Editor’s Note

Your careful attention to content preparation in accordance with the Small Axe standards described here will significantly enhance the quality of the final product, your reputation, and the impact of Small Axe.

Please make sure that proper names are spelled correctly and consistently, with the proper accents. If you have time, a separate list of unusual terms or proper names in your manuscript is very helpful to the copyeditor in maintaining consistency. In the guidelines that follow, you will find a list of terms that often appear in Small Axe with their preferred spellings and presentations.

Notes require meticulous attention. It is much more difficult to locate required bibliographic information months after the article has been written than it is to include it at the creation stage. See the guide for specific examples of various forms of citations or consult CMS.

Please identify the components of your essay—such as subheads (“A heads” are major dividers, “B heads” are subordinate to A heads, etc.), epigraphs, excerpts, and captions—to avoid confusion.

Make sure that your camera-ready illustrative material and figures have been labeled and sent both electronically and in hard copy.

After your essay has been accepted for publication and confirmed for inclusion in a specific issue, two major steps remain: copyediting and composition.

The copyeditor will read your essay for clarity and flow; check grammar, punctuation, and spelling; and scrutinize your notes. Suggestions will be made with the tracking function so that you can decide whether to accept, reject, or modify the proposed changes. You will have approximately one week to respond to the copyediting suggestions.

With your responses, the copyeditor will input the final changes and prepare the final version of your essay for composition. Components of your essay will be coded for conversion into the Small Axe page design. The Small Axe editor, issue editor, and proofreader will check the pages against the final version of your essay. At this stage, you will receive a PDF of the typeset pages for final review.

Throughout the editing and production process, watch your email for any last-minute queries from Small Axe editors. Questions inevitably arise, and your prompt responses will help to maintain schedules.

We are working to expedite schedules and develop authoring tools to make the creative, editorial, and production processes more effective and seamless. Your ideas are most welcome.

Contact:
David Scott, Columbia University, Department of Anthropology, das133@columbia.edu

Style Guide Reference:
Chicago Manual of Style, 16th ed.
(referred to as CMS in guidelines)

Dictionary Reference and Edition:
Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, 11th ed.
TEXT PREPARATION

General:

Avoid contractions such as isn’t, aren’t, and didn’t, which seem casual in an academic journal.

It is preferable to refer to Small Axe pieces as essays rather than as articles or papers.

Use “scare quotes” sparingly to highlight a word for emphasis or irony, per CMS 7.55.

Abbreviations:

Spell out “e.g.” and “i.e.” in running text; may be used in parenthetical text, followed by a comma.

Do not include “Ltd.,” “Inc.,” or “Co.” in publisher names.

Do not use “op. cit.” or “ff.” in citations.

Use “ibid.” if the source is the same as the immediately preceding note. However, if more than one source is cited in the previous note, “ibid.” cannot be used.

In citations, indicate the city and publisher. You do not need to indicate the state (if US location) or country. “Press,” “Co.,” “Ltd.,” “Inc.,” and such should be removed from publisher names, except for university presses: (Boston: Beacon, 2004) and (New York: W. W. Norton, 2009) but (Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 2011).

Acknowledgments:

Small Axe places them at the end of the essay.

Capitalization:

Use down style in general.

Shortened references to capitalized entities are lowercased. For example, “The Labour Party did such-and-such. Later, the party continued to influence such-and-such.”

For a quote in running text, cap the first word in the quotation when it is set off with a verb of speech or of writing (As X explains [remarked, said, wrote], “When . . .”). Do not cap if syntactical part of sentence and preceded by a conjunction (X explains that “the reason for . . .”). There is no need to bracket changes in capitalization.

Lowercase prepositions, regardless of length (including in titles of works cited in notes), unless particular
emphasis is needed for clarity (e.g., Voting For or Against).

Follow CMS 6.64 for capitalization after a colon.

**Emphasis Added:**

In footnote, after page number, add “emphasis mine” or “italics in original” in parenthesis.

In-text citation: “quoted material run in the text ends here” (119; emphasis mine) [or, (119; italics in original)].

**Epigraphs:**

One quote as an epigraph is allowed. If prose, it should be seventy-five words or fewer; if poetry, no more than four lines.

The attribution should include the author’s name and a shortened title of the source.

Epigraphs are not footnoted. The citation should appear in the essay where either the quote is referenced or repeated and is footnoted or where the author or source is otherwise referenced and the citation for the epigraph can be added to the footnote.

If using a quote from a person or source not referenced in the text of the essay, permission to use the quote must be obtained and the appropriate permissions forms submitted.

**Extracts and Run-In Quote Fragments:**

Set off prose extracts of more than eighty words. Use the word count function if in doubt.

When running fragments of a quote into a sentence, the sentence must remain grammatically correct. Voice and verb tense should be adjusted accordingly, using square brackets. See CMS 13.11–12.

It is not necessary to bracket changes in the capitalization of the first letter of a quote.

**Illustrations and Figures:**

Please provide caption text for each illustration or figure. For photographs, please include identity of subjects (if any), location, date, name of photographer, and any copyright holder. For artwork, please include the artist’s name, the name of the piece, the year, the medium/media, the size, and any courtesy of or copyright information; also include credit to the photographer and the name of the museum or gallery, if applicable.
If needed under a figure, provide a numbered label (Fig. 1). In text, refer to a figure as “see figure 1” or “(see fig. 1).”

Numbers and Dates:

Spell out to one hundred; spell out round numbers (two thousand; thirty-five hundred); spell out centuries (the twenty-first century; twenty-first-century literature).

Numerals for decades (in the 1930s; from the 1950s onward).

Use day-month-year presentation (20 October 2000; 15 March to 20 April 2001).

Use apostrophe with shortened years (in the 1960s and ’70s) but sparingly. Do not spell out “sixties” and so on.

For page numbers, see CMS 9.60 for the inclusive style: 13–14; 96–117; 100–104; 107–8; 236–37; 1100–1123; 1103–35.

Arabic numerals and lowercase for references to chapters, parts, and so on (“part 1,” “chapter 3”).

For dollars: US$6,000.

For time: 1:00 a.m.; 3:20–4:00 p.m.; five o’clock in the morning.

Order of Qualifiers:

black middle-class men
black Caribbean women
radical black Caribbean men; black Caribbean male radicals
black working-class women
black working-class dancehall women
black middle-class Jamaicans

Punctuation:

All punctuation should follow American English.

Ellipses:
No ellipses before or after run-ins unless a fragment.

No ellipses before extracts; no ellipses after, unless a grammatically incomplete sentence ends them.

Use ellipses between paragraphs in a multiparagraph extract. See CMS 13.54.

Do not use the ellipses special character insert; instead use periods and spaces as needed.

*Comma:*

Use the serial comma (X, Y, Z, and so on).

No comma after short introductory phrases, unless confusion results. Add one after longer phrases and after sentence adverbs (“Thus, . . .”).

No comma in “not only . . . but” phrases, unless confusion results.

No comma after “yet” used at the beginning of a sentence.

*Em dash:*

Use a double hyphen with no space before or after.

*Quotation marks:*

Use double quotation marks (single quotation marks, if quote within a quote). Periods and commas are placed inside the closing quotation marks; colons and semicolons are placed outside. See CMS 6.8–10.

*Solidus:*

Avoid constructions like “s/he,” “he/she,” and “and/or.”

*Translations:*

Non-English words are typically presented in italics. If appropriate, please provide English translations in parentheses immediately after non-English words, short phrases, or titles. If a non-English word is used repeatedly, it need be in italics only at first mention (with some exceptions).

If quoting from a text in a language other than English, both the original and an English translation must be provided and can be handled one of two ways: (1) quote the original language in the essay text and provide in the footnote either your own English translation or translation from a published source, properly cited; or (2) quote your own English translation in the essay and provide the original language in the footnote. Please be consistent. In the running text, do not move back and forth between using the original language and English translation. Note that quoting from a published English translation within your essay text does not require the original language in the notes; simply provide citation as usual.
Examples:

“Author’s English translation of quote in text.”¹

1. “Original quote in foreign language”; citation.
   
   or
   
   “Original foreign-language quote in text.”²

2. “Author’s English translation”; citation.
   
   or
   
   “Original foreign-language quote in text from a bilingual edition.”³

3. Citation; “English translation from bilingual edition” (page).
   
   or
   
   “Original foreign-language quote in text.”⁴

4. Citation. “English translation from separate published source”; citation.

Which / That:

“Which” is nonrestrictive (use with a comma); “that” is restrictive.

Words as Words

When referring to words as the words themselves, use italics to set apart: The terms *witchcraft* and *magic* became popular.

When using a word ironically, use quotation marks to set it off: Distinguishing between “true” and “false” religion.

Note that using “so-called” eliminates the need for quotation marks: in a “civilized” society / in a so-called civilized society.
NOTE PREPARATION

General:

Present citations as numbered footnotes with complete bibliographic data as indicated below; include no bibliography or reference list.

Avoid placing note numbers in the middle of a sentence.

Present full citation at first mention in an essay; use surname(s) and short title thereafter. Exception: If the essay is a close reading of one or two literary works, give full citation in a footnote at first mention, with the notation “hereafter cited in the text”; if necessary, also introduce an abbreviation for the title that will appear in the in-text citation with the page numbers.

Do not include “Ltd.,” “Inc.,” “Co.,” or “Press” (unless a university press) in publisher names.

In journal citations, if volume number is in roman, change to arabic. Please make sure that all available information on volume and issue numbers, dates, and pages is included. If citing an entire article, please provide the page spread, but if citing a quote, the exact page number is needed.

For page numbers, see CMS 9.60 for the inclusive style: 13–14; 96–117; 100–104; 107–8; 236–37; 1100–1123; 1103–35.

For more samples, consult the citation examples in CMS.

BOOKS


Particular Volume:


Subsequent Editions:


If original publishing date is important to include, format the same as reprinted editions below.

Reprint Edition:


Part of book:


Editor instead of Author:


Editor as Author (of introduction, etc.):


Editor/Translator in addition to Author:

Short Cites:


JOURNALS


Andrea N. Douglas, “Facing the Nation: Art History and Art Criticism in the Jamaican Context,” *Small Axe*, no. 16 (September 2004): 53. [numbered journal: issue number plus month or season and year]

Anne-Marie Lee-Loy, “Identifying a Caribbean Literature: Pitfalls and Possibilities,” *sx salon*, no. 15 (February 2014), smallaxe.net/wordpress3/discussions/2014/02/28/identifying-a-chinese-caribbean-literature, para. 5. [online-only journal; reference paragraph number]


NEWSPAPERS


In running text: “the *Daily Gleaner*” (initial “the” lc and roman); in notes: “*Daily Gleaner*” (initial “the” omitted).

Use headline-style capitalization for article titles, even if sentence style was used in original; see CMS 14.204.

OTHER

Catalogue / Brochure:

Commission Report:

Robertson (Constitutional) Commission, “Discussion between the Chairman, the Archbishop of the West Indies and Sir Donald Jackson,” 3:20–4:00 p.m., 18 February 1954, CO 891/1.

Conference Paper:


Exhibition:

The 2009 art exhibition South-South: Interruptions and Encounters in Toronto . . .

Film:


Interview:


Letter:


Henry Swanzy, letter to Gladys Lindo, 27 November 1953, Henry Swanzy Archive, Birmingham University Library, UK.

Thesis or Dissertation:


. . . (PhD diss., Columbia University, 2000), 46.
Websites and Blogs:

Do not use “http://” at the start of the URL.

Access dates are needed only when referencing content that is undated and could possibly change: “McDonald’s Happy Meal Toy Safety Facts,” McDonald’s Corporation, www.mcdonalds.com/corp/about/factsheets.html (accessed 19 July 2008).


Working Paper:

Louis Lindsay, “The Myth of Independence,” ISER Working Paper no. 6 (City: Organization or Publisher, Year).

Publishers

Publishers commonly referenced in Small Axe:

Barbados: Press University of the West Indies

Basingstoke: Macmillan, 1989 [always lc second “m” in Macmillan]

Cambridge, MA: MIT Press

Harmondsworth: Penguin, 1980

Kingston: Ian Randle Publishers

Kingston: The Press University of the West Indies [pre-2000]

Kingston: University of the West Indies Press [post-2000]

Kingston: ISER Publications

London: Lynne Rienner

Mona: Savacou

San Juan: Isla Negra

St. Augustine: ISER

St. Augustine: University of the West Indies
Other:

Mona Radio Unit should be “Radio Education Unit, University of the West Indies, Mona”

Radio Mona (campus radio station)

Reference for Spelling, Capitalization, Hyphenation, and Italicics

General:


Titles of radio programs, plays, books, paintings, and art photographs are italicized; titles of stories and poems are roman and in quotation marks (see CMS 8). The name of an art series or installation is italicized; the title of a museum exhibition is roman and in quotation marks (a variation of CMS).

Official academic department names use initial caps (CMS 8.91–92); areas of study are lc. No periods in academic degrees: BA, MA, PhD. Academic titles are lc unless used as part of a name (see CMS 8.31).

Retain British spelling (e.g., “colour” or “labour”) in quoted material and in cited titles or in British context.

Any foreign word or term that can be found in the English dictionary should not be italicized.

People and places listed separately at the end

A
a historical (not “an historical”)
acknowledgment(s) (no “e” after “g”)
Afolabe
African American (no hyphen)
African Caribbean
African-descended (adj.)
African diaspora (lc “d”)
African Reform Church
African Revolution
African-Canadian (community)
Afro beat
Afrocentric
Afro-Creoles; Afro-Creolized
Afro-modern
a.k.a.
à la (no italics)
Algerian Revolution
Algerian war
all-powerful
al Qaeda
Amerindian
Anglo
Anglo-Creole
Anglophile (n.)
anglophone Caribbean
antiblack
anti-dancehall
antilanité
antislavery
art historical (practice)
autochthonous

B
babel/Babel (lc in Bibi context; cap in Biblical)
*Babylon* (italics indicate ironic reference to white oppressive society)
Babylon Conspiracy
bacchic
backup (attrib. noun); back-up (adj.); back up (v.)
barrack-yard (adj.)
Belizean American
best seller (n.); best-selling (adj.)
bigfoot
birth home
black (lc)
Black Arts movement
black Atlantic
black Britons; black Englishman; black British
black dynasty
Black Empire
Black History Month
Black Nationalism; Black Nationalist
Black Power; Caribbean black power movement
Black Revolution
*blanqueamiento*
bombo-claat
boogie-woogie
border-crossings
border-work
breakup (n.); break up (v.)
bricolage
bricoleur
bris-collage
British Broadcasting Corporation
British Colonial Office; Colonial Office
British Crown (crown is lc if not British)
British Empire (approx. 1800 to 1940)
broad-based
Bush Negroes
bush-bath
C

canboulay
Candomblé
Caribbean International Service Bureau
Caribbeanized
Caribbeanness
Caribcentric
Carnival
carnival mas’ bands
catalogue (n.); catalog (v.)
city-state
civil rights movement
coauteur
Code Noir; the code
coeeditor; coedited
Cold War
Colonial Office; British Colonial Office
color
Communism, Communist (see CMS 8.65)
Conference Committee on West Indian Affairs (CCWIA)
Congress of Black Writers; the Congress
Conservative (adj.; a Conservative tactic)
Conservatives (n.; Margaret Thatcher and the . . .)
coworker
cowriter
créole, créoleness; créolized, créolizing;
créolisation; Afro-creolized; to write in
Creole (capped when language); Jamaican Creole (alt.: Kreyol)
créolité
criss-cross (hyphenate as verb)
crown (as in Spanish crown); the crown; British Crown
Crown Colony
Crown Lands
Cuban Revolution; the Revolution
cultural-politics (n.)

D

the Daily Gleaner (Jamaica)
dancehall (n. and adj.)
diaspora (lc “d”)
Dionysiac; Dionysian
DJ (for deejay)
Don
douglâ (lc, roman)
douglârization
downpression
Dread Talk (cap, roman)
dreadlocks
dub poetry
duppy
dwelling-place (n.)
dynasty (Egyptian dynasty)
E
East Indians
eastern Caribbean
echo-poem
Egyptian dynasty
email (no hyphen)
emancipation (always lc)
Emancipation Day
dynasty (but British Empire)
dynastic
employmnt
end-rhyme
Enlightenment
episteme (roman)
ethnocultural
Euro-American; but European American (no hyphen)
Eurocentric
European American; but Euro-American (with hyphen)
ex-slave (but “former slave” better, if used infrequently)
Extramural (department name)

F
Fabian socialist
federation; West Indies Federation; the federation
feeling-states
femme de lettres (roman)
first world (lc)
FLQ (Front de Liberation du Québec)
foodways
frame-shift
Francophilia
francophone
freethinker (n.); freethinking (adj.) (freethinking views)
freethought (n.)
French Creole (language); French creole (person)
French Revolution; the Revolution

G
governmental
Georgia sea islands
Grenada Revolution; the Revolution
griot
Griot movement; the Griots

H
Haitian Revolution; the Revolution
Haitianness
hip-hop (n. and adj.)
Hispanic
hispanophone Caribbean (but Hispanic)
a historical (not “an historical”)
history-in-the-making
Hosay
Hurricane Ivan
hyper-heterosexuality (hyphen because of double prefix)

I
ibid. (no italics)
ideo-spatial
Imperial government (in British Guiana); Imperial rule
imperialist
in-betweenness
independence (postcolonial independence)
(always lowercase)
Independence Day (Jamaica, 1962)
indigenismo
Indian-born (adj.)
Indo-Caribbean; Indo-Jamaican; Indo-Trinidadian
industrial revolution
interisland
internet
interracial
Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship
Intra-Caribbean

J
Jah
jahajibhai / jahaji bhai
Jamaica Labour Party (JLP)
Jamaican Creole (nationalist movement)
Jamaicanness
Jewish American (adj. and n.)
jibarismo
johncrow bird
jouvay

K
Kali Mai
Kreyol (Creole)
kwaito

L
labor (but “labour” if that way in official titles and quotations, and if in British context)
labour riots (1938; Jamaica)
Lacan
the Left; on the left; of the left wing; left-wing (adj.); leftist
Liberation
life forms
lifelong (adj.)
lifeworld
lockoffs
LP
lumpen-proletariat

M
Manichaeans
Maroon (communities)
marronage
Martinican
Marxism; Marxist
Marxist-Leninist
mas’ (carnival mas’)

mestizaje
meta-echo
meta-text
Middle Passage
middle voice
Ministry of Information
Moore Town
Morant Bay Rebellion
Movement for Assemblies of People (MAP)
Moyne Commission
mulatto, mulatta (lc)
myalism (West African religion practiced in Jamaica)
mythohistorical

N
naïve; naïveté
National Gallery of Jamaica
national heroes (Jamaica)
National Labour Front
National Negro Congress (NNC)
nation-state (n.)
Negritude (capped, no accent); négritude (in French context)
Negro; Negroes; Negrophobia; Negrophobic
neocon (neoconservative)
New Jewel Movement
New Negro
New World
nonblack

O
obeah / óbia
obeahman; obeahwoman / óbiaman; óbiawoman
Occidental
the US occupation
onto-historical
Orientalism
orisha
other (lc)
oungan (Vodou priest)

P
Pan-African (movement) (n. and adj.); Pan-Africanists
Pan-Caribbean
Pan-Muslim
Parliament
patois
People’s National Congress
People’s National Party (PNP)
People’s Political Party (founded by Garvey)
People’s Production Plan
People’s Progressive Party (PPP); PPP; the party
Persian Gulf War of 1991
Politburo (of the Cuban Communist Party)

Politics (use with singular verb unless referring to the political beliefs of person, group)
postearthquake Haiti
postindependence
postslavery

Q
Quiet Revolution

R
R&B (no spaces; or “rhythm and blues”) (n.)
Ramleela
Rasta Talk
Rastafari (movement) (n. and adj.)
Rastafari’s (ideas)
Rastafarianism
Reconstruction (in the US South)
re-create
reggae
region-wide (tension)
re-member; re-membering (special usage)
Republican France
a revolution; the Haitian Revolution; the Revolution
right-wing
Rude Boy culture
1969 Rupununi Rebellion
Russian revolution

S
Sabbath
Santería
sea change (n.)
Setscapes
shango (Afro-Trinidad religious practice)
Shia
sociocultural (no hyphen)
south; the US South; the global South
Spanish crown
spectre
Stabroek News
state (lc; see CMS 8.73)
Sturge Town
subject-formation (n.)
sub-Saharan
sweetman (one word)

T
techne
Thatcherite (n.); Thatcherite-like (adj.)
third world (lc)
Tonton Macoute / Tontons Macoutes
transatlantic (adj.)
1648 Treaty of Munster
Treaty of Tordesillas
T-shirt

U
UK (adj., no periods: spell out if noun)
UN (adj., no periods: spell out if noun)
United Force (a political party)
United Kingdom (n.; “UK” if adj.)
United Nations (n.; “UN” if adj.)
United States (n.; “US” if adj.; leave as “US” if in quotation or interview)
US (adj., no periods: spell out if noun, unless in quotation)
US Department of State; State Department; the department

V
vêvê (Vodun drawings)
Vodou (Creole; preferred spelling, capped) / vaudou (French) / voodoo (American English)
Vodun

WXYZ
war on terror (lc; can be in quotation marks at first mention, if appropriate)
Web (Internet)
website
white-mestizo
Workers Party of Jamaica
Working People’s Alliance
World War II; WWII; Second World War
worldview (n.)
writer-sister
yard-dwellers

1648 Treaty of Munster
1969 Rupununi Rebellion
9/11

People

See CMS 8.3–17 for specifics regarding personal names. Consult the dictionary for accepted spellings.

For print journal, omit diacritics from initial capitals.
Elsie Hass
Alexander Hay
Lafcadio Hearn
Guy Hennebel
Henri-Christophe
Claudius Henry
Simonne Henry-Valmore
Léon-François Hoffmann
Catherine Hubert

Patricia Ismond
Cheddi Jagan
Roman Jakobson
C. L. R. James
Fredric Jameson
Martha Jean-Claude
Ulrick Jean-Pierre
Jessifra
Blas R. Jiménez
Millard Johnson
Hazel Johnston
Jean Jonassaint
Canon B. C. Jones

Killy
Jamaica Kincaid
Eusi Kwayana

Ivan Labejof
Rassoul Labuchin
Dany Laferrière
Jean-Daniel Laffond
Karl Lafontant
Yanick Lahens
Barbara Lala
Juan Sánchez Lamouth
Yves Langlois
Christian Lapoussinière
Albert Geouffre de Lapradelle
Gérard Lechène
Jacqueline Leiner
Michel Leiris
Sandrine Lemaire
Sebastián Lemba
Bob Lemoine
Michèle Lemoine
Michel-Philippe Lerebours
Anne Lescot
Gordon K. Lewis
Lawrence Lindo
Fradique Lizardo
Joel Lorquet
Patrice Louis

Toussaint Louverture [see “T”]
Réginald Lubin
Auguste Lumière
Louis Lumière
Patrice Lumumba

Laurence Magloire
Rachel Magloire
Stevenson Magloire
Anthony P. Maingot
Roger Mais
Paul de Man
Claude Mancuso
Albert Mangonès
Edna Manley
Michael Manley
Norman Washington Manley
Marithou
Bob Marley
Una Marson
Daniel Maximin
Custos McGrath
Nadève Menard
Alfred Mendes
René Ménil
Mario García Menocal
Alfred Métraux
Edgar Mittelholzer
Claude Moïse
Silvia Monfort
Félix María del Monte
Pedro Montenegro
María Elena Muñoz

Marie-Josée Nadal-Gardère
V. S. Naipul
Supriya Nair
Charles Najmann
Napoléon
Kwame Nkrumah
Ifeoma Kiddoe Nwankwo

Diego de Ocampo
Alonso de Ojeda
Michael Okpara (Yoruba leader)
Fray Nicolás de Óvando

Mathieu Painvier
Euzhan Palcy
Roland Paret
Sacha Parisot
Paskö
Fabienne Pasquet
Raoul Peck
Falaise Peralte
Saint-John Perse
Caryl Phillips
René Philoctète
André Pierre
Gisèle Pineau
John Plamenatz
Mortimer Planno
Frank Moya Pons
Aida Cartagena Portalatín
Barbara Prézeau-Stephenson
Jean Price-Mars
Daniel Pujol

Queen Elizabeth II
Jiménez de Quesada

Alain Ramire
Sir Shridath Ramphal
Norberto James Rawlings

Jacques Viau Renaud
Barbara Requa
Jean Rhys
Joan Riley
Eddy Jean Rémy
Paul Robeson
Jacques Roche
J.-B. Romain
John La Rose
Jean Rouch
Jacques Roumain
Jean-Jacques Rousseau
U Roy
Cheryl Ryman

Rodney Saint-Eloi
Louisiane Saint-Fleurant
Valérie Christelle Saint-Pierre
Luigi Sampietro
Jean-Paul Sartre
Richard Schomburgk
Simone Schwarz-Bart
Edward Seaga
Victor Segalen
W. M. Seivwright
Haile Selassie
Sam Selvon
Léopold Sédar Senghor
Richard Sénécal
Jean-Marie Serreau
A. J. Seymour
Ras Shadrak
Shashamane

Philip Sherlock
Rubén Silié
Fray Pedro Simón
Archie Singham
Léger-Félicité Sontonax
Madame Soohih
Gayatri Spivak
Raphaël Stines
Carl Stone
William Preston Stoute
Frédéric Surpris
Suriname

Mohammed Taleb-Khyar
Clem Tavares
Thomas Taylor
Télémaque
Dudley Thompson
Maurice Thorez
Tiga
Peter Tosh
Roger Toumson
Toussaint Louverture;

Toussaint
(subsequent references)

Andrew Tracy
Trelawny
Hugh Trevor-Roper
Lyonel Trouillot
Michel-Rolph Trouillot

Juan Vaquero
Domingo de Veras
Thelma Verity
Patrick Vilaire

K. C. Wheare
Herby Widmaier
Ricardo Widmaier
Eric Williams
Phillip Wright
Hector Wynter
Sylvia Wynter

Youssoupha

Zaka
Alfredo Zayas
Places

Ajoupa-Bouillon
Altagracia
Assemblée Nationale
Azua
Baraguá
Basse-Pointe
Berbice (Guyana)
Buenaventura
Cap-Haïtien
Chaparra
Cité-Soleil
Cotuí
Delicias
Demerara
Essequibo
Fort-Dimanche
Gonaïves
Guantánamo
Guyana (but British Guiana)
Guyane (but French Guiana)
Jacmel
Jobabo
Neiba
Lorrain
Morne-Rouge
Nasson
Ocoa
Orinoco River
Pétionville
Pointe-à-Pitre
Port of Spain
Port-au-Prince
La Rivière Froide
Roatàn forest
Saint-Domingue
Samaná
San Dominge
San Juan de la Maguana Banes
Santo Domingo
Suriname
Ti Pèlin
Trois-Ilets
Washington, DC (no periods)