



## **A Guide for Authors**

*American Indian Art Magazine* is a quarterly art journal that presents art by all North American Indians through articles and illustrations designed to be of interest to both lay and professional readers. We prefer articles that best use the magazine's illustrated format—articles that tie the illustrations to the text. Our readers are collectors, dealers, scholars, students and other interested individuals. Some of our readers are knowledgeable about the field, and some know very little; *American Indian Art Magazine* seeks articles that offer something to both groups.

### **Manuscript Review**

*American Indian Art Magazine* is a peer-reviewed journal; all articles, whether solicited or volunteered, are subject to review by members of the magazine's Editorial Advisory Board and/or other authorities in the field. These readers may suggest revisions to be made by authors or may recommend additional material and illustrations. Manuscripts will be returned to authors for any substantive changes. All articles must be approved by members of the Editorial Advisory Board before they are published in the magazine. Articles reflecting original research and expressing new hypotheses are preferred over summaries and reviews of previously discussed material. Acceptance of an article for publication does not guarantee its appearance in the next issue of the magazine. The magazine pays an author's fee of \$400, upon publication, for research articles.

In addition to research articles, the magazine publishes museum collection and exhibition features that are designed to give readers a sense of the overall strengths and weaknesses of a collection, in addition to answering questions about collection history, quality or problems of documentation and the like. The magazine pays \$200, upon publication, for museum collection articles and \$400 for exhibition features.

## **Style**

Manuscripts published in the magazine generally run between 6,000 and 7,000 words, including bibliography, captions and footnotes. We prefer to receive manuscripts as an e-mail attachment (to [aiamagazine@qwestoffice.net](mailto:aiamagazine@qwestoffice.net)) or on CD (Microsoft Word is preferred).

We prefer articles to be as detailed and specific as possible; try to restrict the article topic to a small geographical area or particular object(s), subject or design style. For example, if the subject is Plains Indian shields, try to limit the article to one group or one type of shield or design. In an article examining changes in style through time, try to explain how to date the changes and discuss other contemporaneous styles. Authors should consider aesthetics as well as the anthropological context of a subject, if possible.

## **Illustrations**

An article usually requires between eight and fifteen photographs, with a choice of both black-and-white and color. Please send the manuscript in for review with a list of possible photographs and related captions. Once an article has been accepted for publication, the magazine's associate editor will order the photographs and obtain permission to publish them. *American Indian Art Magazine* buys one-time publication rights to photographs and returns the originals to the institutions upon publication.

As a matter of policy, we prefer to illustrate material from public collections, avoiding items in private collections unless comparable material is not available elsewhere.

Occasionally an article will require a diagrammatic drawing to illustrate a particular manufacturing method. If the author provides a clear sketch or a standard reference source, the magazine will prepare a reproducible line drawing.

## **Conclusion**

The editor and staff of *American Indian Art Magazine* make every effort to help authors in preparing manuscripts. Authors are encouraged to make preliminary contact with the magazine before committing long hours of work on an article; proposals and draft outlines will be reviewed if an author requests.

## Appendix

### Style Guide

**Note:** In preparing accepted manuscripts for publication, the editorial staff of the magazine attempts to conform to standard spelling and usage procedures. Reference works consulted include [www.dictionary.com](http://www.dictionary.com); *Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*, Second Edition (Random House, New York, 1997); the *Chicago Manual of Style* (University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 2003, fifteenth edition); and the *Ethnographic Bibliography of North America*, by George Peter Murdock and Timothy J. O'Leary (Human Relations Area Files Press, New Haven, Connecticut, 1975, fourth edition).

### Sources of Information and Use of Quotations

Please credit your sources of information; use direct quotation, footnotes and full bibliographical citations as applicable. Quote from the original source whenever possible. A short quotation in the text should appear thus: "The cycle of self-denigration, apathy, and paternalism so aptly if unconsciously symbolized in the paintings of several early generations of Indian artists has been interrupted by the institution that started it all" (Brody 1971:204). A lengthy quotation should be typed with a narrower line length, single spaced, without quotation marks. The corresponding bibliographical entry would be:

Brody, J. J.  
1971 *Indian Painters and White Patrons*. University of New Mexico Press,  
Albuquerque.

### Endnotes

Endnotes, numbered in sequence throughout the paper, should be listed together and typed double-spaced at the end of the text.

### Photograph Captions

Captions for all figures should be typed double-spaced separate from the text. Number all figures consecutively and provide a caption for each. The captions should be as complete as possible and follow standard catalog form: object or title, origin (tribe), date, material and size. Include the present location of an object, the catalog or acquisition number if it is in a museum collection, the collector, date and place of collection. Give the photographer's name if it must be credited in print. Additional information, if known, might include the maker's name, the name of the individual from whom collected and former collections. If the tribal attribution or date is a guess, follow same with a question mark— e.g., Sioux? 1880? A sample caption follows:

1. Pipe bowl, Brule Sioux, c.1880. Carved catlinite with lead inlay. 4 1/2" high, 7 1/4" wide (12.6 cm x 19.3 cm). Most of the red stone for pipe bowls was found at a quarry near Pipestone, Minnesota. The stone was named catlinite after the artist George Catlin, who visited the quarries in the 1830s and described the stone. Collected by General John F. Smith at Mission, South Dakota in 1889. Courtesy of the National Museum of the American Indian, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. Cat. No. E 642.

Tables should be typed on separate pages, numbered in sequence and given headings.

### **Bibliography**

The bibliography should include *only* the references cited in the text. It should be placed at the end of the article. Authors are held responsible for the accuracy of citations and bibliography entries. A partial listing of correct forms is included here.

#### **book:**

1900 *Title in Italics with Initial Caps*. Name of Publisher, Place.

Kroeber, Alfred L.

1948 *Anthropology*. Harcourt, Brace and World, New York.

Willey, Gordon R.

1966 *Introduction to American Archaeology*, 1. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey.

#### **article:**

1800 Title in Roman with Initial Caps. *Journal Name in Italics*, Volume(issue):page nos.

Martin, Paul S.

1971 The Revolution in Archaeology. *American Antiquity*, 36(1):1–8.

#### **series:**

1940 Title in Roman with Initial Caps. *Series Name in Italics*, 1.

Thompson, Raymond H.

1958 Modern Yucatecan Maya Pottery Making. *Society for American Archaeology Memoir*, 15.

#### **in edited book:**

1950 Title of Paper as Above. In *Title of Book*, edited by Editor Name, pp. 1–100. Publisher, Place.

Whallon, Robert

1968 Investigations of Late Prehistoric Social Organization in New York. In *New Perspectives in Archaeology*, edited by Sally Binford, pp. 223–224. Aldine, Chicago.

#### **In edited series:**

1960 Title of Paper as Above. In Title of Work in Roman, edited by Editor Name. *Series Name in Italics*, 9:1–111.

Speck, Frank G.

1910 Yuchi. In Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico, Vol. 2, edited by Frederick W. Hodge. *Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin*, 30:1003–1007.

**thesis or dissertation:**

1970 Title of Thesis or Dissertation. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation (or Master's thesis). Department in Which Written, University Name, Place.

Dunnell, Robert C.

1967 The Prehistory of Fishtrap, Kentucky: Archaeological Interpretation in Marginal Areas. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Anthropology, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.

OR, if published on microfilm, use the following form:

Hevly, Richard H.

1964 Pollen Analysis of Quaternary Archaeological and Lacustrine Sediments from the Colorado Plateau. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Arizona. UMI, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

**meeting paper:**

1971 Title of Work. Paper presented at (year) meeting of (Organization), Place.

Cowgill, George L.

1968 Counts, Ratios and Percentages. Paper presented at the 1968 meeting of the American Anthropological Association, Seattle, Washington.

**unpublished:**

1971 Title of Work. Type of copy. Place where copy available.

Adams, R. E. W.

1968 Maya Highland Prehistory: New Data and Implications. Manuscript on file, Department of Anthropology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

**no author:**

United Nations

1962 Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation. *General Assembly, Official Records: Thirteenth Session, Supp. 17 (A/3838)*.