500 words** (approximately 1 page)

Manuscripts that significantly exceed the above word count limits should be discussed with the editor prior to submission and may need to be shortened before they can be accepted for publication.

**Terms of Acceptance and Publication**

Articles must be adapted to the Journal’s style once accepted for publication and are subject to editorial revision as necessary. Authors must sign a standard copyright agreement with the Ozarks Studies

Association before the publication process can begin. Authors must obtain written permission to reprint any copyrighted material that falls beyond the scope of fair use (see section 107 of the Copyright Act of 1976 for additional information, including a listing of factors used in determining fair use; available at http://www.copyright.gov/title17/92chap1.html#107). Permission must be obtained for both published and unpublished copyrighted works, including, but not limited to, the following: graphs, line drawings, maps, photographs, tables, musical scores or examples, and quoted prose, poetry, or song lyrics.

Authors should request world rights for all languages and editions and must provide appropriate captions, credit lines, and acknowledgements.

**Online Institutional Repository Policy**

*JOS* contributors may post both pre-prints (contributions not yet accepted for publication) and post-prints

(contributions accepted for publication—after revisions have been completed) to personal websites until the official publisher's is available. Authors may submit an official copy to an institutional online repository immediately after the publisher's is available (provided that both a notice of copyright and complete citation are provided).

**Format and Style**

The *JOS* uses *Merriam Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary*, 11th edition, for word breaks and spelling. Authors must follow the stylistic and bibliographic guidelines outlined in the *Chicago Manual of Style* (*CMOS*), 17th edition. The following are topics of particular relevance to the Journal:

**Capitalization**

Generally, only proper nouns—the names of people and places—are capitalized.

e.g.: Greene County (upper case), the county (lower case), Greene and Christian counties (lower case)

General Lee, the general, President Kennedy, John F. Kennedy, president of the United States

For academic concerns, capitalize official course names and subjects that are part of the name of a department, e.g.: He is chair of the Department of Philosophy. She is studying modern history.

**Numbers**

Spell out whole numbers from one to ninety-nine. Also spell out whole numbers from one to ninety-nine followed by hundred, thousand, million, etc. Express all other numbers as numerals. Exceptions to this rule are in the use of percentages (see below) or when referring to tables and figures. For example: sixty-eight; one hundred; 347; forty-one thousand; 233,000; four hundred thousand; twenty-three million; 101 million. Percentages are always expressed as numerals followed by the word “percent”: 45 percent, 3 percent (not 45% or 3%). Spell out any number that is the first word in a sentence.

**Abbreviations**

Spell out US states, territories, and possessions when used as nouns in running text. For example:

“West Plains, Missouri has much history.” Abbreviations may be used when these places are used as adjectives. For example: US Department of Agriculture, US dollars, US domestic and foreign policy, AR Department of Education. Use the two-letter postal code system to abbreviate US states, territories, and possessions. (see *CMOS* 10.28 and 10.33)

**Ellipses**

*JOS* uses the “three-or-four-dot-method” for formatting ellipses. With this style, use three dots to indicate an omission of part of a single sentence, and four to signal the omission of one or more sentences. With three dots, a space is used both before and after the first dot, but when using four dots, the first dot is a true period with no space preceding it. Both the sentence before and the sentence after the use of four dots should be grammatically complete, even if only part of either sentence is quoted. If the omission of one or more sentences occurs at the end of the quoted material, the quote should be ended with a single period unless it is significant to point out that unquoted material follows.

**Quotations**

Short quotations should be indicated in the surrounding text with quotation marks. Please limit stylized use of quotation marks for words or phrases used differently than they are typically understood. Quotations of a hundred words or more, or of at least six to eight lines, should be set off in a block. Block quotations do not use quotation marks and always start a new line. Block quotes are generally indented five spaces from the left and right margins.

**Endnotes**

*JOS* uses endnotes rather than footnotes. To keep endnotes to a minimum, endnote material should be incorporated into the body of the text wherever possible. The note section must not overbalance the text.

**Citation Examples**

The basic format for reference list entries follows:

Last name, First name. Date. Article title, or section of book, if applicable. Book title. City of Publication:

Publisher.

BOOK WITH SINGLE AUTHOR

Williams, John Alexander. 2002. Appalachia: A history. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press.

Note: For reference entries listing multiple books by the same author, or by the same group of authors (all authors in the listing must be the same), use the author’s full name in the first entry, followed by three consecutive underscore marks ( \_ ) in place of the author’s name in subsequent entries. Multiple-author

entries are ordered chronologically.

For example: Danford, H. Edmund. 1912. Soakum: A story. Bellows Falls, VT: P. H. Gobie Press.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 1926. The West Virginian. New York: Harold Vinal.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 1928. Trail of the grey dragon. New York: Harold Vinal.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 1931. Ohio Valley pioneers. Chicago: Rand, McNally.

BOOKS WITH TWO OR THREE AUTHORS

Reid, Herbert and Betsy Taylor. 2010. Recovering the commons: Democracy, place, and global justice. Urbana: University of Illinois Press.

BOOKS WITH FOUR OR MORE AUTHORS

Laumann, Edward O., John H. Gagnon, Robert T. Michael, and Stuart Michaels. 1994. The social organization of sexuality: Sexual practices in the United States. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Reference list entries should include the full name of each author.

EDITOR, TRANSLATOR, OR COMPILER

Berry, Chad, Phillip J. Obermiller, and Shaunna L. Scott, eds. 2015. Studying Appalachian studies: Making the path by walking. Urbana: University of Illinois Press.

Note: If citing a work with both an author and an editor, translator, or compiler, list the latter after the title of the work.

Lewis, Helen Matthews. 2012. Helen Matthews Lewis: Living social justice in Appalachia. Edited by Patricia D. Beaver and Judith Jennings. Lexington: University Press of Kentucky.

REPRINT EDITIONS AND MODERN EDITIONS

Stuart, Jesse. (1950) 1984. Clearing in the sky and other stories. Reprint, Lexington: University Press of Kentucky.

Stuart, Jesse. (1934) 2011. Man with a bull-tongue plow. New York: E.P. Dutton. Reprint, Ashland, KY: Jesse Stuart Foundation. Citations refer to the Stuart Foundation edition.

SUBSEQUENT EDITIONS

Marshall, Humphrey. 1824. History of Kentucky. 2nd ed. 2 vols. Frankfort, KY: S. Robinson.

Note: If citing an updated edition of a book, list the edition number after the title; if the volume number is included, it follows the edition number.

CHAPTERS OR OTHER PARTS OF A BOOK

Inscoe, John. 1999. The racial “innocence” of Appalachia: William Faulkner and the mountain South. In Back talk from Appalachia: Confronting stereotypes, edited by Dwight B. Billings, Gurney Norman, and Katherine Ledford, 85–97. Lexington: University Press of Kentucky.

CHAPTER OF AN EDITED VOLUME ORIGINALLY PUBLISHED ELSEWHERE

Woodson, Carter, G. (1916) 1985. Freedom and slavery in Appalachian America. In

Blacks in Appalachia, edited by William H. Turner and Edward J. Cabbell, 31–42. Lexington: University Press of Kentucky. Originally published in the Journal of Negro History 1 (2): 132–50.

PREFACE, FOREWORD, INTRODUCTION, AND SIMILAR PARTS OF A BOOK

Udall, Stewart L. 1963. Foreword to Night comes to the Cumberlands: A biography of a depressed area, by Harry M. Caudill, vii–viii. Boston: Little, Brown.

JOURNAL ARTICLE

Obermiller, Phillip J. and Michael E. Maloney. 2016. The uses and misuses of Appalachian culture. Journal of Appalachian Studies 22 (1): 103–12.

Note: Include the issue number, if given, as part of the reference entry. Articles accessed online may be subject to changing web addresses. Though not generally required by *CMOS*, please include an access date parenthetically at the end of the citation. For example:

Obermiller, Phillip J. and Michael E. Maloney. 2016. The uses and misuses of Appalachian culture. Journal of Appalachian Studies 22 (1): 103–12. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.5406/jappastud.22.1.0103> (accessed August 29, 2016).

BOOK REVIEW

Tice, Karen W. 2016. Review of Thinking outside the girl box: Teaming up with resilient youth in Appalachia, by Linda Spatig and Layne Amerikaner. Journal of Appalachian Studies 22 (1): 122–24. http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.5406/jappastud.22.1.0122 (accessed August 30, 2016).

Note: Include a web address and access date if the review was accessed online.

MAGAZINE ARTICLE

Epstein, Emily Anne. 2016. Another Appalachia. Atlantic, January 10.

Note: Popular magazines are typically cited by date alone, even if volume and issue numbers are readily available.

When in doubt whether a periodical is best treated as a magazine or journal, use journal form if the volume and issue number can be easily located (see *CMOS*, 14.172).

For example:

McKinney, Gordon. B. 1996. The future of the Appalachian past. Appalachian Heritage 24(1): 14–21.

Note: Include a web address and access date if the article was accessed online.

NEWSPAPER ARTICLE

Lowrey, Annie. 2014. What’s the matter with eastern Kentucky? New York Times, June 26. <http://www.nytimes.com/2014/06/29/magazine/whats-the-matter-with-eastern-kentucky.html> (accessed August 29, 2016).

Note: Newspapers articles may be cited in running text and therefore would not require a corresponding parenthetical citation or reference list entry.

For example:

“Annie Lowrey noted in a New York Times article on June 26, 2014, that...”

Include a web address and access date if the article was accessed online.

BLOGS

(see *CMOS* 14.246)

House, Silas. 2014. The matter is you don’t know what you’re talking about. A country boy can surmise (blog), July 10. http://silashouseblog.blogspot.com/2014/07/the-matter-is-you-dont-know-what-youre.html (accessed August 31, 2016).

Note: Basic elements of the reference entry should include the author name, title of article, title of blog, sponsor of site, web address, and access date.

PODCASTS

(see *CMOS* 14.221)

Appalachia looks to improve its future; looks for helpful leaders. 2016. Hosted by Steve Inskeep. Morning Edition. NPR, April 21. http://www.npr.org/2016/04/21/475079053/in-economic-troubled-appalachia-which-presidential-candidates-are-favored (accessed August 31, 2016).

A view from Appalachia: Living below the poverty line. 2016. Hosted by Steve Inskeep.

Morning Edition. NPR, April 21. http://www.npr.org/2016/04/21/475079074/a-view-from-appalachia-whitesburg-kentucky (accessed August 31, 2016).

Note: Text citations should include a shortened version of the full video title and omit any initial articles (the, a, and an) that begin the title. Initial articles should be included in reference entries but should be ignored when alphabetizing the reference list. Include a web address and access date if the podcast was accessed online.

WEBSITES

(see *CMOS* 14.243–14.246 and 15.51)

Minnesota Population Center. 2011. National historic geographic information system: Version 2.0. University of Minnesota. http://www.nhgis.org (accessed August 30, 2016).

Bureau of Economic Analysis. 2016. About BEA. US Department of Commerce. Last Modified August 31, 2016. http://www.bea.gov/about/index.htm (accessed August 31, 2016).

Note: Reference list entries should include as much information as possible about the website, including the author of the content, owner/sponsor of the site, page title, publication date or date of last revision, web address, and access date. If no date of publication or revision can be identified, simply list the year of access in its place.

YOUTUBE VIDEOS

(see *CMOS* 14.280 and 15.32)

Northwest stories: The Seattle Subversive Square Dance Society. 2011. YouTube video, 5:27. Posted by “Your NWFolklife,” December 28. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5kJJxTPQt\_Y (accessed August 30, 2016).

The Under the Power Tower square dance. 2011. YouTube video, 1:38. Posted by Doug Plummer, August 26. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JOnOnLNeOj8 (accessed May 20, 2016).

Note: Text citations should include a shortened version of the full video title and omit any initial articles (the, a, and an) that begin the title. Initial articles should be included in reference entries but should be ignored when alphabetizing the reference list. Reference list entries should include the full title of the video, information about the original performance, format and duration, posted by, date posted, web address, and date accessed.

PERSONAL COMMUNICATIONS

Bailey, David and Cuba Wiley. 1996. Interview by author. Tape recording, Andrew, West Virginia, April 13.

Kistler, Gene. 2001. Telephone conversation with author, August 23.

THESES AND DISSERTATIONS

Lewis, Helen Matthews. 1970. Occupational roles and family roles; a study of coal mining families in the Southern Appalachians. Ph.D. diss., University of Kentucky.

PAPER PRESENTED AT MEETING OR CONFERENCE

Puckett, Anita. 1995. What’s this machine good for? Appalachian language and culture relationships in the electronic networking environment. Paper presented at the Eighteenth Annual Appalachian Studies Conference, March 17–19, in Morgantown, West Virginia.

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC). 2012. Assessing the landscape of local food in Appalachia: Executive summary, written by Jean Haskell for the ARC. Washington, DC. Available at

http://www.arc.gov/images/programs/entrep/AssessingLandscapeofLocalFoodinAppalachia.pdf (accessed

August 30, 2016).

US Department of Labor. Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA). 2015. Mine injury and worktime, quarterly (January–December 2015). Washington, DC.

US Department of the Interior. National Park Service. 2012. Trails of New River. Washington, DC.

HOUSE OF WORSHIP DOCUMENTS

St. John in the Wilderness Episcopal Church. 1836. Vestry Book. Flat Rock, North Carolina.