The Elgar Society Journal

Notes for Contributors.

Please adhere to these as far as possible if you deliver writing (as is much preferred) in Microsoft Word (doc or docx files).

Copyright: it is the contributor’s responsibility to be reasonably sure that copyright permissions, if required, are obtained.

Illustrations (pictures, short music examples) are welcome, but please ensure they are pertinent, cued into the text, and have captions.

Music examples: please use Sibelius or a similar music notation software.

Please send illustrations and music examples separately as jpg or tiff with a high resolution (at least 300 dpi).

Presentation of written text:

Subheadings: longer articles benefit from judicious use of these.
Dates: use the form 2 June 1857. Decades: 1930s, no apostrophe.
   (apostrophes and quotation marks curved, please:
   ‘Elgar’s music’, not 'Elgar's music’)
Plurals: no apostrophe (CDs not CD’s).
Foreign words: if well established in English (sic, crescendo) in Roman, otherwise italics.
Numbers: spell out up to and including twenty, then 21 (etc.) in figures.

   Longer quotations see below

Emphasis: ensure emphasis is attributed as ‘[original emphasis]’ or ‘[my emphasis]’.
   Emphasized text italic.
References: Please position footnote markers after punctuation – wherever possible at the end of a sentence. In footnotes, please adhere as far as possible to these forms, with particular regard for the punctuation:

Books: Author comma, Title in italics Open parenthesis (Place of publication colon: publisher comma, year of publication close parenthesis) comma, page(s) referred to (no ‘p.’ is required, nor ‘pp.’). Thus:


Note. Place of publication: one place suffices, so take the principal city from which you think the publication really emanates. It’s sometimes necessary to add the state for the USA (e.g. Cambridge Mass.: Harvard University Press).

There is no need to repeat a name when a University press is published in its own city: e.g. write (Cambridge University Press, 2003), not (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2003) (similarly e.g. Chicago; this economy is frowned on in more pedantic circles). Be careful with Oxford University Press: Up to about 30?-40 years ago their books were published in London (so London: Oxford University Press). Then they moved to Oxford. Then music books among other things moved a few years ago to New York.

There’s no need to include every detail from the title-pages (e.g. just Novello, not Novello & Co)

When book titles are repeated, please use a shortened version (author, main title, page), e. g.:


Later Ghuman, Resonances of the Raj, 43 f.

When it is the next footnote just: Ibid.

or with reference to a different page in the same publication: Ibid., 204.

Page numbers: we do not need more than the number; we assume our readers will understand that it is a page number. When you refer to the full essay or chapter: 199-232; or to next, too: 58 f.; or more pages: 79 ff. (with space between number and f. or ff.).
Periodicals:

Author comma, in quotes ‘Title of article’ comma, in italics Title of periodical comma, issue number and in parenthesis (date sufficient to identify) comma, page[s]. Thus:


When periodicals are repeated, please use a shortened version (with which you can still identify the essay and the magazine), e.g.:


Note that commas NEVER precede the opening of a parenthesis

Titles of musical works

Titles that are ‘generic’ in Roman: e.g. Violin Concerto, First Symphony.

Others in italics. The Apostles, Caractacus.

Units within a longer work in single quotes, e.g. ‘Sanctus fortis’ from The Dream of Gerontius.

The preferred form for the masterpiece of 1899 is the Variations (‘Enigma’) but context sometimes makes something less formal appropriate.

There is usually no need to add opus numbers. They have little real meaning in Elgar (e.g. they don’t determine chronology very accurately). However in the case of a group of works published together (songs, usually) it may be helpful to include them in the form op. 59 no. 3.

This also refers to other composers, e.g. Robert Schumann’s Fantasiestücke op. 12 no. 2 (‘Aufschwung’), with space, please.
**Formatting**

Please use full justification.
Don’t indent the first paragraph, or the first paragraph after a subheading.
The first line of subsequent paragraphs should be indented to 0.75 cm.

Present material in Times New Roman 12.

Tab-indented quotations in Times New Roman 11
(indented left and right to 0.75 cm).

Footnotes in Times New Roman 10.

Page margins 2.54 cm each.

**Quotations**

*Short quotations* ‘in single quotes’ but:

*Longer quotations* in a separate paragraph, *not* in italic, *not* in quotes. *Either* leave a blank line before and after; *or* format fully by indenting the left and right hand margins: the left by the same as paragraph margins, the right by about the same distance. Don’t reduce font size; that’s something we might do when we see how the text fits the pages. But I don’t see why quotations should be less easy to read than the main text!

PLEASE DO NOT set quotations in italics, or underline them. Quotation marks, or the indentation, are sufficient to identify them as quotations.

*Omissions* from a quotation … use space and three dots then another space if you omit material from a quotation. Surrounding the dots by […] is permissible if you feel it is necessary to avoid ambiguity.

Authorial interpolation within a quotation must be in [square brackets].

Authorial emphasis: please make sure this is clear; if there is emphasis in the quoted material, please add [original emphasis] or [his emphasis] or some such clear formula. And if it’s your emphasis add [my emphasis]. This is *de rigueur*, please.

At the end – about 100 words about the author, please.

[JR 2008 / MS 2017]