

JEGP STYLE SHEET FOR AUTHORS

Formatting and Preparation of Articles:

Articles and reviews may be in English (use American spellings) or German.

Articles should be double-spaced throughout (including indented quotations and notes), in 12-point font, with endnotes and standard margins. Acknowledgments are set as an unnumbered first note.

Subheadings should be all caps, centered; if subheadings are numbered, use Roman numerals; do not indent the first paragraph after a subheading.

Endnote Citations:

For journal articles: Author Name, "Title," Journal Title, 58 (1985), 19-37.
[issue and/or season not given unless the journal issues are not consecutively paginated]

Note that when a citation from an article in a journal or a book chapter is to a specific page or pages, only those pages are cited, not the full page-span: (1985), 26.

For essays in books: Author Name, "Article Title," in Book Title, ed. First Editor and Second Editor (City: State Univ. Press, 2002), pp. 57-68 [if only a specific page is being cited, give only that page: p. 62].

For single-volume books: Author Name, Book Title, ed. Editor Name, trans. Translator Name, 2d ed. (City: State Univ. Press, 2002), pp. 29-33.

For a book in a series: Author Name, Book Title, Series Title, 9 (City: State Univ. Press, 2002), p. 89.

For multivolume books: Author Name, Book Title, 3 vols. (City: State Univ. Press, 2002-4), III, 292.

As a general rule the complete number of vols. and years of publication should be given, even if citations are just from one volume. Exceptions can be made when a given volume is entirely self-contained and has a different title or subtitle, in which case that volume alone may be cited:

Author Name, Book Title, vol. 3: Volume Title (City: State Univ. Press, 2004), p. 292.

p. or pp. are used except when the page number(s) immediately follow(s) the date of a journal [Speculum, 58 (1959), 73] or a roman-numeral volume number of a multivolume work [III, 292].

Publishers' names are always given unless the book cited is pre-modern.

Subsequent citations:

References to works previously given a full citation: Surname, "Short Title," p. 12. Works cited frequently, esp. primary texts and translations, can be incorporated in the main body in parens, with only the author's name (Surname, p. 53; or ed. Surname, p. 53) unless there are references to other works by the same author, in which case a short title should be added.

Ibid., op. cit., loc. cit. are never used; f., ff. should be avoided; cf. should be used to mean "compare," not as equivalent to "See also."

Quotations:

Use double quotation marks outer, single inner. Commas and periods go inside quotation marks, colons and semi-colons outside. Single-quotation marks can be used for dictionary-definitions of single words if there are many such.

Quotations from medieval texts should be in double quotations marks, but a single word from a text cited qua word (in the nom. sg. or inf.) should be in italics (underlining), and single words and brief syntactically unified phrases may be in italics, esp. if there are many such.

Use l. or ll. for parenthetical citations of line numbers following quotations; but l./ll. may be omitted when there are frequent lists of line numbers from texts without quotation

Quotations from the Vulgate (unless specific readings require citing a different ed. or more than one ed.) should be from Biblia Sacra iuxta Vulgatam versionem, ed. Roger Gryson et al., 5th ed. (Stuttgart: Deutsche Bibelgesellschaft, 2007), but not arranged per cola et commata: “In principio creavit Deus caelum et terram 2 et terra autem erat inanis et vacua et tenebrae super faciem abyssi et spiritus Dei ferebatur super aquas 3 dixitque Deus fiat lux et facta est lux” (Gen. 1:1-3). References to books of the Bible, however, should use the standard English names and abbreviations thereof (e.g., Wis. 6:1 not Sap 6:1; 2 Chron. 6:2 not II Par 6:2; Rev. 6:3 not Apc 6:3). Translations should be from the Douai-Rheims version (with modernized spelling) unless there is good reason to cite a different translation.

Translations:

All quotations from medieval texts other than Middle English are to be translated immediately following the original (in parens, without quotation marks; when the translation is not the author’s own, the citation is given in square brackets immediately following the translation and within the parens [p. 317]). A difficult ME text or passage may be translated at the author’s/editor’s discretion.

Translations should be in parens, without quotations marks.

Translations as a rule are not given for quotations in the major modern research languages German, French, and Italian (but within an article written in English, if a reliable modern English translation exists of a secondary work, it should be quoted instead of the original unless some specific wording in the original is at stake); translations of quotations in other modern languages may be given at the author’s/editor’s discretion.

Abbreviations:

ed. = “edited by” or “edition” as determined by context (never use edn, ed. by, eds.)

ed. never comes first in footnotes

trans. (never trans. by)

rev. ed., 1st ed., 2d ed., 3d ed., 4th ed.

repr. (not rep. or rpt.)

page, pages (in text); p., pp. (in notes and parens)

line, lines (in text); l., ll. (in notes and parens)

verse, verses (in text); v., vv. (in notes and parens)

stanza, stanzas (in text); st., stt. (in notes and parens)

Abbreviate journal titles only when the acronym is the standard form of the journal’s name: JEGP, PMLA, ELH; spell out other journal titles: Studies in Philology not SP

Standard series and reference works: EETS o.s., s.s.; STC

After first full citation, with subsequent abbrev. in brackets: PL, CCSL, CSEL, MGH (optionally with subseries abbreviated as well: MGH Auct. ant.); use a comma between the series name and the volume number: CCSL, 78. With the exception of the PL, individual editors’ names (not Latinized!) and other publication data should be supplied: Augustine, De ciuitate Dei, ed. Bernhard [not Bernardus] Dombart and Alphonse Kalb, 2 vols., CCSL, 47-48 (Turnhout: Brepols, 1955).

In articles focused on language, after the first reference Old English, Middle English etc. can be abbrev. OE, ME, esp. when modifying a word (OE heafod); but when only one lang. is under discussion, the name is often otiose.